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VIEW OF EDINBURGH, GRATIS.

THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The Education of the People is a subject which has never yet received from society the attention which its vast importance demands. From time to time an effort is made to awaken interest in it. The effort succeeds; and the press teems with books, pamphlets, and leading articles, in which it is considered under all its various aspects. Statesmen speak upon it, prison inspectors bear fearful testimonies to its necessity, benevolent men urge it upon the attention of the Government, and the various religious communities loudly express their conviction of its paramount importance. Then the subject is allowed to drop; or is elbowed out of notice by the more pressing demands of such questions as affect the stability of administrations or the majorities or minorities of Parliamentary parties. For thirty years or upwards this has been the history of the most important question of the age. Every year, however, has increased the interest taken in it. Every agitation of it has tended to redouble the efforts of the friends of the cause: and year after year, the number of schools supported by voluntary contributions, for the education of the children of the poor, has been augmented in a ratio which has borne splendid testimony to the liberality, as well as the true philanthropy of the great mass of the English people. Unfortunately, however, all their exertions, noble as they have been, have not kept pace with the necessities of the population. School-houses sufficiently numerous and ample to accommodate the whole number of children in Great Britain of an age to require instruction may have been built; but there the advantage has, in too many instances, been suffered to

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.—(SEE PAGE 3.)

"It is my duty to offer up my life;" and he was heard requently to repeat o himself, "Bonus autem pastor dat vitam suam pro ovibus suis."—Words of the Archbishop

Secure at home, there sat a calm, good man,
Of mind capacious, but of larger heart,
Fill'd with rapt thought and prayer, and now
O'er universal Christendom his eye
Hath gazed in meditation vast and deep,
Ay, from its Church on earth to Heaven above
And he hath form'd blest plans of hope and peace,
Of sober liberty, fraternal love!
When, lo! fierce sounds of mortal rage come nigh,
And arms are clashing in the deadly fray;
The cannon's roar proclaims the deathful scene.
Adown the street the bloody torrents flow.
Malice, and hate, and envy do their worst.
"And these are Christians! these are brethren too,
And I their chief!"—so thought that mind serene—
"And on the morrow will the widow's wail
And orphan's cry reproach my saddened heart."

Hark! there's a moment's pause; the cannon's force
Is held awhile, the dripping sword is stay'd,
The musket, with its bayonet, cease their work,
And all would parley with the calm good man;
For apparition more divinely bright
Ne'er could be offer'd to their mortal view,
Save had an angel step'd upon the earth.
Oh! list the speech of that mild white-robed chief
"'Tis writ, the shepherd for his sheep should die,
And I am ready"—ay, with gentleness
Within his heart, and on his glowing tongue
The words of peace, in sacred martyrdom
Unto the holiest cause that e'er engaged
The mind of man, of angel, e'en of Christ—
His aged frame hath sought its hallow'd sleep.
Noble Archbishop! thou art gone to take
Love's living station 'mid the mightiest dead,
And all must feel that sympathy for thee
Which thou erst felt for all the sons of men,
And most for those the guiltiest in wrath,
And in most impious league too madly joined
Against the social happiness of man.
Noble Archbishop! one whose sacred lore
Whose exposition of the Sacred page,
And even prayer, agreeth not with thine,
Still admiration's grateful tribute pours
For all that meekness, goodness, and true joy,
That like a sunbeam mildly lit thy soul,
And did disarm of all their victory
Death and the grave! O guilty France!
Once beautiful, and honest, and most dear.
O France! bow down thy foul and guilty head,
Let deep repentance settle on thy brow;
Weep burning tears of grief—then canst not cheer
The widow's heart, nor dry the orphan's tear
With money'd pension, or big-swelling words
In praise of him who ne'er can aid them more,
Or shield them from a cold unfeeling world—
The husband, father, brother, lost in death!

The Author of "Harbut Shorktop."

inclined, and others with menace in their features and in their language. By zeal which can readily be understood, the combatants on the side of order could not reconcile it to themselves to see the Archbishop thus exposed to the rage of men who had on that very day murdered some persons who had been sent to parley with them. They, therefore, neglected the request of the prelate, and advanced, and were thus face to face with their enemies. Reproaches and threats were exchanged, and personal struggles took place, the disastrous consequences of which the ecclesiastics sought to prevent in the name of religion, and of the prelate who came there to stop the effusion of blood, to save those who had taken up arms, and their wives and children.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

During these altercations, which for some time delayed the accomplishment of the holy mission, a musket was fired; but it is not known on which side, or whether it was by accident or intentionally. In an instant a cry of 'Treason! treason!' arose on all sides; the combatants retired, and the firing became more severe than ever. The worthy Archbishop was thus placed between two fires. he showed no alarm; he never thought of escaping to the right or left. He advanced towards the barricade, and still accompanied by his Vicars-General, he mounted it and reached the summit. He was thus in view of both parties. The balls whistled round him, but at this time appeared to respect him. One of his attendants had three balls through his hat. The mediator showed himself, and what voice could be more eloquent than his heroic opposition! What thanks ought to fall on the head of the prelate, thus offering and giving his blood and his life to the people entrusted to his care! What glory also both for him and for the faith which inspires it! But his sacrifice was to be completed. He came down from the Calvary where death had spared him, and had scarcely descended a few steps when he fell pierced in the loins by a ball which appeared to have come from a window at the side. A faithful servant who followed him, unknown to his master, endeavoured to catch him in his arms, but was himself wounded in the side. Let us, however, render justice to every one: the insurgents ran to his assistance, and carried him to the Hospital of the Quinze Vingts, and placed a guard over him. They procured the signatures of all present to attest that he was not shot by the persons to whom he had first spoken, and they appeared very anxious to have this point clearly stated.

The news of the event soon spread through the *faubourg*, and produced an extraordinary sensation. In an hour afterwards the firing ceased, not to recommence. The Christian calmness and serenity which induced and sustained the conduct of the Archbishop never left him. On his Vicar-General, M. Jacquemet rejoining him, the Archbishop begged him, as a friend, to tell him what he thought of his condition. 'Is my wound serious?' 'It is very much so.' 'Is my life in danger?' 'It is.'—Well, then,' replied the Archbishop, 'let God be praised, and may He accept the sacrifice which I again offer Him for the salvation of this misguided people. May my death expiate the sins which I have committed during my episcopacy.' His afterwards confessed, and received the sacrament of extreme unction, preserving throughout his severe sufferings all his presence of mind, and expressing a satisfaction full of simplicity and grandeur at having accomplished what he called his duty. 'Life is so short,' he often repeated, 'and the term which still remained to me could have been but short: I have sacrificed little for God, for the men created in his image, and repurchased with his blood.'

"On Monday morning he was carried to his Palace; and, as he passed through the streets, the people all fell on their knees with a feeling of veneration. He was escorted to his residence by a party of the Garde Mobile. The countenance of one of those gallant youths particularly struck him, as he had seen him fighting, and, after having received a wound in the head, wrest a sabre from the hand of his assailant. He beckoned him to approach, and, having still strength enough to raise his arms, he detached a small crucifix which he wore suspended round his neck, and gave it to the young hero, saying, 'Never part with this cross—place it near your heart; it will bring you happiness.' The young man, whose name is François Delavrignère, of the 7th company of the 4th battalion, joined his hands in an attitude of prayer, and swore to preserve for ever the precious souvenir of the venerable dying prelate."

The good Archbishop died shortly after his arrival at his Palace, in the Ile St. Louis, blessing all around, and praying to God that his blood might be the last shed under such circumstances.

On Thursday the *post mortem* examination of the Archbishop of Paris was made by Drs. Gueneau de Mussy and Vignolot, in the presence of several other members of the faculty. The ball was found to have penetrated into the right side of the lumbar region. It had followed an oblique direction, and coming in contact with the lower vertebræ, fractured them, and then went again in an upward direction, and lodged in the muscles of the left loin, wounding all the vessels adjoining.

On Sunday the body lay in state, in a Chapelle Ardente, at the Palace, arrayed in the Archiepiscopal robes, with the insignia of his sacred office around it. The picquet of honour was formed of a detachment of the Artillery of the National Guard. The Mint could scarcely strike off a sufficient number of medals representing the venerable Prelate. The members of the clergy (twelve in number) in constant attendance, when required, blessed the medals, and placed them in contact with the hands of the illustrious deceased.

Prayers were offered up for the repose of the soul of this eminent divine at several of the Roman Catholic chapels in London, on Monday. He was a contributor to the funds for the erection of St. George's new Roman Catholic Church, and was to have been present at its opening on Tuesday. The late Archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur Affré, was born on the 28th of September, 1793, and was, consequently, in his 55th year.

GENERAL NEGRIER.

Of the twelve or fourteen general officers who were put *hors de combat*, either as killed or wounded, during the late four days' battle in the streets of Paris, the fate of none has excited so much unfeigned sympathy and regret as that of General Negrier. His noble countenance, his gallant and dignified bearing, the urbanity of his manners, his honourable character, and his great personal bravery, combined to make him an universal favourite, not only amongst the large circle of his more immediate acquaintance, but also in the National Assembly, of which he was a member, and in which, at the time of his death, he filled the office of Questor. He was born in Portugal of French parents, and during the occupation of the Peninsula by the French, under the Empire, Marshal Lannes, who took a strong interest in young Negrier, sent him to France under the care of his Aide-de-Camp, General Subervie, who was lately Minister of War in the Provisional Government. Having entered the army, he rose through the various subordinate ranks to that of General of Division, his promotion being well earned by active services in the field.

When the desperate character of the late insurrection—which has spread desolation so widely over the face of society in France—became fully understood, General Negrier, with that devotion which was so characteristic of him, immediately offered his services in defence of order, and at various points, during the sanguinary conflict, obtained the most signal success over the anarchists. On Sunday evening (the 25th ult.), at the head of a detachment of troops of the line and a body of National Guards—having carried all before him, amidst frightful carnage, in the neighbourhood of the Hôtel de Ville—barricade after barricade having been taken in rapid succession—he proceeded by the Quays towards the Faubourg St. Antoine, to operate against the insurgents, who were strongly posted at the farther entrance of the Rue St. Antoine. He advanced at the head of his men, and when he had got in front of the barricade which defended

THE LATE GENERAL NEGRIER.

the entrance to the *faubourg*, he was struck by a ball which killed him on the spot. General Charbonnel, also a member of the National Assembly, was mortally wounded by his side.

General Negrier was by no means rich, and he has left a widow and two children unprovided for, as far as regards any property at his disposal; but his country has not been unmindful of his services. The National Assembly has taken care that the family of this brave soldier shall not be exposed to want. By a decree of Thursday, the 29th ult., in addition to the pension of 1600 francs (£60) a year, to which his widow has become entitled by his death, the Assembly has made her a grant of 3000 francs (£120) a year, reversible to the two children (a son and daughter—the latter married), half to each. By the same decree, his son, nineteen years of age, who had enlisted as a volunteer in the 7th Regiment of the Line, was promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant; and it was also ordered that the General's heart should be deposited in the Invalides, at Paris, and his body taken to the city of Lisle, which claimed it.

The state defrayed the expenses of his obsequies: the funeral service was performed on Saturday morning last, in the church of St. Gervais. General Perrot and several other general officers, and a number of the members of the National Assembly were present. Detachments of the National Guards, both of Paris and the departments, of the Line, and the Garde Mobile, escorted the body to the terminus of the Northern Railway, whence it was taken to Lisle.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS LYING IN STATE

PRINCIPAL GATEWAY OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE, CANTERBURY.

CONSECRATION OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE, CANTERBURY.

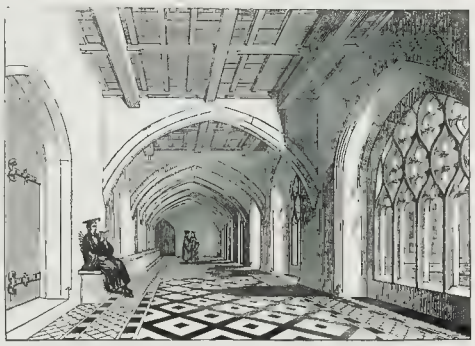
THE fine old City of Canterbury was, on Thursday week (the 29th ult.), the scene of an event of immediate interest to every member of the Christian community, as well as of prospective importance to far distant lands, whereon the spirit of our holy religion has not yet shed its beneficent light. Such was the consecration of the new College of St. Augustine, which has just been reared upon the site of the magnificent abbey dedicated by the piety of our ancestors to that Saint. The locality has been for ages hedged, as it were, with divinity. Twelve centuries and a half have rolled away since Augustine and his forty companions, nigh upon this very spot, met the incredulous King Ethelbert, chanting the Litany, and praying earnestly for the Divine blessing and protection :—

"For ever be this morning fair;
Blest be the unconscious shore on which ye tread,
And blest the silver cross which ye instead
Of martial banner in procession bear;
The Cross preceding Him who floats in air—
The pictured Saviour! By Augustine led,
They come; and onward travel without dread,
Chanting in barbarous ears a tuneful prayer.
Sung for themselves, and those whom they would free!
Rich conquest waits them. The tempestuous sea
Of ignorance that ran so rough and high,
And heeded not the voice of clashing swords,
Those good men humble by a few bare words,
And calm with fear of God's divinity." —*Wordsworth.*

The Abbey has flourished and fallen in this long interval; but its church is now the cathedral of Canterbury. Though the structure is of date long subsequent to the age of Augustine, it retains its original consecration; "and venerable as the fabric appears to the eye, it acquires a greater title to our respect, when we recollect how long the spot has been hallowed by the worship of the Lord." How auspicious, then, is such a site for the new foundation, seeking to become "a humble instrument in the hands of God and the Church for the encouragement of sound learning, for the promotion of religion, and for the dissemination of Christian truth." Such is the New College at Canterbury, devoted to the training and educating of clergy for missionaries in the service of the Church of England, to the dependencies of the British Empire.

The institution, which is incorporated by Royal Charter, is founded on the general plan of the universities. It will be governed by a warden and a sub-warden, who is to be a master of arts in priest's orders; and there are to be six fellows, to whom will be entrusted, under the superintendence of the warden, the instruction and tuition of the students. The officers of the college are all to be appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London, for the time being, and with those bishops, selection and appointment will exclusively rest. The office of visitor will appertain to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being.

The candidates for admission into the College will not, under ordinary circumstances, be eligible under eighteen, nor above twenty-two years of age; and they must belong to the Church of England, show certificates of their religious and moral character, and will be subjected to an examination previous to being



THE CLOISTER.

THE CLOISTER AND LIBRARY

admitted. The course of instruction will be completed in three years, and the expense to each student will not exceed £30 per annum.

The spot in the city of Canterbury appropriated to the College is the site of the once famous Monastery of St. Augustine; and the only remaining portion of the monastic buildings, the beautiful entrance gateway, has been with great taste and judgment brought into the plan of the College as its entrance. In our first view of the College, this fine specimen of ancient architecture has a prominent object, its embattled towers and exquisite ornaments rendering it a very striking feature. In the A View also are shown portions of the dining-hall and kitchen, the chapel, and next to it the students' and fellows' apartments.

The buildings form a quadrangle in plan, and are of very interesting design The walls are of flint, with colons and dressings of rag-stone; and the style is [illegible] decorated of the fourteenth century.

[illegible] the archway of the gate, to the left and is a long range of [illegible] from a bread raised and paved w[illegible] This line of building contains the apartments of the students, and is two [illegible] in height, the road [illegible] and crested with ridge-tiles. Two staircase turrets divide this pile of buildi[illegible] into three portions; by the side of them are the doors of entrance into th[illegible] and five of the towers is fitted up as a [illegible] room, for the use of [illegible] of the long range serves for a cloister, and has windows of ex[illegible] and character. Into the cloister, which is 181 feet long, [illegible] apartments for students open; and in the upper story above the cloister there are also at thirty apartments more

The apartments for the students are all alike in arrangement They are each 11 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, and lighted by a mullioned window of [illegible] small rooms. The furniture consists of an iron bedstead, a neatly [illegible] washland-stand, a fixed table, having on one side drawers for clothes and on the other a drawer for writing materials, and above the table shelves for books are fastened to the wall; an elbow chair, and two others, complete, the furniture The rooms are well ventilated. On the same level with the building containing the students' apartments, but at right angles with it, is the library, a very elegant pile, 78 feet in length by 39 feet wide. It stands upon ten pillars forming a crypt, with a centre and two side aisles of equal width, paved with red tiles; and this crypt it is intended to use as a museum. A flight of fifteen steps, in a porch lighted by four windows, forms the approach to the library. The apartment is a very noble one, and is lighted by thirteen windows, each divided by mullions and transoms into four lights, the heads being finished in [illegible] heads, and trefoils filling the heads of the windows; the windows are ranged six on each side of the room, and a large one is at the north end; and this contains [illegible] glass representing St. Peter, Paul, and Augustine.

Descending from the raised walk in front of the cloister and library, the chapel attracts attention, the entrance being beneath a porch by a flight of fifteen steps. At the head of the stairs is a very elegant window, containing a representation of Ethelbert in stained glass, and over the entrance is a corresponding window, having, in stained glass, the figure of Bertha, Ethelbert's Queen. The interior of the chapel is of admirable character, and has stalls and seats of oak. The stalls are sixty-four in number, with miserieords. A library stool is placed in the centre of the floor

The windows, all containing stained glass, are of different designs. The east window displays figures of St. John the Baptist, St. Augustine, and St. Gregory, several subjects from Scripture; and, in five trefoils in the head of the [illegible] angels playing on different instruments. The north window [illegible] prophets, and s[illegible] in it; the north contains figures [illegible] apostles, besides subjects from Holy Writ; and the west window, which is [illegible] headed, has thirteen subjects from the life of St. Peter and Paul, in it The roof is open timber-work. The chapel is about 60 feet long, 17 feet 6 inches wide, and 30 feet high, with a [illegible] below it; and we must not omit mentioning, it is paved with red tiles of [illegible] patterns. The dining-hall is a very spacious anartm[illegible], being about 60 feet long by 36 feet wide.

The warder's house contains handsome drawing- and drawing-rooms, a study, and eight bedrooms, with offices. The warder is the Right Rev Bishop Coleridge, and the sub-warder the Rev. Mr. Pearson.

The whole of the buildings have been designed and carried out by Mr. W. Butterfield, of Adam-street, Adelphi.

The site of the College was purchased and given by A. J. B. Hope, Esq., M.P. for Maidstone, and, in addition to presenting a very large donation to the general fund, the same gentleman has most munificently defrayed the entire cost of erecting the chapel.

One of our representations of the College shows the entrance gateway, as we before mentioned; another, the interior of the quadrangle, displaying the long [illegible] and in which are the cloisters and apartments for the students, the [illegible] and a massive picturesquely designed well or [illegible] in the centre of the quadrangle, the gift of J. C. Thorpe, Esq.; the third gives the interior of the cloisters; and for the initial letter we have employed the handle to the bell at the entrance-gate.

The ceremony of consecrating the new institution took place on Thursday week; when there was present a very large assemblage of the dignitaries of the Church and of the inferior Clergy, besides many ladies and gentlemen, who, as members of the Church, evinced a laudable anxiety for her prosperity

His Grace the Lord Primate arrived by an early railway train. Amongst the nobility, clergy, and gentry present were the Bishop of London, Oxford, Brechin, Lichfield, Colchester; the Deans of Canterbury, Hereford, Chichester; Archdeacons Thorpe, Manning, Harrison, Merriman; the Warden of Winchester College [illegible] Dr. Jelf, Preb. of King's College, London; Dr. Pearson [illegible] ly, Dodsworth, Wordsworth, Russell, Spry; the [illegible] Thynne; Lord C. Thynne, J. B. Murray, G. Wall [illegible] Bowdler, W. J. Chambers, J. Mills, T. L. Donaghue, Ernest Hewkins, [illegible] ford, T. Bloomfield, W. Vallance; the Earl of Powis, Earl Nelson; [illegible] Beresford Hope, Esq., the founder; Mr. Justice Patteson; [illegible] Oxbridge, Baron Alderson; W. Forbes, Esq.; C. Fuller, Esq., [illegible] Bowden, Esq.; G. [illegible]

Right reverend the Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by the Bishops and [illegible], proceeded to the College Chapel, where the ceremony of consecra[illegible] and rende[illegible] of the usual morning service in the Co[illegible] had been [illegible] ve[illegible] en the doors were opened, and every [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] unanimously filled

At the conclusion of the service the Archbishop left he throne, and preceded by the vergers and clergy, entered the pulpit. His Grace selected for his text Psalm cxi. 10, "To the intent that now unto the principalities and powers in heavenly places might be known, by the Church, the manifold wisdom of God."

The Archbishop divided the discourse into three parts: first, the meaning of the manifold wisdom of God; secondly, his Grace illustrated the proposition by referring to that spiritual regeneration which arises from the paternal supervision of God over his creatures; and, thirdly, he showed that the Church was the medium through which that spiritual regeneration was administered and maintained

At the close of his eloquent discourse, the Archbishop said—"Persons brought up at this institution, like the Apostle of old, will go forth with the authority of the Church, and with a zeal becoming their high mission. They will carry the Word of God to the Heathen. The occasion reminded him of that passage in our history when, in consequence of the natives of this island, England was relieved from heathen darkness by those pious and holy men, who, braving every difficulty, fearlessly made their way to those shores. The building then consecrated to the worship of the true God was erected more, by an act of munificence that deserved imitation, raised from its ashes." The Archbishop said that those who then heard him had but a comparatively easy day to perform, namely, to implore the Holy Spirit to bless the work that [illegible] hereby begun. The Lord Primate concluded his discourse by enforcing upon the congregation the duties incumbent upon them as members of the Church, in furtherance of the objects of so noble a foundation, for the offerings realized upwards of £900

After the services, an elegant luncheon was served to a large number of invited guests, in the crypt and cloisters of the new college. The repast was served with great taste by Messrs. Bathe and Breach, of the London Tavern During the afternoon, the visitors promenaded within the precincts of the College until the special railway train was in readiness to convey a great number of them to town.

Thus terminated an event memorable as the commencement of a great work which, by the blessing of Providence, will prove of inestimable value in many an age long to come.

THE WEATHER.

Till Tuesday, July 4, the weather was of the same unseasonable kind as that which we have lately had, the sky being almost continuously covered by cloud, rain falling frequently, and the temperature below that of the season. On Wednesday a change took place. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Wednesday, the sky was principally covered with cloud till the evening, after which it was cloudless: showers of rain were falling during the morning; the direction of the wind was S W., and at times blowing strongly; the average temperature of the air for the day was 61°. Friday, the sky was for the most part covered with cloud till the evening, after which it was clear; rain was falling early in the afternoon; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature of the air was 58½°. Saturday, early in the morning the sky was cloudless, and it was covered by cloud afterwards till late in the evening; several showers of rain fell during the day; the direction of the wind was variable, being at times S., S.W., and W.N.W.; the air was very cold; the average temperature was 51½°. Sunday, the sky was for the most part covered by clouds, and several showers of rain fell; the direction of the direction of the air for the day was S W. and the average temperature [illegible]

Monday, the sky was overcast throughout, at the day, and rain was falling frequently, at times heavily; the direction of the wind was W.S.W.; and the average temperature of the air was 56°. Tuesday, early in the morning the sky was cloudless; and it was covered by cloud afterwards till late in the evening; several showers of rain fell during the day; the direction of the wind was variable, being at times S., S.W., and W.N.W.; the air was very cold; the average temperature was 51½°. Sunday, the sky was for the most part covered by clouds, and several showers of rain fell; the direction of the direction of the air for the day was S W. and the average temperature [illegible]

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June 28, the highest during the day was 71 deg., and the lowest was 51 [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Blackheath, Thursday, July 6, 1848. J. C.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 9.—Third Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 10.—The Sun rises at 3h. 56m., and sets at 8h. 12m.
TUESDAY, 11.—Old St. Peter
WEDNESDAY, 12. The length of the Day is 16h. 11m.; having decreased 21m. since last Wednesday.
THURSDAY, [illegible] Mar. sets at 9h. 33m., near the W.N.W. point of the [illegible]
FRIDAY, 14 [illegible]e real night, but constant twilight.
SATURDAY, 15 [illegible] Swithin

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MDLLE. JENNY LIND. [illegible]—The Nobility, &c. members of th[illegible] presentable for [illegible] AND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on [illegible] SUNDAY NEXT, JULY 13 [illegible] ment having [illegible] vocal Corrections To [illegible] used by [illegible] and created with ridge-tiles. Two staircase turrets divide this pile of buildi[illegible] into three portions; by the side of them are the doors of entrance into th[illegible] and five of the towers is fitted up as a [illegible] room, for the use of [illegible] of the long range serves for a cloister, and has windows of ex[illegible] and character. Into the cloister, which is 181 feet long, [illegible] apartments for students open; and in the upper story above the cloister there are also at thirty apartments more

The apartments for the students are all alike in arrangement They are each 11 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, and lighted by a mullioned window of [illegible] small rooms. The furniture consists of an iron bedstead, a neatly [illegible] washland-stand, a fixed table, having on one side drawers for clothes and on the other a drawer for writing materials, and above the table shelves for books are fastened to the wall; an elbow chair, and two others, complete, the furniture The rooms are well ventilated. On the same level with the building containing the students' apartments, but at right angles with it, is the library, a very elegant pile, 78 feet in length by 39 feet wide. It stands upon ten pillars forming a crypt, with a centre and two side aisles of equal width, paved with red tiles; and this crypt it is intended to use as a museum. A flight of fifteen steps, in a porch lighted by four windows, forms the approach to the library. The apartment is a very noble one, and is lighted by thirteen windows, each divided by mullions and transoms into four lights, the heads being finished in [illegible] heads, and trefoils filling the heads of the windows; the windows are ranged six on each side of the room, and a large one is at the north end; and this contains [illegible] glass representing St. Peter, Paul, and Augustine.

Descending from the raised walk in front of the cloister and library, the chapel attracts attention, the entrance being beneath a porch by a flight of fifteen steps. At the head of the stairs is a very elegant window, containing a representation of Ethelbert in stained glass, and over the entrance is a corresponding window, having, in stained glass, the figure of Bertha, Ethelbert's Queen. The interior of the chapel is of admirable character, and has stalls and seats of oak. The stalls are sixty-four in number, with miserieords. A library stool is placed in the centre of the floor

The windows, all containing stained glass, are of different designs. The east window displays figures of St. John the Baptist, St. Augustine, and St. Gregory, several subjects from Scripture; and, in five trefoils in the head of the [illegible] angels playing on different [illegible] instruments. The north window [illegible] prophets, and s[illegible] in it; the north contains figures [illegible] apostles, besides subjects from Holy Writ; and the west window, which is [illegible] headed, has thirteen subjects from the life of St. Peter and Paul, in it The roof is open timber-work. The chapel is about 60 feet long, 17 feet 6 inches wide, and 30 feet high, with a [illegible] below it; and we must not omit mentioning, it is paved with red tiles of [illegible] patterns. The dining-hall is a very spacious anartm[illegible], being about 60 feet long by 36 feet wide.

The warder's house contains handsome drawing- and drawing-rooms, a study, and eight bedrooms, with offices. The warder is the Right Rev Bishop Coleridge, and the sub-warder the Rev. Mr. Pearson.

The whole of the buildings have been designed and carried out by Mr. W. Butterfield, of Adam-street, Adelphi.

The site of the College was purchased and given by A. J. B. Hope, Esq., M.P. for Maidstone, and, in addition to presenting a very large donation to the general fund, the same gentleman has most munificently defrayed the entire cost of erecting the chapel.

One of our representations of the College shows the entrance gateway, as we before mentioned; another, the interior of the quadrangle, displaying the long [illegible] and in which are the cloisters and apartments for the students, the [illegible] and a massive picturesquely designed well or [illegible] in the centre of the quadrangle, the gift of J. C. Thorpe, Esq.; the third gives the interior of the cloisters; and for the initial letter we have employed the handle to the bell at the entrance-gate.

The ceremony of consecrating the new institution took place on Thursday week; when there was present a very large assemblage of the dignitaries of the Church and of the inferior Clergy, besides many ladies and gentlemen, who, as members of the Church, evinced a laudable anxiety for her prosperity

His Grace the Lord Primate arrived by an early railway train. Amongst the nobility, clergy, and gentry present were the Bishop of London, Oxford, Brechin, Lichfield, Colchester; the Deans of Canterbury, Hereford, Chichester; Archdeacons Thorpe, Manning, Harrison, Merriman; the Warden of Winchester College [illegible] Dr. Jelf, Preb. of King's College, London; Dr. Pearson [illegible] ly, Dodsworth, Wordsworth, Russell, Spry; the [illegible] Thynne; Lord C. Thynne, J. B. Murray, G. Wall [illegible] Bowdler, W. J. Chambers, J. Mills, T. L. Donaghue, Ernest Hewkins, [illegible] ford, T. Bloomfield, W. Vallance; the Earl of Powis, Earl Nelson; [illegible] Beresford Hope, Esq., the founder; Mr. Justice Patteson; [illegible] Oxbridge, Baron Alderson; W. Forbes, Esq.; C. Fuller, Esq., [illegible] Bowden, Esq.; G. [illegible]

Right reverend the Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by the Bishops and [illegible], proceeded to the College Chapel, where the ceremony of consecra[illegible] and rende[illegible] of the usual morning service in the Co[illegible] had been [illegible] ve[illegible] en the doors were opened, and every [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] unanimously filled

At the conclusion of the service the Archbishop left he throne, and preceded by the vergers and clergy, entered the pulpit. His Grace selected for his text Psalm cxi. 10, "To the intent that now unto the principalities and powers in heavenly places might be known, by the Church, the manifold wisdom of God."

The Archbishop divided the discourse into three parts: first, the meaning of the manifold wisdom of God; secondly, his Grace illustrated the proposition by referring to that spiritual regeneration which arises from the paternal supervision of God over his creatures; and, thirdly, he showed that the Church was the medium through which that spiritual regeneration was administered and maintained

At the close of his eloquent discourse, the Archbishop said—"Persons brought up at this institution, like the Apostle of old, will go forth with the authority of the Church, and with a zeal becoming their high mission. They will carry the Word of God to the Heathen. The occasion reminded him of that passage in our history when, in consequence of the natives of this island, England was relieved from heathen darkness by those pious and holy men, who, braving every difficulty, fearlessly made their way to those shores. The building then consecrated to the worship of the true God was erected more, by an act of munificence that deserved imitation, raised from its ashes." The Archbishop said that those who then heard him had but a comparatively easy day to perform, namely, to implore the Holy Spirit to bless the work that [illegible] hereby begun. The Lord Primate concluded his discourse by enforcing upon the congregation the duties incumbent upon them as members of the Church, in furtherance of the objects of so noble a foundation, for the offerings realized upwards of £900

After the services, an elegant luncheon was served to a large number of invited guests, in the crypt and cloisters of the new college. The repast was served with great taste by Messrs. Bathe and Breach, of the London Tavern During the afternoon, the visitors promenaded within the precincts of the College until the special railway train was in readiness to convey a great number of them to town.

Thus terminated an event memorable as the commencement of a great work which, by the blessing of Providence, will prove of inestimable value in many an age long to come.

THE WEATHER.

Till Tuesday, July 4, the weather was of the same unseasonable kind as that which we have lately had, the sky being almost continuously covered by cloud, rain falling frequently, and the temperature below that of the season. On Wednesday a change took place. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Wednesday, the sky was principally covered with cloud till the evening, after which it was cloudless: showers of rain were falling during the morning; the direction of the wind was S W., and at times blowing strongly; the average temperature of the air for the day was 61°. Friday, the sky was for the most part covered with cloud till the evening, after which it was clear; rain was falling early in the afternoon; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature of the air was 58½°. Saturday, early in the morning the sky was cloudless, and it was covered by cloud afterwards till late in the evening; several showers of rain fell during the day; the direction of the wind was variable, being at times S., S.W., and W.N.W.; the air was very cold; the average temperature was 51½°. Sunday, the sky was for the most part covered by clouds, and several showers of rain fell; the direction of the direction of the air for the day was S W. and the average temperature [illegible]

Monday, the sky was overcast throughout, at the day, and rain was falling frequently, at times heavily; the direction of the wind was W.S.W.; and the average temperature of the air was 56°. Tuesday, early in the morning the sky was cloudless;

of good years, but a further diminution upon the returns of even the previous bad year. If this decrease be not checked by diminished expenditure on the one hand, or by improvement of trade leading to an increase in the returns of indirect taxation, it will, at the end of the present year, leave the country with a deficiency of upwards of a million. The only items that show an increase on the quarter over the corresponding quarter last year, are the Excise, the Crown Lands, and the Miscellaneous. On the two latter the increase is too inconsiderable to be deemed other than accidental: while on the Excise the increase is not of such a character as to inspire a wise Minister, a careful Legislature, or an anxious people, with any very confident hopes of a rapid amelioration of our financial prospects. There is an increase upon this department of £372,487 for the two quarters just ended; which is so far gratifying; but, as this department fell short last year no less than £1,093,492, it must be remembered that the increase does not, at this rate, keep pace with the necessities of the country. Upon the item of Customs there is a decrease of £71,287; of Stamps, an apparent decline of £510,436, but in reality a decline of £350,439; of the Property Tax, a decrease of £48,116; and of the Post-office, of £79,000. The last-mentioned is explained by the fact, that arrears of a payment greatly exceeding this amount were due to one of the railway companies for conveying the mails, and that the sum is not strictly chargeable upon the quarter. Hitherto, amid all the fluctuations of trade and commerce, the Post-office revenue has always shown a steady increase from quarter to quarter. It is said that the present quarter offers no exception; but that the rate of increase has been somewhat checked by the commercial depression which the whole of the civilised world is now suffering. Altogether, the returns of the revenue, though somewhat more favourable in the matter of Excise, are not so favourable as to warrant a cessation of the public vigilance over the conduct of the Ministers with respect to the estimates. The financial condition of the country is not satisfactory, and requires care as well as boldness to improve it.

The conduct pursued by General Cavaignac since the defeat of the fearful insurrection of the Communists and Red Republicans has greatly tended to restore confidence in France. The Ministry he has appointed is, generally speaking, composed of men whose talents and character inspire respect. The General himself is considered a sincere Republican—an honest, unambitious, and able man; one who will not endeavour to turn the unexampled crisis of the affairs of his country to his own personal aggrandisement, but who will zealously labour for the public good, without making it subservient to his own interests. He has settled the question of the national workshops after the only fashion left to him—that of immediate suppression. The National Assembly has, however, voted a loan of 5,000,000 francs to the contractors of building in Paris, by which means it is thought the most numerous class of operatives in the capital will be sensibly benefited; and a project of decree has been brought forward for a loan of 3,000,000 francs for the encouragement of associations of working men.

The greatest present embarrassment of the Government is the number of prisoners taken in the late insurrection. The number exceeds 8000 already, and fresh arrests are made every day; and grounds of prosecution have already been established against upwards of 2000. To transport such a number of men would be a very expensive process. It would require a considerable fleet; and even to maintain them in prison is a grievous burden upon the diminishing resources of the Republic. It has been ascertained that upwards of 40,000 persons were under arms on the side of the insurgents, and that fully one-half of that number have been either killed or wounded, or are now in the prisons of the State, awaiting the disposal of the Executive Government. Cavaignac, imitating the policy of his predecessors in the matter of public spectacles (always dear to the hearts of the Parisians, whether the metropolitan be one of joy or grief), has ordered a grand public funeral for the victims who fell in defence of order on the four memorable days of the insurrection. The spectacle was fixed for Thursday, when the bodies were to be deposited with great pomp under the Column of July, and in the vaults beneath the Madeline.

THE REVENUE.

The Revenue returns for the year and the quarter ending July 5, 1848, which have been published during the week, do not present a very satisfactory evidence of the prosperous condition of the country.

The Year's Account shows a falling off in all the items, except "the China money;" the deficiency amounting to £2,815,096 in the whole, reduced by the China money to a net loss of £2,567,709.

The Quarter's Account is not quite so unsatisfactory. The returns, however, show a decrease in the ordinary revenue of the quarter as compared with the ordinary revenue of the corresponding quarter in 1847 by £327,741. The ordinary revenue of the quarter ending 5th April, 1848, was in excess of the ordinary revenue of the corresponding quarter in 1847 by £67,291. The ordinary revenue, therefore, of the first half-year of 1848 falls short of the ordinary revenue of the first half-year of 1847, by £260,450; whilst on the ordinary revenue of the year 1847 there was a decrease of £1,463,143, as compared with the ordinary revenue of 1846.

The only *items* in which ordinary revenue of the quarter shows an increase upon the corresponding quarter of 1847, are the items, the crown lands, and miscellaneous. The increase on the crown lands is £.8,000; on the miscellaneous, £31,561; and on the excise, £182,785; of which latter about £50,000 must be set down to the transference of the carriage duties from the stamps to the excise.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE Royal children take their usual open air exercise daily.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the Domestic Household, attended divine service, in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

On Monday evening her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance at the Haymarket Theatre with their presence. The Royal suite consisted of the Viscountess Jocelyn, Hon. Miss Kerr, Earl of Listowel, Major-General Wemyss, and Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour. The Duchess of Kent was also present.

On Tuesday morning the Queen rode out on horseback, accompanied by her Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty's Master of the Horse, Major-General Wemyss, Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert, were in attendance on horseback. Her Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback in the afternoon, attended by Lieut.-Colonel Seymour. His Royal Highness visited and minutely inspected the lodging-house for the working classes, erected by the Metropolitan Association in the Old Pancras road.

On Tuesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert inspected Mr. Maclise's designs for a Nielle bracelet; Mr. Wyon's for a Shakspeare; Mr. Redgrave's for a paper for hanging pictures on, Messrs. Holland's arrangement chair; and other works executing for Summerly's Art Manufactures.

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE ESTABLISHMENT.—The Royal steam yacht *Victoria and Albert*, Captain Lord A. Fitzclarence, having undergone a thorough renovation or "overhaul," and re-embellishment, was taken from the ordinary ground to moorings lower down the harbour at Portsmouth, opposite the entrance to the Weevil Lake, on Tuesday morning, under steam, for the purpose of trying her machinery, before the ship was declared ready for sea. Her Majesty is expected to revisit the marine palace of Osborne in the Isle of Wight, which place the Queen will embark, after the prorogation of Parliament, for the annual trip to sea. The masters and pilots of the fleet are preparing for service.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN LONDON.—The number of births registered, for the week ending July 1st, were—males, 753; females, 769; total, 1552, being an increase on the preceding week of 198. The number of deaths registered to the same date were—males, 548; females, 532; total, 1100; being an increase on the preceding week of 150. The number of violent deaths during the week were 17, of which 4 were suicides. The deaths in the metropolitan hospitals were as follow:—Consumption Hospital, 1; St. George's, 13; Westminster, 4; Charing Cross, 2; Middlesex, 7; University College, 9; Royal Free, 8; Fever, 3; Small Pox, 4; King's College, 9; St. Bartholomew's, 15; London, 13; St. Thomas's, 4; Guy's 3; Dreadnought, 2. Total, 89.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Imprisonment for Debt (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Sale of Beer Bill passed through Committee, and was ordered to be reported.

The Bank Court Consolidation Bill was read a second time, and was referred to a Select Committee.

The Health of Towns Bill was also ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

LORD ABERDEEN.—Sir A. Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the bar, and informed their Lordships that he was unable to find Lord Aberdeen, charged with forgery, with a view to compelling that noble Lord's attendance before their Lordships' house. On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR the subject was ordered to be referred to a select committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

SUGAR DUTIES.

The House having gone into Committee on this bill the discussion of the various items of the Government tariff was resumed.

MR. BARKLY proposed, as an amendment, that the duties now existing under the act of 1846 be continued for six years from the present time.

After a lengthened debate, Lord G. Bentinck moved that the Chairman report progress, which, on a division, was negatived by a majority of 211 to 80.

Eventually, however, the House resumed, and the Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The House afterwards, in Committee of Supply, voted some miscellaneous and naval estimates on account.—Adjourned.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS.—On Thursday, *Joseph Williams*, aged 40, baker, and *William John Vernon*, described as a lecturer, were tried for misdemeanour. The trial lasted the whole day, and at its conclusion the jury delivered their verdict, finding Vernon guilty upon the first count of being present at an unlawful assembly and riot.

CHARGE OF OFFENCE.—On Friday *George William Hewson*, aged 45, was indicted for the murder of William Henry Woodhouse, one of the turnkeys of Clerkenwell Prison.—The particulars of the case, which occurred on the 10th ult., have been already given, and it is therefore sufficient to mention that the prisoner committed the crime by stabbing his victim with a knife.—The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to death.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY.—This admirable institution celebrated its anniversary on Thursday evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The chair was taken by Viscount Bruckley (on the right of the Duke of Cambridge was Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., the president), who acquitted himself in his somewhat arduous office with considerable tact. The secretary, in reading the report, announced the pleasing fact that the institution was most thriving, and that the subscriptions were much more than had been anticipated.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Thursday the funeral procession of the victims of the insurrection of the 23d of June passed off without the slightest accident of any kind

M. Carnot, Minister for Public Instruction, has resigned his office to M. Vaulabelle, an undoubted, though not an ultra, Republican. M. Carnot had become most unpopular, in consequence of the publication, under his signature, of a *Manuel Republicain*, in which the doctrines of Socialism and Communism were advocated.

M. Dubuys, President of the Court of Appeal of Douay, had adopted the son of General Negrier.

SPAIN

THE CARLIST MOVEMENT.—Cabrera entered Spain on the 24th June, at seven o'clock in the morning, by Pié de Salinas, followed by his aide-de-camp, a numerous staff, and an escort of cavalry. He was met by Boquica, with 1000 soldiers. One of his attendants was Gonzales. The whole party appeared full of enthusiasm, and counted upon victories as a prelude to that of Charles VI.

The *Opinion Publique*, a Carlist paper published in Paris, contains a proclamation from Cabrera, to the Carlists everywhere resident in Spain. A letter from St. Jean de Luz, of the 1st instant says:—"The Carlists are mustering very strong between St. Sebastian and Durango, and, from all accounts, appear to be well supplied with arms and money.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—ALIENATION OF SATTARA.—A special court of proprietors of East India stock was on Wednesday held in Leadenhall-street, in pursuance of the requisition signed by nine proprietors, to take into consideration the following resolution:—"That the Honourable the East India Company having, by a treaty concluded with Pertaub Sheen, the Rajah of Sattara, on the 25th of September, 1819, ceded the territory of Sattara, in perpetual sovereignty, to the heirs, and successors, the East India Company cannot alienate the territory of Sattara from the Central heir (or Rajah Pertaubsingh Sheen) without a flagrant breach of that treaty and of public faith." Mr. Sullivan moved, and Mr. Hume, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was combated by the Hon. Chairman, who contended that it was the property of the whole race of the late ex-Rajah, who had been found a traitor; and the hon. gentleman moved as an amendment the adjournment of the court, which was ultimately carried.

WESTMINSTER REFORM SOCIETY.—On Monday a general meeting of the members of this society, whose object was to extend the franchise, and to send to parliament two representatives who advocated their principles as reformers, was held at the York House, Upper Wellington-street. Mr. W. Geeson took the chair. The minutes of the proceedings which took place at the last meeting were read; and on the question of their confirmation being put, Mr. Prest said that he wished to propose an amendment on the following grounds, that he thought it would not be prudent to confirm the minutes of the last meeting, as no notice was given to the members that at that meeting it was intended to revise and alter the general rules on which the society was founded. His amendment was, "that the society having at their meeting of the 19th ult. materially changed its principles and mode of government, without having given any previous notice thereof to the members, and as a large majority of them must have been ignorant of such intended alteration, the present meeting resolve from confirming the minutes, and convene a special meeting for the reconsideration of the alteration made in their rules and principles."—Mr. Cribb seconded the amendment, which was put and lost by a large majority. The minutes were then confirmed. Mr. Fourny thought that if the resolution which he would now propose was carried, perfect satisfaction would be afforded to all the members of the society. He moved "that a special general meeting of this society be called for Monday, the 17th of July, to reconsider the rules and principles adopted on the 19th of June." Mr. Lagram seconded the motion.—Dr. Bisset moved, and a member seconded, an amendment, that it be not entertained, which was carried, and the original motion lost. It was then agreed that 500 copies of the revised rules be printed and circulated, and a letter having been read from Sir De Lacy Evans, stating his determination to support the petition, which the meeting sent to Mr. Ludlington (M.P.), the meeting then separated.

THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.—The general meeting of members took place on Monday evening last, when the report and statement of accounts, showed the institution to be flourishing. It was unanimously resolved to abolish the entrance fee, and a large accession of members may thus be expected. Several features of interest have lately been added, among which is the holding in the drawingroom of a weekly unceremonious evening party, at which the pleasures of music, conversation, and dancing may be enjoyed.

THE GARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the committee and friends of this institution, founded, in 1838, for the purpose of affording relief, by pensions during life, to aged and indigent gardeners and their widows, was held at the London Coffee-House, Ludgate-hill, for transacting general business. The report for the past year congratulated the subscribers upon the steady increase of the institution, which had during the year increased to £1000, and there being thirty-four pensioners receiving annuities, the males £16, and the females £12 each per annum. The financial statement was also very satisfactory.

CONSECRATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE.—This event, which was looked forward to with intense interest by the Roman Catholic population of the district and of London generally, took place on Tuesday. The church being one of the largest and most magnificent erected in England since the Reformation, for Catholic worship, every effort was made to give *eclat* to its opening. Great numbers of the Roman Catholic dignitaries from the Continent were invited to the ceremonial, but the troubled state of the times in their own countries prevented most of them from attending. There were present, however, the Archbishop of Trayes, the Bishops of Liege, Tournay, Chalons, and Chersonesus, with their canons and chaplains. Of the British R.C. prelates, there were present (besides Dr. Wiseman, who officiated), Drs. Brown (Liverpool), Brown (Wales), Bramy, Scott (Liverpool), Gillis (Edinburgh), Davis (Madland, Australia), Waring (eastern district), Briggs (York), Morris (Troy). There were 260 priests, together with members of the orders of Passionists, Dominicans, Cistercians, Benedictines, Franciscans, Redemptorians, and Brothers of Charity. The entire body of the church was filled with Roman Catholic laity, amongst whom were the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, M.P., Lord Camoys, Lord Stafford, &c. Several distinguished members of the Protestant Church were also present. At eleven, the shops were received at the western door, and the procession formed, consisting of the Thurifer (the Hon. E. Perey), the Incense Bearer (Sir T. Acton), Acolytes (Hon. E. Stonor and Mr. Burke). The secular clergy, in soutan and surplice, two and two; the regulars, in the dresses peculiar to the different orders; and, lastly, the Bishops in their mitres and robes. Youths bearing lights and lilies preceded and followed the procession. The whole presented a most imposing *coup d'œil*, not the least interesting part of which to the stranger must have been the quaint costume of the regular orders. Dr. Wiseman celebrated high mass, and preached the sermon on the occasion. We had purposed giving an illustration of the most striking portion of the ceremony but are compelled to postpone it to our next Number.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

On Monday the procession of racing boats took place. As the various crews passed by the boat at the head of the river (Christ Church), they saluted it by tossing their oars and cheering, which was responded to by the spectators on each side of the river. There was an immense number of persons present, but the unpropitious state of the weather was a great drawback. On Tuesday the Bishop of Hereford (Dr. Hampden) preached the annual sermon on behalf of the infirmary. In the afternoon the oratorio of "The Creation" was performed in the theatre, and a ball at St. John's College took place in the evening. It was agreed by the hebdomadal board to propose that the honorary degree of D.C.L. be conferred on the following individuals: Earl of Harrowby, Baron Hugel, Sir G. Arthur, Bart.; W. E. Gladstone, M.P.; Sir G. G. Morgan, Bart.; J. Masterman, Esq., M.P.; A. J. B. Hope, Esq., M.P.; H. Hallam, Esq., the historian; W. Cotton, Esq.; and H. Layard.

On Wednesday the annual celebration of founder's and benefactors took place. Shortly before eleven the noblemen, heads of houses, doctors, professors, and proctors, met in the Common Hall, and partook of an elegant collation provided by the Vice-Chancellor, after which they formed in procession, and, preceded by the Bedels and other officials of the University, repaired to the Sheldonian Theatre, where the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on the following distinguished persons:—The Earl of Harrowby, Baron Hugel, the Right Hon William Gladstone, one of the Burgesses for the University; the right Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart., late Governor of Bombay; Sir G. Gould Morgan, Bart.; John Masterman, Esq., M.P. for the City of London; A. J. Beresford Hope, Esq., the munificent founder of St. Augustine's, Canterbury; H. Hallam, Esq., M.A., of Christ Church, the English historian of the middle ages; William Cotton, Esq., late Governor of the Bank of England, to which important post he was elected for two consecutive years, at a time of unexampled commercial difficulty; Henry Austen Layard, Esq., attached to our Majesty's embassy at Constantinople, and the discoverer of very important antiquities at Nineveh, and other ancient cities of Assyria. They were presented to the Vice-Chancellor and proctors by Joseph Hallmarck, Esq., the Regius Professor of Civil Law, who paid an elegant and appropriate compliment to each as in turn he was introduced to the authorities, and all were loudly cheered as they bowed to the Vice-Chancellor, and ascended to their respective places in the doctors' seats.

During the day there were entertainments at every college, an horticultural exhibition, concerts, the ascent of a balloon, &c., for which nothing could be more favourable than the clearness of the atmosphere.

On Thursday there were also a concert and ball, besides innumerable private parties.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

TRIAL OF THE CHARTIST LEADERS FOR SEDITION.

On Wednesday *Joseph Ironsea John Fussell* was placed at the bar, charged with having, in the hearing and presence of divers subjects of our Sovereign lady the Queen, uttered certain seditious and scandalous words against our said lady the Queen and her Government. The judges who presided were Lord Chief Justice Wilde, Mr. Baron Parke, and Mr. Justice Maule. The Attorney-General, in stating the case, observed that the circumstances from which the prosecution had resulted, were of such a nature that, had he hesitated to put the criminal law in operation, he should have been wanting in that high and important duty which his position invested him with. The prosecution was not instituted only and for the mere purpose of punishing the defendant at the bar, and those misguided men whose violent language was calculated to excite and delude others; it was not instituted only as a warning to those who were likely to be the victims of the conduct of such men, but to show and to convince the public and all well-disposed members of society that the law was strong enough to vindicate itself strong enough to maintain the peace of the country; and that the general state of the country should not be one of continual alarm and excitement. Three distinct charges were embodied in the several counts of the indictment. The first six charged him with having delivered a seditious speech; a further count charged him with having been present at an unlawful assembly, and the eighth count charged him with having taken part in a riot; and therefore the charge upon which the defendant was arraigned was a misdemeanour, and which he would have to answer, would be a threefold one—sedition, unlawful assembly with others, and riot. The meeting the defendant attended, and at which he uttered the seditious words, took place on the 25th of May, on Clerkenwell-green, after seven o'clock in the evening; an hour selected, no doubt, to produce some degree of excitement in the minds of the persons assembled. That meeting took place by private arrangement; it was held without any previous notice, and it was attended by near upon four thousand persons [illegible] and in fact ran there were some eighteen or [illegible] and which he would have to answer, would be a threefold one—sedition, unlawful assembly with others, and riot. The meeting the defendant attended, and at which he uttered the seditious words, took place on the 25th of May, on Clerkenwell-green, after seven o'clock in the evening; an hour selected, no doubt, to produce some degree of excitement in the minds of the persons assembled. That meeting took place by private arrangement; it was held without any previous notice, and it was attended by near upon four thousand persons [illegible] and in fact ran there were some eighteen or [illegible] the defendant at the bar, a person named Will[illegible] taking part in these transactions. The learned gentleman having then read the several counts from the defendant's speech, on which he grounded the charge of sedition, called evidence in support of that charge and of the others. On the conclusion of the case for the prosecution,

Mr. Sergeant Allen addressed the jury for the defence, and having presented some evidence,

The Chief Justice summed up, and the jury, after deliberating about a quarter of an hour, found the defendant guilty upon those counts charging him with sedition, and attending an unlawful assembly, and acquitted him of the count charging a riot.

The defendant was immediately ordered into custody of the Governor of Newgate.—Judgment postponed.

IRELAND.

STATE PROSECUTIONS.

On Monday, at the Commission Court, the City of Dublin Grand Jury found true bills against Mr. Devin Reilly, on a charge of drinking and toasting. The indictment is founded upon words spoken by Mr. Reilly at a meeting in Jamestreet, on the Sunday previous to the trial of Mr. Mitchel. Mr. Reilly, on Tuesday, having pleaded "not guilty" to the indictment, his solicitor applied to have the trial postponed, to enable Mr. Reilly's counsel to prepare a request was so far complied with as to place the case at the bottom of the list. The trials of the persons charged with violating the Drilling and Training Act were proceeded with on Tuesday. The jury came out three times to take the judges' opinion as to the act. It was supposed that they would have finally disagreed, but the result was very different. At half-past four they found the parties guilty; and the sentence was, Gogarty, the chief, to be transported for seven years, English to be imprisoned for two years, and the others for twelve months. All the prisoners were strongly recommended to mercy.

The little boy who carried the tricolour at the Donnybrook meeting traversed in prison.

The proprietor of the *National Guard* was tried for having created a nuisance and obstruction of the public way, by posting up his publication on his shop windows. He was acquitted.

THE CLUBS.—It is generally asserted that the formation of Repeal Clubs does not find favour in the eyes of the majority of Roman Catholic bishops, and that the following declaration, which has been published, is directed against the Club movement. At a meeting of prelates held in the College of Maynooth, on Wednesday, the 28th of June, 1848, it was agreed that the following resolutions be republished. Extract from the minute of the proceedings of the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops of Ireland, assembled at the Episcopal-house, Marlborough-street, Dublin, on the 28th of June, 1834, the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Archbishop of Dublin, in the chair:—"Resolved—That our object in meeting is for the purpose of holding therein any public meeting, except in cases connected with charity or religion, and that we do hereby pledge ourselves to carry this resolution into effect, under the sanction of our sacred office. That we do not intend to interfere with the civil rights of those intrusted to our care, yet, as guardians of religion, justly apprehending that its general interests, as well as the happiness of the people, would be compromised by a deviation from the line of conduct which we marked out for ourselves, and impressed upon the minds of our clergy in our pastoral address of the year 1830; we do hereby pledge ourselves, on every respective occasion, to exert the full influence of the instructions we then addressed to them, and to recommend to them most earnestly to avoid in future any allusion at their altars to political subjects. We likewise deem it to refrain from connecting themselves with political clubs, being as chairmen or secretaries at political meetings, or moving or seconding resolutions on such occasions, in order that we exhibit ourselves in all things in the character of ministers of Christ, and dispensers of the mysteries of God. † D. MURRAY, Archbishop." The meeting at Maynooth College was attended by fourteen bishops, including the Most Rev. Dr. Crolly, Dr. C. Tynan; Archbishop Derry; Dr. Rowe, Bishop of Derry; Dr. Ryan, Limerick; Dr. Haly, Kildare and Leighlin; Dr. Denvir, Down and Connor; Dr. M'Gettigan, Raphoe; and Dr. J. P. Brown, Elphin.

THE "PEACE" NEWSPAPER.—Another newspaper has been the arrest of Mr. Martin Burke, editor of the *Peace* newspaper. A number of policemen went to search the office, on Tuesday, to inquire after the object of their search, but he was not to be found. Mr. Martin has *gone* until the present commission is over.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS.—The Orangemen marched in great numbers on Saturday, July 1st. At Armagh, Market-hill, Banbridge, Warrenpoint, and various other places, the "anniversary" was celebrated with more than ordinary *eclat*. In Enniskillen the Roman Catholics gathered their forces, but did not march. The stipendiary of the district intervened, and they separated quietly.

THE CONSTABULARY.—The constabulary will, for the present, consist of 10,678 effective men, and will be officered by 35 county, and 262 sub-inspectors of three classes, and 370 Lord constables of two classes.

RELIEF FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.—The landowners in the baronies of [illegible] county Meath, have come a second time to the relief of the unemployed labourers in their district. A list has been made out; [illegible] 20 acres of land, one labourer shall be employed for a month, or less; an arrangement which will absorb the entire class of the unemployed. The landowners acted with similar spirit and liberality on the commencement of the famine in 1846.

THE QUEEN'S STATE BALL.

SKETCHED BY PERMISSION OF HER MAJESTY.

THE PICTURE GALLERY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—THE COMPANY ARRIVING.

We have, upon several occasions of state and ceremony, presented to our readers Illustrations of the interior splendour of Buckingham Palace. But, in no instance have our Artists possessed opportunities for insuring accuracy, such as they have been honoured with for their present object—to convey an adequate idea of the superb decoration, as well as the brilliant effect of the company at a State Ball. For this facility, the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are deeply indebted to the condescension of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, who has most graciously been pleased to permit their Artists to enjoy the privilege of access to the State Rooms, as well as to witness the State Ball of Wednesday last—for the purpose of making the Drawings requisite for the accompanying pair of Illustrations.

On such festive occasions as State Balls, the suite of State Apartments in the centre of the Palace are thrown open. These apartments comprise the Picture Gallery, which, placed in the centre of the building, extends nearly the whole length of it, and into which the State Ball-room, the Yellow Drawing-room, and Saloon communicate, on the side overlooking the garden; whilst, on the other side, or that looking into the quadrangle, the Throne-room and Green Drawingroom have communication with the Gallery. From the Green Drawingroom the Grand Staircase is reached, through a small lobby. The Dining-room, in which supper is laid, opens into the Ball-room; and at the other end of the suite of apartments—that is, from the Yellow Drawingroom—the Queen's Closet opens. A second Staircase, called "the Ambassadors'," is at the end of the Picture Gallery.

The Views which we have the pleasure to present to our readers display the PICTURE GALLERY and the STATE BALL-ROOM; and we now give our descriptive as well as pictorial account of the regal splendour of the apartments.

THE PICTURE GALLERY

The Picture Gallery [illegible] and fifty-four [illegible] The walls [illegible] In the middle, on either side, are boldly projecting and decorated doorways, opening into the Saloon and Green Drawingroom respectively. These doorways are supported on each side by terminal figures; in arched panels over the doors are emblematic groups, and above the whole are Regal crowns resting on scroll foliage, of rich design; whilst sceptres issuing from the foliage, and urns filled with flowers, add to the general richness. At the northern end of the Gallery is a doorway of similar general character, though wider, which, as we before noticed, opens to the Ambassadors' Staircase; in the panel over the door is a clock, and above is a gallery, which during State Dinners is occupied by musicians, but on ball nights is filled with choice flowers.

At the southern end of the Gallery, which differs from the northern in [illegible] desiderate of a grand doorway, though [illegible] the Ball-room, Ist ing-room, &c., a temporary stage is erected [illegible] steps of which a magnificent display of flowers is arranged; and in the fire places, of which there are four in the [illegible] of the choicest colours and perfumes [illegible] The [illegible] to marble, and are supported by [illegible] whilst in medallions over the centre [illegible] Leonardo da Vinci, &c. [illegible] which is sim[illegible] arches spring towards the centre of the ro[illegible] whilst from pendant to pendant spring other arc[illegible] part of the room into a centre and two side portion[illegible] hich is sim[illegible]. On the walls, between bracket and brac[illegible] between the pendants are moulded; and [illegible] panels in the ceiling, which are filled with [illegible] engraved glass, displaying the stars and badges of the different orders of knighthood. The soffits of the arches

THE QUEEN'S STATE BALL.

SKETCHED BY PERMISSION OF HER MAJESTY

THE STATE BALL-ROOM.—THE POLKA.

have guilloche patterns wrought on them; and the pendants are square [illegible], with roses in sunken panels in them, whilst traces ornament the [illegible]. The terminations of the pendants are wrought into flowers. In the angular panels in the spandrils, roses and floral enr[illegible] are introduced. The spandrils of the arches between the pendants [illegible] of them, in very high relief, a phœnix, with wings displayed. The [illegible] larger than the side ones, an arched coving rising above the cornice over the arches; and this is divided into eighteen panels, each ornamented with a Cupid, terminating in scroll foliage. The divisions are marked by an acanthus leaf; from them beams stretch across the open part of the roof, dividing it into the same number of compartments as the coving, and these are filled with lantern lights of ground glass. Running down by the sides of the opening is a gilded glory; and guilloche patterns, gilded, fill up the [illegible]ams and other moulded portions of the decorative work. The ground colour [illegible]nels wrought with foliage is deep blue; and other polychromatic tints [illegible] employed to increase the richness of the ceiling. The doors are of mahogany, [illegible]h large panels of looking-glass in the lower parts of them, and mouldings of carved-work, gilded, and of ormolu; whilst in the upper portions are crowns, surrounded by stars within circles, beautifully carved and gilded. The pictorial treasures in this gallery are of great beauty and extreme value, comprising exquisite specimens of the Dutch, Flemish, and other schools; with three pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds the "Cymon," "Death of Dido," and his own portrait. The specimens of the works of Claude, Teniers, Rembrandt, Mieris, De Hooge, Vandyke, Rubens, Paul Potter, &c., are some of the finest in existence, and form a truly regal gallery of artistic beauties. The gallery is lighted by four chandeliers of gilded brass of great decorative richness, each bearing thirty-six lights.

THE STATE BALL-ROOM.

The State Ball-room is a very handsome apartment, though too small for its purpose. As we mentioned before, it is on the western side of the Palace, and is entered from the south-west end of the Picture Gallery, and also from the Saloon. The apartment may be said to be divided into two portions, one, the chief part of the room, and the other a lesser portion, within which the orchestra gallery is erected. The apartment is divided on its several sides into three compartments, by coupled three-quarter columns of the Corinthian order, carrying a highly-enriched entablature; and from that springs a very deep coving, and thence the ceiling, which is flat; we should observe, however, that the ceiling is not coved on all four sides, but only on the longer sides, the spaces between the entablature and flat ceiling at the northern and southern ends of the room being filled up with rich foliage-work and bas reliefs. The columns are scagliola in imitation of porphyry, and the capitals are gilded, as are all the decorations and enrichments of the entablature. From the entablature sweeping up the coving, spring large acanthus leaves in pairs to correspond to the columns, terminating in brackets, whence beams, having small flowers in panels on their soffits, stretch across the flat part of the ceiling. The squares formed by the intersections of the beams are filled [illegible], containing star-formed mouldings radiating from centres, holding [illegible] form, surrounded by richly-wrought borders, within [illegible] the points of the great stars curving down, and floral ornaments filling the spaces between them. The long panels between the beams forming the squares on the ceiling are filled with fan-mouldings, or hollowed spaces in regular lines. Stars are at the squares at the terminations of the acanthus leaves; and between [illegible] rose-formed flowers in sunken panels. A ridge of small acanthus foliage terminates the coving; and in each compartment of the latter are twenty-four sunken panels of octagonal form, containing flowers of great richness within them; the egg and tongue ornament enriching the mould [illegible] panels; and at the angles of the latter, small lozenges, containing flower-shaped ornaments, are introduced. All the decorated enrichments of the ceiling are gilded, as is the glory within the large circles.

On the western side of the room are three lofty windows, the curtains to which are of yellow satin, with draperies pendent from richly-gilded cornices. By an ingenious adaptation of the curtains of the central window, the effect of a canopy to a throne is produced. The curtains are looped up between th

[illegible] on either side of the window, and musl in draperies tastefully arranged in [illegible] between them. And at each end of the room [illegible] and this stage is filled with the choicest flowers in blossom. The whole length of the room in front of the windows, a platform, [illegible] with crimson cloth, is erected; and on it are placed [illegible] for her Majesty and [illegible] Lady, and long seats for distinguished visitors, and the [illegible] Waiters. On the opposite side of the room is the fireplace, above which is a [illegible] and between the two doors of the Saloon, [illegible] portrait of her Majesty [illegible] Prince Albert. [illegible] the Saloon, are four tables made of or-molu, [illegible] panels filled with lapis-lazuli and verd antique: these tables are [illegible] design and workmanship, [illegible] adorned the [illegible] candelabra holding six lights [illegible] and there are [illegible] glasses reflect the gay scene. Above the door leading to the Saloon is a picture by Vandyke [illegible] represents portraits [illegible] Charles I. and Henrietta Maria. The musicians' gall[illegible] richly embroidered with gold, was once part of the dais, [illegible] occasions as that we illustrate. Five chandeliers of richly cut glass [illegible] from the ceiling, containing an immense number of wax candles, which, when lighted, pour a flood of brilliancy on the scene [illegible] filled with company, the appearance of the State Ball-room is very magnificent and imposing.

We have [illegible] on the State rooms, of which we give representations. But we [illegible] in which to notice the other rooms thrown open [illegible] Throughout [illegible] a temporary kitchen is erected similar in [illegible] ter to that we have just described, [illegible] that the window [illegible] are of crimson velvet. A temporary orchestra, raised a few feet from the floor, is erected in this room, and the drapery in front of it, of crimson velvet richly embroidered with gold, was once part of the dais, [illegible] This room was set apart for dancing, as well as the Ball-room, and the Queen visited each room in succession

The Yellow Saloon and Yellow Drawing-room the company promenaded [illegible] in the Picture Gallery, and both are splendid apartments. [illegible] every kind were served in the Green Drawing-room, and the tea and coffee equipage were silver, [illegible] and of beautiful design. In the Dining-room, [illegible] were laid out for supper, and the display of plate on them was magnificent in the extreme. At the luncheon and the supper table [illegible] a truly regal display of gold plate was arrayed, many of the specimens [illegible] were [illegible] size and splendour, and lighted with a profusion of wax-lights, and the effect heightened by flowers, [illegible] superb and characteristic *addendum* to a supper-room it is impossible to conceive.

On Wednesday evening her Majesty gave a state ball, which was very numerously attended, the invitations exceeding eighteen hundred, and comprising the members of the Royal Family, foreign Princes, and Princesses, the elite of distinction in this country, the Diplomatic Corps, the Ladies of the Queen's Household, the Officers of State, and the principal Officers of the Household [illegible] Majesty and Prince Albert, and most of the nobility and gentry in town.

The company were invited at half-past nine o'clock, but before that time the [illegible] began to arrive, those having the *entrée* slightly [illegible] Their Majesties [illegible] Assembly Room, which, on their arrival, up the grand staircase, which was lined by the Yeomen of the Guard, under the command of Captain Kincaid, the Exon in Waiting. The officers of the corps present were [illegible] Lieutenant; Lieut.-Colonel Fitzmaurice, the Adjutant; and Captain Oliver Leon.

Her Royal Highness alighted at the Queen's private entrance, and were received by the Ladies of Honour and the Grooms and Equerries in Waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at half-past nine o'clock, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, Sir George Couper, and Lieut.-Colonel F. Maude.

His Royal Highness the Count of Syracuse was attended by his Excellency General Prince Castelcicala and his Gentleman in Waiting.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess Bernhard of Saxe Weimar were accompanied by Prince Edward and the Princesses Anne and Amelie of Saxe-Weimar, and was attended by the Hon. Miss Harcourt and Captain Somerset.

His Royal Highness Prince Gustavus was also present.

The Royal guests were conducted to the Queen's closet, where her Majesty and Prince Albert received their Illustrious visitors.

The whole suite of state saloons, comprising the Ball-room, the Throne-room, the Picture Gallery, [illegible] the White Drawing-room, the Yellow Drawing-room were all opened, and were most tastefully decorated with the rarest and most beautiful flowers, and were most brilliantly illuminated with numerous magnificent crystal lustres, filled with wax-lights [illegible] Throughout, as well as the Ball-room, were provided for dancing, orchestras for quadrille bands were erected in each

At ten o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward and Princess Anne of Saxe-Weimar, and the Count of Syracuse, entered the State Rooms, and were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to the Ball-room, the quadrille band playing "God save the Queen" [illegible]

The Queen wore a white crape dress, trimmed with white bugles and grapes in [illegible] and frosted leaves, the whole of British manufacture. Her Majesty's head-dress to correspond.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent wore a black crape dress over satin, trimmed with bugles. [illegible] dress of black lace, ornamented with bugles and frosted [illegible] All the articles of British manufacture

Directly after the Queen's entrance into the Ball-room a set of quadrilles was formed, and the ball commenced, the quadrille band, led by Mr. Henry Barnard, playing "La Faveur" (Tolbecque).

Supper was served in the State Dinner-room, on a long range of tables, which were decorated with a number of [illegible] vases, and candelabras of silver gilt, while on the buffet were tastefully arranged jewelled and crystal cups, tankards sculptured in ivory, shields and salvers of the largest size, and gold vases in which were inserted different plants of great beauty and rarity, the whole being illuminated with candelabras and sconces, filled with wax lights.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

M. HECTOR BERLIOZ'S MORNING CONCERT.—On Thursday (last week) this entertainment was given, at the Hanover-square Rooms, which were filled with persons and amateurs. The famed composer was received with several [illegible] on entering the orchestra to conduct his overtures, [illegible] and [illegible] The band assembled on this occasion proved the estimation in which Berlioz is [illegible] by the English profession [illegible] orchestras of the Royal Italian Opera and Her Majesty's Theatre "fraternized" [illegible] Tolbecque, Blagrove, Hill, Nadaud, [illegible] Lazarus, Baumann, Hill, Ourry, Rousselot, Parts, Reed, [illegible] and Berlioz in his under the [illegible] encored boisterously, as were also his "Hungarian March" and the "Pilgrims' March," from his "Harold" symphony. The Chorus and Ballet de[illegible] from "Faust," and his arrangement of Weber's "Invitation à la Valse," were included in the scheme. Several vocal pieces, composed by M. Berlioz, were sung by Mdme. Stolzer, and Mdme. Dulcken was encored in a Spanish [illegible] by Viardot and Mdlle. Mendi, was demanded a second time with fervour. Each admirably sang, and the quaintness of the subject produced unusual interest in the audience. Mdme. Dulcken was added, in two movements of Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Concerto. The more we listen to the works of Berlioz, the more do we feel persuaded of the originality and charm of his ideas, and the [illegible] and novelty of his forms. He has carried the science of musical acoustics to unknown regions; his effects are startling, and at times overwhelming [illegible] Beethoven, Berlioz's surprises are sudden, his [illegible] quent, and his orchestral treatment powerful and sympathetic. The bold his inspiration [illegible] over the minds and feelings of his auditory is extraordinary; and we have [illegible] the same result in Germany and France, as well as in this country. He is a profound thinker—one who has resolved to quit the beaten track, and trust to the development of his own genius.

MR. A. SEDGWICK'S ANNUAL CONCERT.—This concert is a performer gave his annual entertainment at the Hanover Rooms, on the [illegible] It is [illegible] several pieces with considerable effect, the [illegible] assists being [illegible] [illegible] were added by Mr. Cohan and Julia Adams, pianists; Regondi, guitarist; Miss Rosina Wells, violinist; and Mr. G. Collins, violincellist.

HULLAH'S CONCERT.—This Italian vocalist gave a morning concert on Tuesday, at Mr. [illegible] Rooms, Maddox-street. He was aided by [illegible] Mr. Mount Sainsbury, Mr. Deichmann, [illegible] Mr. Benedict.

MISS CLARA LOVEDAY.—At a mansion of Lady Theresa Lewis, at Knightsbridge, [illegible] and accomplished pianiste gave a concert on Monday night. It was [illegible] some years since [illegible] her return to London have proved the [illegible] She executed divers pieces by Weber, [illegible] displaying not only exe[illegible] but a nice and discriminating appreciation of the styles of the different [illegible] Castellan, the Misses Pyne, Madame Schutzer, Miss Flower, Signor Marini, M. Rousseau, &c., assisted the fair *bénéficiaire*.

MR. BENEDICT'S CONCERT.—The last concert for the season was given on Monday night, at the rooms in Marlborough [illegible] Mozart's in B flat, No. 5; and Beethoven's No. 15, C sharp minor; op. 130 [illegible] and Santon, Hill, and Lazarus, were the executants [illegible] engagement in this country, and he has left town for Stuttgard, where he is Chef [illegible] of Wurtemberg.

[illegible] *serenade*, at the residence of the Earl of Falmouth, will be [illegible] as also of the [illegible] concert of the season.

The Catch Club will [illegible] Hotel on [illegible] Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, Covent Garden, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Alboni is engaged both for the Worcester and Norwich festivals, and Viardot for the latter.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.—The music performed at the Pontifical High Mass, on Tuesday morning, was Hummel's [illegible] mass, the "Offertoire" [illegible] Concert [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Organist of the [illegible] Theatre, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Organist of the [illegible] Theatre, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Organist of the [illegible] Theatre,

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Copyhold Enfranchisement Extension Bill, the Joint Stock Companies Bill, and the Impeachment for Debt (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The report of the Protection of Females Bill was received.

The Commons Enclosure Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE NAVY.—The Earl of AUCKLAND, in reply to the Duke of Richmond, stated that it was the intention of the Admiralty to give good-conduct warrants to the marines as well as to the navy.—Earl CAREY, with reference to a petition from Mr. Shrapnell, the son of the late General Shrapnell, the inventor of the shell bearing his name, praying for further reward, stated that the subject had been frequently under the consideration of the Board of Ordnance, and it was their opinion, inasmuch as General Shrapnel had received a pension of £1200 a year, [illegible] that no further reward could be granted.

On the motion of Lord REDESDALE, some amendments were made in the standing orders of the House.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

SILCO ELECTION.—On the motion of Mr. O Gore, a petition presented in May last, complaining of a contemplated compromise as to proceedings on the Silco election petition, was referred to the Committee of Privileges.

MILITARY HONOURS.—Mr. F. MAULE, in reply to Colonel Dunne, observed, with regard to the distribution of medals to the survivors of those troops who were engaged in the affair of Maharajpoor, that the medals would be limited to the survivors or those actually in the trenches, or who took part in the storming.

SUGAR DUTIES.

The House having gone into Committee on the Sugar Duties, and the first set of resolutions having been read,

Mr. SPOONER supported the amendment, just as a question of protection or right, but as the only proposition that had been brought forward which would have the effect of checking the increase of slavery.

Mr. GIBSON argued that the plan of reducing the duty on colonial sugars to 10s., and of continuing the duty on foreign sugars at 20s., was an economical plan.

Mr. MANGLES, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Oswald spoke in favour of the amendment.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER opposed it on the grounds that it would increase the price to the consumers, and that it would cause a loss of several hundred thousand pounds to the revenue.

Mr. H. GIBSON condemned all attempts at giving protection to the colonists.

Mr. T. BARING objected to the course pursued by the Government, of proposing to do as little for the colonies as possible when pressed to do something. He urged the claims of the colonists as assistance, and supported Sir J. Pakington's proposal.

Lord J. RUSSELL could not consent to risk a loss to the revenue of £950,000 a year, unless the amendment before the committee would involve neither could he agree to leave the colonies in a state of uncertainty as to what might be their fate at the end of three years.

Mr. DISRAELI did not think the opinion of the noble Lord, on the question of slavery, of much weight, remembering his calculations on that subject made in 1833, precisely at the period of the greatest increase of slavery that had taken place. He was prepared to give to the colonists that assistance which could enable them to compete with slave-owning countries. The evidence taken before the Sugar Committee demonstrated that the difference in the cost of sugar produced by free labour and slave-labour was 16s., and it was for the committee to determine if the proposal of 10s. differential duty was sufficient. The measure proposed by the Government was essentially only the abandonment of the Act of 1846, but was to remedy for the distresses of the colonies. The hon. gentlemen concluded by addressing a few words to the Irish members, which he had predicted in 1846.

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed the amendment, and challenged the composition of the Sugar Committee.

Lord G. HAMILTON read the names of the committee, showing that there were only three known Protectionists on it, the rest being either pledged Free-traders or as to which those opinions were not known.

Mr. CARDWELL made some explanations, and the committee divided for Sir J. Pakington's proposal, 169; against it, 231: majority against the motion, 62.

Mr. GLADSTONE suggested to the Government the advisability of having a temporary resolution to continue the present duties on sugar, in order to enable the House to deliberate calmly on the whole scheme submitted by the Government for the relief of the colonies. It was then half-past one o'clock on Tuesday morning, and there were several resolutions to be considered, and it would be impossible to settle the duties before Thursday, the 5th instant.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, as he found it would be impossible to pass his resolutions in time to give them effect by the 5th instant, he would not press them further then, but would propose that the Chairman report progress, and obtain leave to sit again on Friday.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition from the city of London, and four from the town of Reading, complaining of the great increase of juvenile offences. His Grace urged the necessity of taking some measures on this important subject. Earl Carey said that boys from the prison of Parkhurst had been sent out as apprentices to Western Australia, but argued against putting these juvenile delinquents on a footing with the children of honest parents.

After some other business had been transacted, the Game Certificates for Killing Hares Bill was read a third time and passed, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

There was an early sitting from noon to four o'clock.

INCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL.—On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill, Sir LUCIUS O'BRIEN moved that it be an instruction to the committee to extend the provisions of the bill to England and Ireland. After a discussion in which the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, Mr. NAPIER, Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], and Mr. [illegible] took part, it was agreed to adjourn the debate, which was ultimately agreed to without a division.

The House then adjourned till five o'clock, when it again met, and Mr. HUME gave notice of his intention to ask Sir Mr. CAY's Ministers whether any instructions had been sent from the West Indies by the last mail.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.—Mr. BANKES moved for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the Railway Board; and a debate having taken place, the members succeeded in defeating the motion by a majority of 11.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Mr. URQUHART having risen to move "That, in the opinion of this House, interference in the internal government of other countries is detrimental to the interests, and derogatory to the honour of this country, as well as to the interests and honour of the countries in behalf of which such interference is assumed to be exercised; that the practice of intervention has [illegible] thereby of the public expenditure, to the great oppression of her Majesty's subjects, and particularly of the industrious classes, and to daily labour for daily food," was proceeding to develop the question, when it was ascertained that only thirty members were present, and an adjournment therefore took place at a quarter past eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

The Parliamentary Proceedings Adjournment Bill was, after a short discussion, read a second time.

The Sites for Churches (Scotland) Bill was passed through Committee, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The motion for the adjournment of the debate upon the repeal of the Union led to some discussion between Sir B. Hall, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Keogh, of a personal character. The motion was agreed to.

HORSHAM BOROUGH.—The adjournment of the debate upon the repeal of the Union led to some discussion between Sir B. Hall, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Keogh, of a personal character. The motion was agreed to.

HORSHAM BOROUGH.—In the absence of the second reading of the Horsham Borough Bill, which he said had been introduced by Lord J. Russell, and ought to be proceeded with, or the order relating to it quashed. Sir G. GREY thought it would be better to postpone the second reading of the bill, until the fill of the hon. member for the Fast Boroughs should have been disposed of.—After some conversation, in which Mr. W. Miles, Mr. Hume, Mr. Forbes, Mr. D'Eyncourt, Mr. Ingestrie, and Sir De Lacy Evans, took part, the debate was adjourned, without a division, until that day week.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Administration of Justice Bills (Nos. 1 and 2), and the Protection of Justices from Vexatious Actions Bill passed through committee.

The Ecclesiastical Unions and Divisions of Parishes (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.—THE DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Hume's motion was resumed by Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE, who supported the motion.—Mr. SERJEANT TALFOURD strongly opposed the motion.

In the debate that ensued, Mr. COBDEN ably advocated the extension of the suffrage.

On a division, the motion was lost by a majority of 351 to 84.—Adjourned.

AT a full Court of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons, held on Thursday, the vacancies in the Council were filled up by the election of Mr. Bransby Cooper, Mr. Skey, and Mr. Stanley.

THE FRENCH LEGATION.—The staff of the French Legation is still transacting business at the establishment in Manchester-square. The staff is entirely a new one, all the appointments under the monarchy having ceased. M. de Lenny, who was, previously to the Revolution, a Marquis in the Peerage of France, is Charge d'Affaires. He was for many years French Minister at Hamburg. There are, as before, two secretaries, one of them, M. de Lutherot, who was formerly Count Charles Medurot, being son of a late Peer of France by a sister of Lamartine, to whom he is consequently nephew. There is also a chancellor and attaches, making six in all. In other respects, the establishment of the establishments presents a striking contrast to the size of the residence of the Republican Legation.

A THOUGHT AMID REVOLUTIONS.

Lend me thine eyes, Posterity! A cloud
Gathers between my vision and the men
Whose voices echo o'er thus breathing world.
Lend me thy sight! lend me thy placid heart,
Free of this mean contemporaneous scorn,
That I may love the true men of to-day,
That I may reverence the good and wise,
That I may know what mighty spirits walk
Daily and hourly in my company,
Or jostle shoulders in the common crowd—
The thinkers and the workers of the time.
Thine eyes, Posterity, Apathy, and Scorn,
And all the blinding dust which Envy stirs,
To shroud the living lustre from my sight.
Lend me thine eyes, grateful Posterity!
Upon the hill-tops let me stand alone,
Companion of the vastness, and keep watch
Upon the stars, and sun, and moon, and fro—
Small to the dwellers in the vale beneath,
But great to me. O just Posterity!
I strive to penetrate thy thought—to soar
Above the narrow precincts of to-day,
And judge what men, now wanting crusts of bread,
Shall in thy book stand foremost honour-crown'd;
What scorn'd and persecuted wretchedness
Shall shine the jewel on a nation's brow;
And what unfriended genius, heed'd, impugn'd,
Shall fill the largest niche of Pantheons.
I would behold, daily, for my delight,
The clear side of the greatness; the full size,
Shape, glory, majesty of living men.
Why should our meanness dim these orbs of heaven?
Why should our malice dwarf the giant's height?
Our scorn make black the white robes of the sage?
Our dull indifference with deadly fames
Make dreary the blue eyes of living crowds?
Lend me thy sight! I will see marvels yet—
Gold 'mid the dust, and jewels in the mire.

CHARLES MACKAY.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Towards the conclusion of last week's financial article, it was stated that the speculation was all for the "rise." The truth of this assertion has been abundantly verified by the rapid and continuous advance in the general descriptions of British securities since Saturday last. Consols, which closed at 85 on that day, have risen nearly 3 per cent., with every prospect of further improvement. The great cause of this sudden movement is the abundance of money, increased by the payment of the dividends, and the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the deficiency in the revenue would only be about half a million, instead of two millions, as formerly predicted. Rather than from the actual position of any financial operations, with a market glutted with money, added to the comparatively firm attitude of the Government in France, and the absence of any exciting news from the other states of Europe, there is little to excite surprise at speculation tending upward. Political causes have alone tended to repress prices hitherto, the state of money for months past having been in favour of an advance, and although there are yet remaining disturbing elements adverse to quiet business, the chances are tolerably in favour of a further rise. The present crisis, however, cannot be considered as one of Europe indefinitely insecure, yet, compared with the past, present events are remarkably tame. As is usual with a reaction, business becomes suddenly extended, and operators were so enormously on the advance, that the parties for a "fall" windrew. Consols on Monday opened at 85¾, and closed at 86¼; on Tuesday, 86¾; on Wednesday, 86⅝; and on Thursday advanced to 87¼. The weekly committee of the Bank separately, however, without making any reduction in the rate of interest, as had been anticipated, caused a slight reduction for the first time during the week, Consols receding to 87¼ to ⅜. New Three-per-cent. Reduced were also very dull, and have fully shared in the improvement, as well as Reduced. Exchequer Bills have not advanced in value as much as the Funds, but Long Bonds. Prices at the close of the week were steady with a downward tendency. Railways have been very slow:—Bank Stock, 191; Reduced Annuities, 87¼; 3 per Cent. Consols Annuities, 85¾ ex div.; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 88; Long Annuities (to expire Jan., 1860), 8 13-16ths; India Bonds (1000), 21 per 1; ditto (under £1000), 19 prem.; Consols for Opening, 87¼; Exchequer Bills: £1000, June, 34 prem. A £500, March, 40 prem.; £500, June, 30 prem.; £500, March, 37 pr.; Small, June, 34 prem.

The Foreign Market, as the week advanced, became more animated, and prices gradually crept up. The extreme range has been in Mexican, which on Monday closed at 17 for Money, and is now at 17¾ to 18 ex div.

The Share Marke ; is firmer, but at present there is little indications of any speculative movements. Prices at closing are: Brazilian Bonds, 68; Danish Bonds, 1825, 3 per Cent., 67; Birmingham, 21 prem.; Eastern Counties, 23¾; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 14¾; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 4 x. int.; Bristol and Exeter, Turds, 14¾; Caledonian, 31¾; Chester and Holyhead, 19¾; Ditto, Preferences, 14¾; Eastern Counties, 15; East Lancashire, New Quarters, 4¾; Ditto, 5 per Cent. Preference, Quarters, 2¾; East Lancashire, 21¾ x. int.; Great Northern, 67 x. in.; Great Northern and Western (Ireland), 4¾ x. int.; Great Western, 81; Ditto, ¼ Shares, 51¾; Ditto, ¾ Shares, 20; Hull and Selby, 100; Lancashire and Yorkshire, ¼ Shares, 37; Ditto, ¾ Shares, 14; Ditto, Fifths, 8¾; Ditto, Sixteenths, 5¾; Ditto, Thirds, 9¾; Ditto, Scrip, 2¾; Guaranteed, 6 per Cent., 8; Leeds and Thirsk, New, 9¾; London and Blackwall, 17; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 39¾; Ditto, Preference, 6 per Cent., 4; London and North-Western, 127; Ditto, New, 9¾; Ditto, Fifths, 7¾; London and South Western, 48¾; Ditto, New, £50, 35¾; Ditto, Thirds, 24 dis., Midland, 105¾; Ditto, £50 Shares, 19¾; Ditto, Consols, Bristol, and Birmingham, Six per Cent. 116¾; North British, 20¾; Ditto, Half Shares, 10; Ditto, Quarters, 5¼; North Staffordshire, 10¾; Shrewsbury and Chester, Eight per Cent. Pref. 10¼; South-Eastern, 20½; Ditto, No. 2, 19¼; Ditto, No. 4, Thirds, 9¾; South Wales, 8¾; West Valley, S.x per Cent. Guaranteed, 27; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 21¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 32¾; Ditto, Original New, and Berwick, 31¾; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 17¼; Ditto, No. 2, 11¼; Ditto, Preference, 5½; York and North Midland, 70; Boulogne and Ans ens, 7¾; Dutch Rhenish, ¾; Namur and Liege, 2¾; Northern of France, 5¼; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2¼; Paris and Lyons, 9¾; Paris and Orleans, 29; Rouen and Havre, 9.

RAILWAY LOSSES.—The following railways were the most depressed yesterday. Consols quoted 86¾ to 87¼ for the Opening. The Foreign Market was steady, and in shares there was a very limited amount of business.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—On Tuesday the works on this line, between the proposed terminus at King's-cross and the Copenhagen-fields, and between Barnet and Finchley, were resumed, having been discontinued during the moneypanic of 1847. A considerable portion of the works between Peterborough and London is executed, the heavy parts, both cuttings and embankments, would have materially retarded the opening of the through line, having been carried on. The line from Gainsborough by Lincoln, Boston, and Peterborough, together with the East Lincolnshire line from Boston to Grimsby, and the railways of Iron-masters, held in York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 32¾, Ditto, Original New, and Berwick, 31¾; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 17¼; Ditto, No. 2, 11¼; Ditto, Preference, 5½; York and North Midland, 70; Boulogne and Ans ens, 7¾; Dutch Rhenish, ¾; Namur and Liege, 2¾; Northern of France, 5¼; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2¼; Paris and Lyons, 9¾; Paris and Orleans, 29; Rouen and Havre, 9.

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SUDDEN DEATH FROM THE INHALATION OF CHLOROFORM.—We have the painful duty to record the sudden death, in London, of Mr. Walter Samuel Badger, of Rotherham, solicitor, from the fatal effects of the above new and most powerful agent. On Saturday last, an inquest was held in the parish of St. Pancras, before Thomas Wakley, Esq., M.P., Coroner for the county of Middlesex, to inquire into the circumstances attending this painful event. From the evidence, it appeared that in the afternoon of Friday, the 30th ult., the deceased left the chambers of his brother, in Lincoln's-inn, Temple, to fix a appointment with Mr. Robinson, the eminent dentist, residing at 7, Gower-street, Bed ord square. Mr. Robinson was about to extract one of the teeth of the deceased, when he requested that chloroform should be administered to him. This request being complied with, the deceased inhaled the chloroform in the usual manner, for a *few inspirations only*. He then told Mr. Robinson that it was very pleasant, but not strong enough. Mr. Robinson was about to obtain a fresh supply of the chloroform, when the head and arm of the deceased fell, and he died instantaneously without uttering a word, and without a struggle. On a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, Temple, to be p an accompaniment of Mr. Badger, of Rotherham, solicitor, from the fatal effects of the above new and most powerful agent. On Saturday last, an inquest was held in the parish of St. Pancras, before Thomas Wakley, Esq., M.P., Coroner for the county of Middlesex, to inquire into the circumstances attending this painful event. From the evidence, it appeared that in the afternoon of Friday, the 30th ult., the deceased left the chambers of his brother, in Lincoln's-inn, Temple, to fix a appointment with Mr. Robinson, the eminent dentist, residing at 7, Gower-street, Bed ord square. Mr. Robinson was about to extract one of the teeth of the deceased, when he requested that chloroform should be administered to him. This request being complied with, the deceased inhaled the chloroform in the usual manner, for a *few inspirations only*. He then told Mr. Robinson that it was very pleasant, but not strong enough. Mr. Robinson was about to obtain a fresh supply of the chloroform, when the head and arm of the deceased fell, and he died instantaneously without uttering a word, and without a struggle. On a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, Temple, to be p an accompaniment of Mr. Badger, of Rotherham, solicitor, from the fatal effects of the above new and most powerful agent. On Saturday last, an inquest was held in the parish of St. Pancras, before Thomas Wakley, Esq., M.P., Coroner for the county of Middlesex, to inquire into the circumstances attending this painful event. From the evidence, it appeared that in the afternoon of Friday, the 30th ult., the deceased left the chambers of his brother, in Lincoln's-inn, Temple, to fix a appointment with Mr. Robinson, the eminent dentist, residing at 7, Gower-street, Bed ord square. Mr. Robinson was about to extract one of the teeth of the deceased, when he requested that chloroform should be administered to him. This request being complied with, the deceased inhaled the chloroform in the usual manner, for a *few inspirations only*. He then told Mr. Robinson that it was very pleasant, but not strong enough. Mr. Robinson was about to obtain a fresh supply of the chloroform, when the head and arm of the deceased fell, and he died instantaneously without uttering a word, and without a struggle. On a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, Temple, to be p an

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THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat coastwise has been decidedly an [illegible] but the supply by land carriage has been small. Though the show of samples of both red and white was very moderate, yet the demand, arising from the absence of the principal buyers, was in a very sluggish state, at Monday's quotations. In foreign wheat exceedingly little business was doing, yet the importers as the weather is foreign wheat exceedingly little business was doing, yet the importers as the weather is somewhat unsettled—would not submit to lower prices. Barley 13,300 quarters of foreign barley have come to hand. The large supply and a depressing influence on malts the trade and to effect large sales. In per quarter one inquiry must have been stated:

In small way nothing was doing, with a full average supply on offer:

oats exceeded 20,000 quarters. Hence the oat trade was heavy, at 6d per quarter decline. Beans, peas, [illegible] corn, and flour were a very slow inquiry. In prices, however, we have no alteration to notice.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 4580; barley, 720; oats, 3,370. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 660 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 4230; barley, 14,500; oats, 39,450 quarters. Flour, 30,; [illegible] and —: Irregular mail, 9000 quarters.

English.—Wheat, finest and [illegible] 70s to 72s; ditto, white, 70s to 72s; Norfolk and Suffolk, [illegible] ditto, white 67s to 69s; rye, 42s to 43s; grinding barley, [illegible] malting ditto, 36s to 38s; distilling ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Yorkshire, 32s to 34s; brown ditto, 28s to 30s; Kingston and Ware, 38s to 40s; Chevalier, 40s to 42s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 22s; potato ditto 22s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 20s; ditto, white, 21s to 24s; tick beans, new, 32s to 35s; ditto, old, 34s to 36s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 32s to 36s; white, 34s to 38s; Harlers, 37s to 40s per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s to 44s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 36s per 280 lbs.—

Foreign.—Duty on wheat, [illegible] to 4s 8d; barley, 2s; oats, 1s 2d; beans, 4s 8d; peas, 4s 8d; rye, 4s 8d; flour, 4s 8d per barrel.

The Seed Market.—So little business is doing in this market, that prices are almost nominal.

Linseed, English, scowling, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; Hull, 40s to 42s per quarter; cakes, 12s to 13s per cwt.; rapeseed, 32s per cwt.; mustard seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 9s; tares, 8s to 9s; canary, 6s to 6s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed £30 to £32 per last; foreign ditto, £32 to £34 per last; linseed cakes, £12 10s to £13 0s; ditto foreign, £8 to £9 10s per 1000, repeated cakes, £5 to £5 10s per ton; canary, 50s to 56s per quarter. Turnip clover seed, [illegible] to 6; cotton, [illegible] to 6; white, 7s to 8; extra, up to 9; Dantzig, [illegible] to 5; [illegible] white, [illegible] to [illegible].

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 49s 2d; barley, 30s 8d; oats, 20s 10d; rye, 33s 2d; beans, 35s 6d; peas, 36s 2d.

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, 47s 7d; barley, 31s 5d; oats, 22s 0d; rye, 36s 9d; beans, 37s 4d; peas, 37s 8d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 10s; barley, 2s 6d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 2s 6d; beans, 2s 6d; peas, 2s 6d.

Tea.—Small public sales have taken place this week. Fine parcels sold steadily, at full prices; but all other kinds were a slow sale. Privately, the demand is far from satisfactory.

Sugar.—On the whole, this market has ruled somewhat inactive since our last report. In prices, however, we have no material alteration to notice.

Coffee.—For all kinds of coffee the demand has been in a sluggish state. The quotations have undergone no material alteration.

Rice.—This article has ruled firm, and, in some instances, the quotations have had an upward tendency.

Provisions.—For Dutch butter the demand is steady, at an improvement in value of 2s per cwt. Fine marks are selling at 84s to 86s; good, 78s to 82s; and inferior and surplus, 72s to 76s per cwt. The value of Irish butter being low, viz. 12,000 tykins more than at the corresponding period in 1847, the trade is dull, at a reduction of from 2s to 3s per cwt. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, landed firkin, 82s to 84s; Cork, 80s to 82s; and Limerick and Waterford, 80s to 82s per cwt. English butter is firm, and prices have an upward tendency. Fine Dorset, 92s to 96s; good, 80s to 88s; fine Devon, 84s to 90s per cwt. Fresh, 12s to 13s per ounce lbs. The best parcels of bacon have sold at full currencies, but all other kinds are neglected. Prime mild Wiltshire, 54s to 56s; fine, 52s to 53s; Hollins, 48s to 50s; inferior, 44s to 46s per cwt. Hams are in moderate request,

PARIS AFTER THE INSURRECTION.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

(Illustrated from Sketches made on the spot, by the Author.)

AS the public prints have already given the most copious details of the late Insurrection, and your artists have reproduced the scenes most exciting in the actual contest, our present task will be to furnish the reader with some notion of the present aspect of Paris, still in a state of siege, and every way in a condition the most deplorably fearful.

We found Boulogne tranquil enough. The town had sent its quantum of National Guards, and that was all. Beyond the paucity of visitors, which is remarkably apparent, and a few placards of the progress of events in Paris, and orders of the *sous-prefect* upon the walls, there was nothing to indicate any state of things different from the ordinary course. The shopkeepers complain bitterly of the aspect of things, and anticipate a sorry season—not only from lack of autumnal visitors, but the departure of several English families long resident there and at Capécure. They take no share in the politics of the day, and evidently wish that France was just as it used to be—at least, such was the opinion of one or two of the leading tradesmen with whom we conversed. The anxiety, also, of the hotel touters, who wait for the arrivals, to capture the few passengers that the boats bring over, shows that every one is more an object than ever to their employers.

The journey from Boulogne to Paris, by the Amiens Railway, is now made in seven hours and a half, including an hour for refreshment at the latter city, the first-class fare being six or seven and twenty francs. Just as we left there was great excitement in the Rue de l'Ecu, owing to the return of the National Guard from Paris. They had bouquets of flowers stuck in the muzzles of their guns, and the women were decorating them with tricoloured favours, whilst a large crowd of friends and idlers surrounded them, singing "Mourir pour la Patrie" in grand chorus. We did not hear that they had sustained any loss.

The railway is not remarkable for scenery. From Boulogne to Abbeville, the right-hand side is entirely composed of large wastes of sand, and salt-water marshes, and the left is just as dreary in another way. Long straggling fields without hedges, interminable rows of poplars, and other skinny trees, and the horizon crowned by a windmill, may be taken as a fair picture of what you will see whenever you look out. This is fenced off from the rails in the most feeble manner; either by a slim railing that a sturdy flock of poultry could knock down by flying against, or what appears to be a few laths nailed by a single tack to the top of broomsticks driven a little way into the ground. You see few houses about, except in the little patches that form the villages, and wonder where the labourers live; they must evidently come a long way to their work. Another thing we observed was, that although we stopped at all the stations, nobody appeared to get in or out, albeit we waited a few minutes at each. Their signals for going on again appeared to be various—at one station they rang a sort of sheep-bell, blew a trumpet, and whistled all at once.

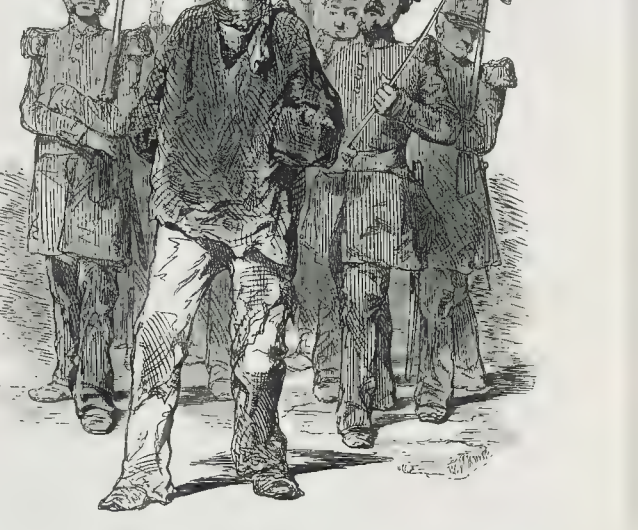
At Abbeville and at Amiens the same excitement prevailed as at Boulogne respecting the return of the Guard. All the population had evidently turned out to greet them; tricolour flags were flying and music playing; and the grand junction station at Amiens was filled with elegant women, all carrying bouquets to greet the return of their townsmen, who came up amidst loud cheers just as we started. The whole sight was as pretty a one as can well be conceived.

We arrived at Paris about eleven at night, and on the very first turning from the terminus found the city illuminated. Hitherto lights had been put outside the houses, as a precaution, but this night they had been turned to account as symbols of rejoicing. The effect was most beautiful. They do not illuminate with gas, or little glass lamps, as we do, but with pots of grease with a wick in the centre, with which they define the outlines of the principal buildings—hanging coloured lanterns—in this case mostly tricolour—from every available point. The whole city was sparkling with these lights. In the long streets they formed lines of coloured stars—fresh avenues opening every instant. Some of the windows were filled with candles; and in many of the thoroughfares the dirt was scooped out between the stones, and bits of candles set up in long rows against the pavement, or where it ought to be. And yet, after the first surprise at this dazzling scene, there was something ghastly in the very splendour; for Paris was at that moment one vast charnel-house. Dead and gory bodies choked up the hospitals, the churches, the *ambulances*, and the public buildings in every quarter. There was scarcely a family from whose dwelling the gay lights had been hung out, who had not lost a friend or relation.

Guards stopped you at the corner of every street to demand a counter-sign, or examine your packages; and even in the darkest thoroughfares the watch-fires of the street bivouacs gleamed on nothing but swords and bayonets. The National Guard and the Garde Mobile were on duty everywhere; generally they were grouped about on straw, in the open streets; but every sheltered spot, such as the portico of a church, or passage, or large *porte-cochère*, had been turned into a bivouac. Some of the Garde Mobile appeared mere boys. We noticed one little fellow fast asleep in the angle formed by one of the large stones set up against the walls of the houses, with his gun leaning above him (almost twice as tall as he was himself), and in the full light of two illumination pots. Others made rude beds of paving-stones and knapsacks, on which, thoroughly worn out, they appeared to be sleeping soundly; and many were grouped round their watch-fires, smoking and talking. Beyond these nothing living was about except the rats, who marched about, as they ordinarily do, late at night in Paris, coming up from the drains under the edge of the pavement. One, near the Palais Royal, was evidently not at all put out by the city being under military law. He had been attracted by the smell of the provisions stuck on the bayonets of a stand of muskets, and was sitting up on his hind legs and sniffing at the bread, almost within reach of its owner. If the French rats are as daring, individually, as this one was, we can conceive the atrocities they would commit, as stated, if the *abattoirs* were taken away from them. The entire city was as quiet as the grave. Paris is never noisy after midnight, but now the silence was most impressive, broken only by the challenges, from time to time, of the sentinels. It was noisy enough, however, as soon as daybreak came on. From the earliest moment drums continued to beat all sorts of signals—never, to all appearance, ceasing, until the ear became almost unconscious of their rattling. We were about early, and the first curious sight that struck us was the interior of the Restaurant Colbert, where we had breakfast. It was entirely filled with soldiers: with the exception of ourselves, we did not see one civilian in the large room. Their noise, and talking, and clattering of knives and glasses,—the letting fall of their accoutrements, and loud laughter,—oaths, salutes, and recognitions from one table to another,—were perfectly stunning—much more than the drums; and we were glad to escape.

A GARDE MOBILE ON DUTY

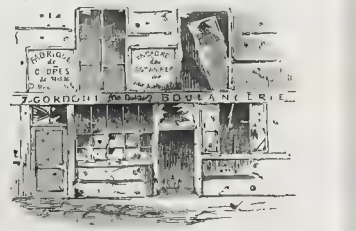
If the reader chances to be unacquainted with Paris, and will take the trouble to follow us on the map, he will see clearly the routes we took, so as to visit all the most prominent scenes of the late frightful carnage. In passing from the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs into the Palais Royal, we found the whole of the entry turned into a bivouac, and watched by the Garde Mobile. Straw was laid down in large quantities, on which the night sentinels were asleep. The large court between the large gallery and the Rue St. Honoré was occupied in the same manner; and the thoroughfares were scarcely passable for troops of the line, National and Marine Guards, and their eternal drums. Even several of the shops of the Palais Royal were emptied and turned into guard-rooms. Those that remained appeared to be doing but little business; indeed, the entire set of counters at one end of the Galerie d'Orleans were quite deserted. A shopkeeper in the Galerie de Valois complained sadly. After we had made a trifling purchase, he gave us a card, and said, "Sir, if you have any friends coming to Paris, tell them we will part with our goods for anything. We want money. Grand Dieu! how we want money!" We should be sorry to send our friends to Paris with the hopes of unequalled bargains, on the promise of a Palais Royal shopkeeper; but we believe the man spoke truth. Certainly, for our own part, it was always a mystery how the shops in this resort answered at all, for they all seemed to put forward wafer-stamps, eye-glasses, and bracelets as the staple articles of life; and now there is so little chance of visitors, who generally purchase their wares, coupled with their heavy rents, we think it must be a hard struggle with them. The entire stocks of most of them were displayed in their shallow windows, the shelves in the shops being almost bare. Rising from the straw of the bivouacs were the pulpits on which the amusements are generally announced; the last were those intended for Friday the 23rd ult., and on one of them—that of the Château des Fleurs—was advertised a buffo song, "Des Lampions!" to be given by a M. Mayer. There is a frightful association connected with the word. At one of the barricades the insurgents captured one of the guard, cut off his head, filled the mouth with pitch, and then putting a lighted match into it, held it up on a pike crying "Voici un joli lampion!"



INSURGENT PRISONER.—DRAWN BY GAVARNI.

From the Palais Royal we crossed to the Louvre. The court, usually a thoroughfare, was now shut up, and swarming with troops; others, in large numbers occupied the porch of St. Germain l'Auxerrois—the church from which the tocsin first sounded for the massacre of the Huguenots. All the pavement had been pulled up in front of this for a barricade; but the troops must have got good positions here. Whilst we were looking at the bivouac, a long line of National and Mobile Guards passed in marching order. Immediately behind the two drummers was the *vivandière*, a very comely young woman, carrying, however, a tub of a somewhat larger size than Jenny Lind or Cerito encumber themselves with. A Guard told us that she had been in the thick of the fighting at the Pont St. Michel, where the struggle was desperate, and never once flinched—aiding the wounded, giving "petites verres" to the combatants, and running here and there with cartridges, amongst a storm of bullets.

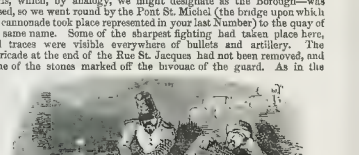
Crossing the quais and the Pont Neuf, which presented nothing out of the common way, except, as every where else, legions of military, we walked on to the Marché aux Fleurs, on the Quai Desaix. This may be said to have been the first point where the hard fighting of the Quartier Latin insurgents commenced: and it was on the adjoining bridge—the Pont au Change—that the cannon were planted to attack the establishment of *La belle Jardinière*, a great clothing mart. The houses bore fearful traces of the siege—blinds, windows, sign-boards, shutters, and doors all being blown to splinters. Under the trees of the flower-market another large body of guards had a bivouac; and they were making their toilet at the fountain, in which, also, a large dog was washing himself, who apparently belonged to the battalion. At a small shop a number of good-looking *grisettes* were hard at work making little tricolour rosettes and decorations, for which they found a ready sale. Everybody who went along the quai, if he carried the smallest parcel, was stopped and searched. A boy with a basket of cherries was amongst these; and the Garde Mobile would not be satisfied until he had turned them all out, and then put them carefully back again. This was because such cunning methods had been used to convey cartridges to the insurgents. Milk-cans with false bottoms, bottles, hollowed-out loaves, even women's back-hair, had been made available for this purpose during the insurrection. The children were also employed to carry the gold to the insurgents. Of this there appears to have been no lack, although where it came from remains, at present, the deepest mystery of all. In the hospital of La Petié alone they found the sum of 159,000 francs upon the persons of the wounded insurgents; at the Mairie of the 5th Arrondissement 35,000 francs; and so on, chiefly in gold; the pieces being, according to report, Napoleons, sovereigns, and Russian eagles.



BAKER'S SHOP, BATTERED BY CANNON.

Next to soldiers, one meets more funerals than anything else in the street. So many have perished that the services for the dead are going on all day long; and when we arrived at Notre Dame, the place was choked up with National Guards, who had attended the obsequies of a comrade. In addition, the crowds of people waiting at the gates of the Hotel Dieu, to see their wounded friends who were lying there, formed so dense a mass that it was difficult to fight one's way through them. Those merely accustomed to the routine of casualties in the accident ward of an hospital cannot form the slightest idea of the extraordinary wounds of some of the patients here—several hurt, dying, and dead. In one case a bullet, evidently fired from the top of a house, had passed through the top of the skull, and came out below and behind the lower jaw; in another, the ball had entered at the temple, and carried away the eye in its course. In many instances a small blue spot alone betrayed the fatal wound—on the chest, the side, or the neck; and the number of strange cuts and slashes—the manner in which some of the bodies had been *riddled* by bullets and bayonets, and literally hacked to pieces by swords and knives—is beyond conception.

The passage of the Petit Pont to the Quartier Ladin—that part of Paris, which, by analogy, we might designate as the Borough—was closed, so we went round by the Pont St. Michel (the bridge upon which the cannonade took place represented in your last Number) to the quay of the same name. Some of the sharpest fighting had taken place here, and traces were visible everywhere of bullets and artillery. The barricade at the end of the Rue St. Jacques had not been removed, and some of the stones marked off the bivouac of the guard. As in the Palais Royal and elsewhere, they were grouped about, some asleep, others furbishing up their appointments, and making a rough toilet. At evening, when we passed this place, they were preparing for their night's rest—if they could enjoy anything approaching to repose in the middle of such a ceaseless *charivari* as the drums and men kept up.



NATIONAL GUARDS MAKING UP FOR THE NIGHT.

The scene was extremely picturesque: the lights of the watch-fires fitfully reddening the old architecture of this part of the city, above which the towers of Notre Dame were looming; the noise of the Seine always rushing through the narrow arches of the bridges; the men lying on the barricade itself even, and the constant challenges of the sentinels, altogether formed a picture seldom to be witnessed—never perhaps in Paris since the Middle Ages.

BEGINNING OF THE FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE.

It was not difficult to find out how fierce the attack and how desperate the resistance had been in the Rue St. Jacques. From its commencement up to the Place du Panthéon there were barricades every twenty yards, as well as at the corner of every street that opened into it. The thoroughfares of this part of Paris are very narrow and tortuous, sloping towards the river, and bounded by high houses. Some of the lanes running down from Thames-street, without foot-pavement, may give a rude idea of them. Hence the artillery never got fair play. It could only take the different points at wide angles; but, in consequence, the balls flew from one side of the street to the other, doing extraordinary execution. When the troops fired they got into the passages of the houses opposite; and thus the dwellings on each side of the way became, in a measure, fortresses. The street was white with the plaster and cement which they spread over the buildings in France; and the cannons brought down masses at times as large as the entire breadth of the house, scooping the stuff away as the balls flew across them. At a wine-shop, a man got considerable custom by allowing everybody who took a glass to *touch a bullet* which had lodged in the wainscot of his bar, after going through the head of an insurgent!

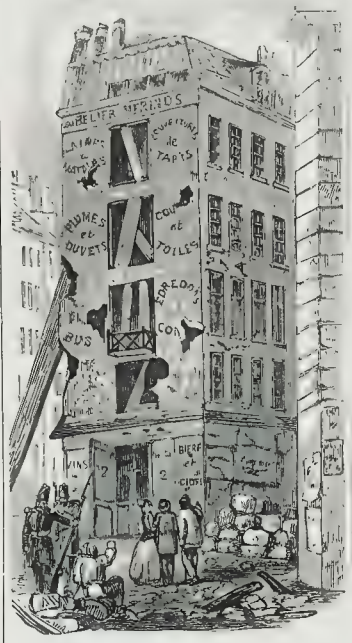
The journey along the Rue St. Jacques was rather scrambling than walking. The paving-stones of Paris are much larger than those used in London; they are perfect cubes, and about ten inches square; and when a length of twenty feet of these is torn up, they form formidable defences, not merely as foundations but to steady and keep down whatever may be upset, and added to the head. In some places, heaped against the shutters of the shops, their weight had broken through the entire windows. But, in spite of all this, wherever the *marchands* had a chance of displaying their wares, they had opened their establishments—some of them not boasting anything like even a simply broken pane of glass to the whole front. One of these was a cheap toy-shop, and there was nothing in the window but children's military toys: guns, swords, and spring pistols; military dolls and tin helmets; little cartridge-boxes, and small tricolour flags, labelled "Vive la République!" at one sous each, formed the wares. This was very characteristic, as also was the manner in which the children were playing at the corner of the Rue des Mathurins. They had, with great labour, heaped together a few paving-stones and some rubbish from some new houses, and were attacking and scrambling over this model barricade with the most intense energy. Close by, where the ground had been cleared, another company of these little *gamins* were marching, *tout à* abreast, screaming "Mourir pour la patrie," having stuck a branch of dead wood into the ground with one of the above-mentioned little flags tied to it, as, we imagined, a tree of liberty. *Apropos* of this, the "trees of liberty" so copiously planted about Paris are so sorry-looking a lot of timber as you could well see. They are miserably skinny poplars, decked out with apparently every tawdry scrap of red, or blue, or white rag that came to hand, and the impression they create is far more ridiculous than ennobling. As to "Liberty," according to the French notion, it appears to be sitting with your head at the muzzle of a cannon, smoke-dried gunpowder, in the centre of a circle of armed police. What their idea of "Fraternity" is, the present fearful struggle has shown; and their "Equality" was illustrated to us by the abuse of a starving beggar in the Palais Royal, who, because we replied "Va t'en!" somewhat sharply to his importunities, growled out, "You are a pretty fellow to say 'Va t'en' to a man like yourself, in that manner. We are all equal now. 'Va t'en,' indeed!

HOUSE DESTROYED BY CANNON, PLACE DE LA BASTILE.

And he was proceeding to insult us, when the waiter at the Café de la Rotonde, who did not enter into all the glories of the Republic, ordered him off.

E. Returning by the Rue de la Harpe from the Pantheon, which is sadly knocked about and battered, we were glad to see that the venerable Hôtel de Cluny stood unhurt amidst the thickest of the contest. Troops were, however, passing in and out, forming a strange contrast to its usual venerable quietude. All the narrow streets, between this and the river—wretched lanes of tall houses, no broader than the thoroughfares in the "Rookery," where New Oxford-street now stands—were guarded at each end by the Mobile Guard. Only the residents were allowed to pass; and all these were examined on their way.

We then kept along the quais on the left bank of the river, and crossed the Pont des Arts, from which the toll has been removed to the Place du Carrousel. The Carrousel was full of troops, and the place was constantly crossed by small parties of guards conducting prisoners to their confinement. We are indebted to the pencil of M. Gavarni for an illustration of this scene. It was curious to see the large gateways of the former palace bearing the inscription "Hôtel des Invalides Civiles." There was no thoroughfare through the centre as usual, nor is any one allowed to enter the gardens. The long vault under the terrace that runs parallel to the river had been turned into a dungeon; and here the living were incarcerated with the dead, in every stage of decomposition, and fired at immediately if they approached the grating. At last the emanations became so powerful, that this dreadful place was cleared out, as the authorities feared that typhus fever would attack the patients in the Tuileries.



THE CORNER HOUSE, FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE.

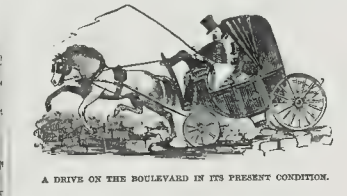
Between the Tuileries and the Boulevards there is little to show that anything unusual has taken place, the English quarters of the Rue de la Paix, Rue de Rivoli, and Boulevard des Capucins wearing their usual character. But keeping along the line, as the Porte St. Martin was approached, the traces of the insurrection increased. The rough manner in which the paving-stones of some of the barricades had been replaced, the shattered walls and windows, and splintered blinds, were fearful evidences of the struggle. At the Château d'Eu a regular camp was formed. All the length of the open space before the Théâtre Historique, nearly from the Ambigu, on past the crowd of theatres to the site of the house from which Fieschi fired the infernal machine, looked like a battle-field—covered with very tight, clean little tents, exactly of the shape of those in children's boxes of toys. In addition to these, the troops were bivouacked about, and the entire footpath for some distance was occupied by the horses of the cavalry, their heads tied together, as at fairs, and their accoutrements placed in heaps in the road behind them. The poor animals, who all looked sadly jaded and dirty, had completely barked the acacias on either side of the Boulevard—planted there to take the place, in time, of the fine trees cut down. These also will now die, so that it will be many years before this once peculiarly attractive part of Paris will appear as it did formerly. All the money and labour in the world cannot reproduce its foliage.

In the Passage de Panorama several smart-looking girls were selling small bouquets. One of these, we were told, might be seen in the middle of the day dressed in the most elegant promenade costume of the fashion; but, towards evening, she assumed her grisette's attire to sell flowers on the Boulevards. She does not ask you to buy, but sticks them into your button-hole with her own slender fingers, and you cannot do otherwise than keep the bouquet. She was fluttering among the Guards in great spirits, giving witty and good-tempered replies to their addresses right and left. But, as everywhere else, the Gardes Mobiles were the favourites. None could resist her "*Prenez un bouquet, mon beau Mobile!*" or "*Permettez-moi, que je vous fleurise!*" and, consequently, every one of the troop who came through the passage was similarly decorated.

NATIONAL GUARD AND FLOWER-GIRL.

Along the Boulevard du Temple, and so on to the Place de la Bastile, every burning and corner disclosed ruins and remains of barricades. The new houses in course of building were in some instances utterly destroyed, and all the blinds were more or less shattered by bullets. Cannon-balls had cut off angles and gone through walls, or carried away doors, windows, balconies, and chimnies, in a most extraordinary manner. There was a barricade at the end of every thoroughfare, however small, and the main road was in some places just passable.

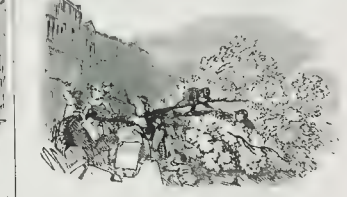
But it was in the Place de la Bastile, at the openings of the terrible Faubourg St. Antoine and Rue de la Roquette, that the most complete ruin and extermination had been carried out. It was here that the tremendous barricade had been raised, an Engraving of which appeared in your Journal of last week: here the possession of every house had been fought for, hand to hand; and the bayonets and guns had been thrown aside for the mortars, rockets, and shells. It is scarcely possible, even with the aid of engravings, to picture the frightful appearance of this stronghold of the insurgents. On the left of the Rue de la Roquette, some houses have been entirely knocked down into heaps of white rubbish; others had been fired, and were now smoking, their ruins propped up with large beams; whilst all along the *faubourg* the most unlimited destruction had gone on. The French houses are not built with bricks, but appear to be made of "grouting," paving-stones, lumps of chalk, and gypsum, all mortared together, and plastered over with stucco. Hence a cannon-ball does extraordinary mischief, crashing through and breaking down an entire wall in its progress. The Place de la Bastile was filled with idlers, soldiers, workmen, and grisettes, commenting upon or relating the events of the four days, and pointing



A DRIVE ON THE BOULEVARD IN ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

out the chief points of attack. Of these the corner house of the *faubourg* appears to have been the principal. Its lower part was occupied by a wine-merchant; and the upper floors by a dealer in wool fabrics, feathers, and bed furniture. Never did we see such entire destruction. The whole of the floors were propped up, to keep them all from crashing through to the ground. The cannon-balls had gone perfectly through the walls, and went into the house beyond, and all the spouts, iron railings, and pillars had been knocked about like straws. The whole mass threatened every moment to tumble down altogether into the streets. The Belle Fermière—a large silk and linen establishment opposite—had been entirely gutted by the artillery; and the house at the left of the Rue de la Roquette, which had been blown to dust, presented a curious sight. High up on one of the walls, the fire-place, or rather stove, alone was left hanging by its chimney, and on each side of it were two pictures, apparently untouched, as was a looking-glass!

From this spot to the Barrière de Vincennes the road was a series of barricades. A few hack carriages were toiling along it, but the journey must have been indescribably painful both to horse and rider; for the pavement had been roughly put down, as elsewhere, and the vehicles had to be pulled over heaps of granite, and dragged through holes and sloughs of white mud; now driving along the footway, amongst the people, and then with one wheel deep in the gutter and the other on the *trottoir*, until it is really marvellous how they contrived to get on at all. Here and there one might be seen firmly locked in some *fix*, without any chance of delivery; but the greater part contrived to scuffle and scramble on to the barrier.



BARRICADE AFTER THE FIGHT—CHILDREN AT PLAY.

We returned by the outer boulevards to the gate facing the entrance to Père la Chaise. In these all the trees had been hacked down, and thrown across the road, the greater part of them being very fine ones, growing immediately under the walls of Paris. This part must have been the last bone of the St Antoine mob, in their retreat to the country. All was now perfectly tranquil. Some little children were playing at see-saw on the boughs, or climbing about them at the old game of "barricades," unnoticed by the sentinel, and at the wine-shops which bordered the route—every house being one—Gardes Mobiles, peasants, and workmen were discussing their "bottle at eight sous," and canvassing the events of the insurrection; whilst the pertinacious urchins who cry the newspapers had carried their enterprise even to this *banlieue*, and stunned you with their cries, with as much energy as if they had been bawling in the Palais Royal.

A ball was announced at the Chaumière; but the report of the state of the streets after nine, the people shot from windows, and by sentinels for forgetting the password, were not inducements to be out after the *retraite* had been beaten.

NEWS BOY.

The eye aches with the constant sight of soldiers, bayonets, and half-accoutred guard; and the unceasing riot of the drums, which go on from morning until night, is perfectly bewildering. Literature, the drama, and the arts are at a perfect stand-still: the large hotels are three parts empty; the shops make what display they can with their old articles; and signs of death and mourning are apparent in every direction. You mistrust the prawns in Chevet's window; and do not like to plunge into a *restaurateur's*, so thinly are they attended. Add to this the dark uncertainty and suspicion that hangs about the city, throwing a general gloom over everything, and you may conceive that, knowing this, whatever your determination may be to go abroad this autumn, your trip will certainly not be in the direction of the hapless city of Paris. Its miserable state will haunt the visitor by day and by night, we are convinced, long after he has quitted it.

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

NEW THREE NOVEL.
On the 1st of July next, in 3 vols., post 8vo,
THE GAP OF BARNESMORE; a Tale of the Irish Highlands and the Revolution of 1688.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

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Also, in July,
Guizot's Popular History of England, from the Earliest Period to the Death of George II. Vol. I. 5s.
Miller's History of the Anglo-Saxons, 5s.
Malkin's Scholastic History of England, 5s.
Michelet's Life of Luther, 5s.
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Michelet's Life of Madame de Lafayette

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

M. Lalanne, who had been appointed successor to M. Emile Thomas, as director of the *ateliers nationaux*, at Paris, has been arrested on a charge of having sent money to the men engaged in the insurrection in the Rue St. Antoine.

A National Guard, who was at the attack on the Clos St. Lazare, kept one of the cartridges which had been served out to the legions. It was found to contain sawdust instead of powder and the paper of which it was made was the same as used by the government in making out the cartridges.

At Orel, a town in Russia, destroyed by fire on the 7th of June, upwards of 1237 houses, and vast quantities of grain and peas, fell a prey to the flames. The loss is estimated at 5,455,000 silver rubbles. The Emperor has forwarded 30,000 roubles to be distributed amongst the poorer people, and the Ministers have also 10,000 roubles for the same purpose.

The cholera morbus is said to be raging furiously in Wallachia. At Galatz, with a population of 40,000 souls, 748 cases have occurred since January, of which 237 proved fatal

A land blockade of the city of Venice had been established.

Amongst the officers of rank who fought as militiamen with the National Guard, are mentioned Generals d'Astorg, le Castellane, de Bar, Corbin, and Firé.

The small town of Winsen, in Hanover, has been consumed within the last few days: 27 houses and 41 penthouses were destroyed. The unhabitants were celebrating an annual *schutzenfest-fest* at the time of the catastrophe.

The payment of the dividends on the Consolidated Funds of France, which became due on the 22nd ult., commenced on Tuesday (last week), and continued till the 5th inst.

The Hamburgh barque *Therese*, from Valparaiso, arrived at Cowes this week, has brought on freight 450,000 dollars in specie.

On the morning of one of the first days of the late Paris insurrection, when the roll of the liberated convicts *en surveillance* at Rouen was called over, it was found that 800 were absent. They had gone to fight at the Capital

Count Zichy, the late Commandant of the city and fortress of Venice, having been tried by court martial, has been convicted and sentenced to death. The Minister of War has urged the Emperor to confirm the sentence. Count Palfy, the late Governor of Venice, has been dismissed without a pension

An entire alteration has taken place in the time table on the North-Western Railway, in consequence of the directors having ordered an acceleration of express train.

The rallying sign of the insurgents at Paris was a small oaier wand that each of them kept concealed in his sleeve, those borne by the chiefs being forked at the end. Evidence has been obtained, that, besides their general plan of operation, the insurgents had a revolutionary government ready organised.

Among the chiefs of the insurrection who have been arrested, are Napoleon Lebon and Kersausie. The latter is said to be the person who drew up the insurgents' plan of operations.

The packet *Hermann* has, this week, brought from New York, on freight, 300,000 dollars.

Immediately on the suppression of the insurrection at Paris, an apothecary at the Barriere de Fontainebleau, charged with having manufactured gunpowder for the insurgents, stabbed himself to the heart when the National Guards came to arrest him.

The 8th, 9th, and 12th Legions of the National Guard, having taken part with the insurgents, have been disarmed and disbanded. The 8th comprised the Marais, the 9th the Faubourg St. Antoine, and the 12th the Faubourg St. Marceau (the Garden of Plants, the Gobelins, &c.) The 12th Legion had elected Barbès as its Colonel.

M. Vatrin, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Legion, has been arrested, by order of General Lamoricière. After having been admitted to the conference on the plan of attack, he was taken in the ranks of the insurgents.

The number of muskets taken from the insurgents and the disarmed National Guards at Paris is 50,000.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured Her Majesty Theatre with their presence on Saturday evening last

The Earl of Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by the Junior Lords, Mr. Ward, Secretary to the Board, and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, were present on Saturday last at the launch of the *Mars*, line-of-battle ship, at Chatham.

The *Gardeners' Chronicle* announces the re-appearance of the potato disease in the open ground in the neighbourhood of Ashford, and in Sussex, and painted specimens, says the journal, "are now before us from Lord Cranmore's estate in Mayo, and from Yorkshire—the latter in as bad a state as any we saw in 1845 and 1846."

The number of insurgents who have been arrested at Paris amounts to 6,000. Amongst them is the tambour-major of the 12th Legion, called "Le Professeur de Barricades."

During the search made on Wednesday, last week, in the Faubourg St Antonie, the National Guards discovered thirty-seven armed men concealed in the cellar of the house No. 200. They had in their possession 187 loaded muskets and all the necessary utensils for manufacturing bullets. They surrendered without resistance.

The young hero, Martin (of whose triumph we gave an illustration last week), has recovered from the poison which was given to him in a cigar.

On Monday, the special constables of St. Paul's Covent-garden, "who acted on the 10th of April and subsequent days of apprehended tumult," celebrated their services by a commemorative festival at Highbury Tavern. Upwards of 300 of "the force" sat down to dinner.

The value of land in Wales may be ascertained from the fact that at sales last week on the estate of 6000 acres of the Sarcothy and Allygeog estate, the prices realised were equal to thirty, some forty, and some even fifty years' purchase on the present rentals.

Detachments of the workmen belonging to the *ateliers nationaux* of Paris are en route for Lorient, and other towns of the southern departments of France. Many of these men have expressed their intention to join the Piedmontese army.

A large quantity of linen and lint has been sent to Paris from Bourges for the use of the wounded in the hospitals, where a scarcity of those articles is felt. A similar act of kindness had been performed by the ladies of Rouen

In the recent election for Corsica, Napoleon Louis Buonaparte obtained 35,903 votes out of the 38,157.

Prince and Princess Metternich received the Duke of Wellington, the Marchioness Douro, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, and a select party, on Monday night, at their residence in Eaton-square.

M. Sainte-Amant, governor of the Tuileri s after the departure of Louis Philippe on the 24th of February, has arrived in London. This gentleman is the celebrated chess-player, who has obtained so high a reputation both in England and on the Continent

On Tuesday the silversmiths and jewellers in the borough of Southwark and the districts of Newington and Bermondsey, and the grocers and tea-dealers within the city of London, gave in their addresses to the early closing movement, having unanimously determined to terminate business every evening, Saturday excepted, at nine o'clock.

On Saturday afternoon, the annual distribution of prizes took place in the lecture theatre of the University College, Gower-street, in the presence of a large number of students and their friends. Lord Brougham presided, and was supported by Earl Fortescue, the Baron de Goldsmidt, Hon. Mr. Denman, &c.

Count Pouchicourt and his son have been arrested at Paris, for having fought at some of the barricades during the insurrection, and planted white flags on them. The count admitted that he was one of the insurgents, and stated that in his opinion, order would not be re-established, without the Restoration of legitimate monarchy

We understand that, in future, officers in the army are to wear black Spanish leather wrist-bands and straps on all occasions, excepting when the officers are ordered to appear in full dress. The present blue coats worn by the officers are to be substituted by grey cloaks and sleeves.

A return moved for by Viscount Seymour, M.P., shows that the net revenue of the Post-office for the year ending the 5th of January, 1848, amounted to £884,496; the gross revenue having amounted to £2,22,239: the cost of management to £1,305,387, and the charges to £81,189

There are three generals of the army of Africa now in the service of France—Generals Cavaignac, Bedeau, and Lamoricière; and a fourth general, Changarnier, is appointed to the command of the National Guard.

The most deplorable accounts of destitution in the Castlebar union, (Ireland). It is stated that there were five thousand applicants for relief at the workhouse of that town on Thursday evening (last week). The distressful system still continues in that district.

The *Gazette* has lately published an Order in Council, exempting from duty agricultural implements imported into the district of Natal, South Africa.

The son of the notorious Danton has just died, at the age of 55.

Sir William Colebrook, the late Governor of New Brunswick, who had been appointed to the Government of British Guiana, will now proceed to Barbadoes, to assume the Government of that island, in the place of Colonel Reid.

The celebrated M. de Chateaubriand died at Paris, on Tuesday morning, after an illness of five days, from an attack of inflammation of the chest

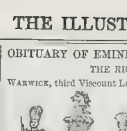
An attempt was made on Saturday night last to set fire to the prison of St. Pelagie, in which 300 of the insurgents are confined. A large military force was immediately sent to assist the firemen, and to guard the outlets of the prison, and order was immediately established.

The Queen has conferred a pension on the Civil List of £100 per annum on the sisters of the late professor Moultrie, of Trinity College, Dublin, who were left destitute by his early and lamented decease.

In Paris, every member of the National Guard who did not turn out during the insurrection, and who cannot show legal ground for his absence, is dismissed.

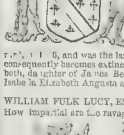
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT LAKE.



WARWICK, third Viscount Lake, whose death occurred a few days since, was the last surviving son of the late, or General Lake, who was elevated to the peerage in 1804, in consideration of the high military talents and general valour he had displayed, as commander of the army during the Mahratta war. This distinguished soldier was grandson of Warwick Lake, Esq., the younger brother of Sir Thomas Lake, of Canons, whose only daughter and heiress Mary, married John Bridges, Duke of Chandos, conveyed to that nobleman her father's ancient seat of Canons. The peer, who seventh viscount, succeeded to the title at the decease of his cousin Edward Francis Gerard, in 1845, and was the last male representative of his family. The peerage consequently becomes extinct. Lord Lake married, 28th November, 1815, Elizabeth, daughter of James Beveridge Duncan, Esq., and has left two daughters, Isabella Elizabeth Augusta and Elizabeth Georgiana.

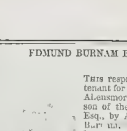
WILLIAM FULK LUCY, ESQ., OF CHARLECOTE-PARK, WARWICKSHIRE



How imperial are the ravages of death! how sudden is its approach, and how [illegible] its touch! Born to the inheritance of "the historic land" of Stratford, with its wide-spreading park and its princely estate; descended from a family of surpassing antiquity, and on just entering on the bright prospects of life, Mr. Lucy is a sad memorial of the instability of this world's happiness.

At the period of his decease, which occurred after a short illness on the 1st inst., he had not completed his 24th year. His father, the late George Lucy, Esq., of Charlecote, some time M.P. for Cowes, was son of the Rev. John Hammond, who assumed the surname and arms of Lucy, as representative of the house, on the decease of his kinsman, Thomas Lucy, in 1807. To the estate of Charlecote, so long the residence of the respected family, Shakespeare's early history has imparted an undying celebrity. "Essentially enchanted in its features" (we quote from Mr. Parke's "Historic Lands"), "this lovely spot is perhaps the most interesting connected with our immortal bard. The old Elizabeth in honour remains the same as in the days of good Queen Bess, and the gentle Avon flows as brightly as of old, beneath its sunny lawns; here are still the venerable oaks under whose shade the poet's fancies sat, and the richly-wooded park through which he loved to roam. Powerful is the magic of genius to be able to give to things and places a charm and character not their own, and to turn to fairy land the green fields and quiet homes of England."

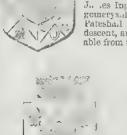
EDMUND BURNAM PATESHALL, ESQ., OF ALLENSMORE,



CO. HEREFORD.

This respected gentleman, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Herefordshire, died on the 11th inst., at his seat, Allensmore House, in that county, aged 69. He was eldest son of the late Edmund Lechmere, afterwards Pateshall, Esq., by Ann, his wife, daughter and heiress of William Burnam, [illegible] County, and assumed, by royal license, upon the decease of his uncle, in 1826, the additional surname and arms of Burnam. He married, 12th March, 1804, Milborough, eldest daughter and co-heir of the Rev. John Ingram, of Bristol, co. Salop, of an ancient Montgomeryshire family, but has left no issue. The families of Pateshall and Lechmere, from which the deceased derived descent, are both of great antiquity, the former being traceable from the reign of Richard I.

G. E. CARRUTHERS, ESQ.



This gentleman, of high medical standing, a surgeon in the service of the Seven Oaks Light Infantry Militia, was for many years a union-respected inhabitant of Stepney. Mr. Carruthers died of consumption, on the 17th ult., at his residence, Stepney, aged 65. He was twice married, and he leaves by his first marriage four daughters, his co-heirs. His second wife, who survives him, is the youngest daughter and co-heir of that late distinguished baronet, Sir David William Smith, of Ashcombe, in Northumberland. Mr. Carruthers was related to the French Marshal, James Bernard Law, Marquis of Lauriston.

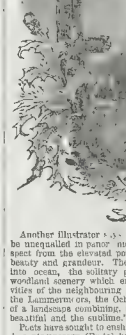
THE COUNTESS DE GREY.

HENRIETTA FRANCES, COUNTESS DE GREY, whose death is just announced, was fifth daughter of William Wilbraham Bootle, first Earl of Enniskillen, and niece, maternally, of Armar Lowry, Earl of Belmore. Her ladyship was born 22nd June, 1784, and married 20th July, 1803, Thomas Philip, Lord Grantham, who eventually succeeded to the Earldom of De Grey, at the decease of his aunt. The surviving issue of this marriage consists of two daughters, viz. Anne Frances, Countess Cowper, and Mary Louisa, wife of Henry Vyner, Esq.

Lady De Grey presided at the Vice-Regal Court in Dublin during the time the Earl was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and gained universal esteem.

EDINBURGH, FROM THE CALTON HILL.

SITE.



Another illustrator [illegible] of Edinburgh is generally admitted to be unequalled in panoramic splendour by any city in Europe; and the prospect from the elevated points of our northernmost capital is of singular beauty and grandeur. The noble estuary of the Forth, expanding from river into ocean, the solitary grandeur of Arthur's Seat, the varied park and woodland scenery which enrich the southward prospect, the pastoral acclivities of the neighbouring Pentland Hills,—and the more showy splendours of the Lammermoirs, the Ochil, and the Grampians, form some of the features of a landscape combining, in one vast expanse, the rich elements of the beautiful and the sublime." (*Black's Picturesque Tourist of Scotland.*)

Poets have sought to enshrine this splendour of site in the amber of their verse. A contemporary (Delta) has, in a topographic stanza, thus sung its undying glory:

> "Traced like a map the landscape lies,
> In cultured beauty stretching wide.
> There Pentland's green acclivities,
> There Ocean, with his azure tide
> There Arthur's Seat; and, gleaming through
> Thy southern wing, Dunedin blue!
> While in the orient, Lammer's daughters,
> A distant giant ranks are seen,
> North Berwick-Law, with cone of green,
> And Bass amid the waters."

This peculiar beauty, it must be acknowledged, pre-eminently fits Edinburgh for panoramic representation, such as we this day submit to the Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. In quoting the above witnesses, we may, however, have presumed too far upon the acquaintance of the reader with the locality; hence, its topographic outline is to be accepted—

Edinburgh City is the chief town of Edinburghshire, or Mid-Lothian, and the capital of Scotland. It is situated within two miles of the Frith of Forth, and [illegible] from the borders of England; and by Loch Lomond 71 above the sea; its longitude, west, 3° 10 30′; it is about 392 miles north from London; [illegible] from Carlisle; 47 from Glasgow, 46 miles by railway; and from John o' Groat's House, on the northern point of Scotland, 314 miles.

The city stands upon a group of hills, and a proper knowledge of the configuration of the ground on which it has been built will considerably lessen the difficulty of comprehending a variety of details regarding its picturesque and prospective condition. "From the shore of the Frith of Forth (says Chambers), the ground rises gently towards the south, till, at the distance of a mile, it reaches a level of from 80 to 120 feet above the surface of the sea. Here a congeries of hills and swelling grounds suddenly raffle the smooth surface of the country, having been, to all appearance, cast up by the influence of some tremendous explosion or convulsion, such as it would now be [illegible] to imagine in regard to its causes, its process, or its results! A range of four or five miles would embrace this series of hills, which even in their natural state must have had a very romantic and striking appearance. The general individual in the chain, which can be compared to nothing so aptly as a wedge lying flat upon the ground, is terminated at its highest part by a mass of rock seven acres in superficies at the top, and about 250 feet above the surrounding country; on this stands Edinburgh Castle, the *nucleus* of the city. Along the [illegible] of the wedge, so to speak, a principal town was built in the shape of one long main street, of a mile in length, [illegible] and close, crowding on both sides towards the neighbouring alley. On the plain at the bottom, the palace of Holyrood House, which was the chief residence of Scottish Royalty in its latter days, took its rise from an ancient monastery. For a thousand years Edinburgh continued perched, like one vast fortress, upon this hill—prevented from expanding partly by the advantage of easy fortification on its original site,

* "Scotland Delineated," in a series of views, by Stansfield, Cattermole, Leitch, Creswick, Roberts, Harding, Nash, and MacCulloch. Drawn in Lithography by J. D. Harding. With Historical, Antiquarian, and Descriptive Letterpress, by [illegible]. London: [illegible]. Vol. VI. London: Hogarth—We have [illegible] this work with its progressive publication. The letterpress of these volumes is executed with a style at once minute and popular. Another work of high character, illustrative of the Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland (from drawings by Mr. R. W. Billings), is in course of publication by the Messrs. Blackwood.

† Mr. Robert Chambers, F.R.S.E., in a volume just issued, entitled "Ancient Sea-Margins, as Memorials of Changes in the Relative Level of Sea and Land," adduces many of his examples from the hill on which the Old Town of Edinburgh is situated; he adduces traces of flats, or, as it were, landing-places, which correspond with the level of ancient sea-beaches, well marked in the neighbourhood of the city; showing it to be tolerably certain that the data in question were indentations made by the sea, in the course of its subsidence to the present level.

and partly by the difficulty of crossing the neighbouring hollows, one of which was filled by a lake. At length, when the advancing prosperity of the country would no longer tolerate the confined accommodations of the ancient city, bridges were thrown over those hollows, and new districts of town erected upon the adjacent heights. Thus, Edinburgh, like Rome, is a town scattered over and among a range of eminences, some of which ascending in craggy magnificence from amidst the beaten thoroughfares, are capped by tower and temple; while others are hardly approachable by the step of man, and might even yet give shelter to the eagle, which no doubt united them in primeval times. Two of these hills, called Arthur's Seat (726 feet), and Salisbury Crags (550 feet), form, with their precincts, a park adjacent to the palace; and being still kept perfectly free from the intrusion of the town, present peaks and valleys as lonely and wild as if they were in the heart of the Highlands, instead of the immediate vicinity of a populous city. The town of Leith, or the sea-port of Edinburgh, occupies a low situation on the sea-shore, in a north-easterly direction from the city."

NATURAL HISTORY

The climate of Edinburgh partakes of the nature of that of the eastern coast generally. The mean annual fall of rain is about 24 inches, being nearly one-third less than that of the western coast of Scotland

The city, from its peculiar situation, is very much exposed to winds; and this, joined to its altitude above the sea level, renders its atmosphere less mild than that of the surrounding valleys; yet these circumstances, on the other hand, by promoting a free circulation of air, contribute to its general salubrity. Snow seldom lies for any length of time, from the proximity of the sea; and the mean temperature, like that of most parts of Scotland, is truly milder than that of England, while its summer heat is somewhat less. The mean annual temperature of Edinburgh is 2° less than that of London.

The site forms part of the group connected with the coal measures of Mid-Lothian, bounded also by the coal fields of Fifeshire on the north, and all inclosed under the geological denomination of carboniferous sandstone. This deposit is ascertained, in the centre of the coal field, to be 30.0 feet in depth. It seems to have originally formed a hollow trough or basin, and to have been subsequently upheaved by the eruptions of igneous or trap-rocks; and thus to have been formed the irregular surface, and the hills and crags, which impart such a picturesque appearance to the northern metropolis. The Castle Rock and most elevated mass of fine-grained basaltic greenstone; the centre and summit of Arthur's Seat is composed of basalt; and the open, porous structure of the rock, near St. Anthony's Chapel, with glassy, fused-looking matter in the interstices, forcibly suggests the idea of their having undergone intense heat, and their similarity to volcanic products. About a mile and a half north-west of the city of Craigleith Quarry, of fine-grained yellowish sandstone, in which, within the last fifteen years, three human trees, of the pine species, have been discovered. Other plants of the coal beds are abundant here; and above all is a diluvial covering of several feet in depth, consisting of clay with large boulders, and clay and sand containing marine and other animal remains.

The locality is rich in botanical productions, there being not fewer than 400 species of plants found on Arthur's Seat.

"The zoological specimens are no less abundant. Although so near the hum of the great city, the hare is not unfrequently seen limping across the hollows of Arthur's Seat. The fox is an occasional visitor; while the note of the cuckoo never fails to enliven the long and still summer evening. The *Pepida Arianarcea*, a butterfly not common in the other parts of Scotland, is found in the Queen's Park. The *Lacerta agilis* and *Anguis fragilis*, two reptiles, are also not infrequent among the debris of Salisbury Crags. Wilde in the same localities a great variety of shell mollusca—Helix, Bulimus, Succinia, Pupa, Clausula, and many others—are found in great plenty. The blue backed shrike (*Lanius excubitor*) is an inhabitant of Arthur's Seat. The kestrel hawk breeds on the Castle rock, and the kingfisher is not uncommon on the banks of the Water of Leith."—(*New Statistical Account of Scotland.*)

CIVIL HISTORY.

Edinburgh is a place of no very high antiquity. Thirteen hundred years ago, no part of its ground now covered by the city was occupied by human habitations; although the rock of Edinburgh may, from remote ages, have been the site of a fort. The surrounding country, at the Norman Conquest, formed the province of Valentia. The district was subsequently occupied by the Saxon invaders from the north of England; and by them received its name in the year 1020, when the Lothians were ceded to the Scottish Monarch, Malcolm II

The oldest name that can now be discovered as applicable to the Castle is *Mon-dyn*, or *Mon-don* in Britain, or *Maydyn-burgh* in Gaelic or Scottish, a fort in the plain, or the good fort; but when the English language came into use, some busy monkish fancies conceived that *Maydun* was the same as *Maydun*; hence the fabulous tale of *Castrum Puellarum* (Maiden Castle), and so on; that it had been a residence of the daughters of the British kings. Chalmers, who has examined a mass of evidence on the etymology, considers the name to be of Celtic origin. *Edwin-burgh*, from the castle having been assigned, upon the ruins of the year 449, or the era of Anglo-Saxon domination in Lothian, the occasional residence of the chiefs of the Northumbrian dynasty, and from Edwin, the [illegible] king of Deira, who died in 633; though others suppose the fortress to have been originally built by him.

Simeon of Durham mentions the town of *Edwines-burgh* as existing in the middle of the 8th century; and in the charter of his benefactions of the Abbey of Holyrood, in 1128, King David calls it *his burgh of Edwin-esseburgh*, whence we may infer it was then a Royal burgh.

From the period of the accession of Lothian to the Scots (920), the Castle continued a very frequent residence of their Monarchs. In the reign of David I. it was a splendid abode; while the town in its vicinity was as populous and important as Berwick upon-Tweed, and a place of great commercial prosperity. This King empowered the canons of the Abbey of Holyrood to build a suburb westward from their church, along the ridge of the rising ground, to meet the burgh, which, by this time, had advanced about half-way towards the sloping surface of the hill from the Castle; and this new town received the name of Canonsburgh, or *Canongate*, which title has part of the city still retains.

In 1174, in order to regain his liberty, William the Lion surrendered Edinburgh Castle to Henry II., of England, and it was only restored to the Scottish nation in 1186, by the marriage of William to Ermengarde, a cousin of Henry, who [illegible] it as a dower.

Alexander II., son of William the Lion, held a Parliament in Edinburgh in 1215, for the first time. But it was not till long after this period that the city began to assume the lead as the capital of the empire. In 1456, Parliaments began to be regularly held here.

During the warlike incursions of Edward I. into Scotland, the Castle was besieged and taken, in 1296; and remained in possession of the English for seventeen years, until it was again re-captured by Randolph, Earl of Moray. After this, the Castle was demolished by Robert, that it might not again harbour the English forces; but Edward III. rebuilt and fortified it. It did not long remain, however, in the hands of the English, having been strategically recovered by William Douglas.

The city appears to have remained open and defenceless till about the middle of the fifteenth century, when King James II. granted the citizens licence to fortify. In 1461, the exiled Henry VI. of England fled to Edinburgh, and was

KEY TO THE VIEW OF EDINBURGH.

(GIVEN WITH THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," Nos. 324 AND 325.)

1 Canongate
2 Burgher Church
3 New Prison
4 Bridewell
5 Glasgow Railway
6 Royal Infirmary
7 College
8 Tron Church
9 Heriot's Hospital
10 High Street
11 St. Giles' Church
12 Pentland Hills
13 Governor of the Prison's House
14 North Bridge
15 Jail
16 Necropolis
17 Bank of Scotland
18 Victoria Hall
19 Castle
20 St. Cuthbert's Church
21 Scott's Monument
22 Royal Institution
23 St. John's Church
24 Prince's-street
25 Register House
26 St. George's Church
27 George-street
28 St. Andrew's Church
29 Melville's Monument
30 St. Andrew's-square
31 Dugald Stewart's Monument
32 Calton Hill
33 Greenside-street
34 St. Vincent's Church
35 St. Mary's Church
36 St. Paul's Church
37 Frith of Forth.
38 Old Observatory.
39 New Observatory.
40 Playfair's Monument.
41 Queen-street.
42 Leith Walk.

kindly received by the burgesses. In 1482, James III. took refuge here from his turbulent nobles; and in gratitude for their services, he granted them a charter, making the Provost hereditary High Sheriff within the city; an office which he to this day enjoys: he also presented to the incorporated trades a standard, which still exists, and is called *the blue blanket*.

Many of the citizens of Edinburgh shared the disastrous fate of their King, James IV., at Flodden Field; and at this period a militia was embodied for the permanent security of the town, under the name of the Town Guard, which existed until the organization of a regular police, in the year 1817.

A French traveller in the year 1600, the Duke de Rohan, describes Edinburgh as the principal town in Scotland, and the chief residence of the King and nobility; but there was only one great street in the centre, and the houses were almost all built of wood; still the place was exceedingly populous. A century before this, the whole of the Borough Moore, or myre, to the south of the city, was covered with wood. During the minority of James V., an affray took place (in 1515) in the High-street of Edinburgh, near the Nether Bow, in which upwards of 250 persons were slain

Henry VIII. of England, defeated by Cardinal Beaton in his project of annexing Scotland to England, by the marriage of his son Edward to the young Queen of Scots. Invaded the country: 200 sail of ships entered the Frith of Forth, and the forces having landed, they burnt the town of Leith and Edinburgh, and plundered and laid waste the adjacent country: this was in 1544, and in 1548 Edinburgh was garrie ned by French troops, who fortified Leith against the English.

In 1555 John Knox arrived in Edinburgh, where the spread of his doctrines led to many eventful scenes: it was the chief position of the Reformers, as Leith was of the Catholics; and the beautiful tract of ground lying between Leith and the eastern base of the Calton Hill became the site of a variety of severe skirmishes. At length, the first Assembly of the Reformed Kirk, as now established, met at Edinburgh, on the 15th of January, 1560.

On August 5, 1561, Mary Queen of Scots arrived at Leith, from France, to take possession of the throne of her fathers, and was well received; but her religion soon made her unpopular. On July 28, 1565, Darnley was proclaimed King at the market-cross, and on the morrow was married in the chapel of Holyrood House. Next year, on March 9, the murder of David Rizzio took place; and on June 19 following, the Queen was delivered of a son, in whose person the crowns of the two kingdoms were destined to be united. Feb. 10, 1567, Darnley, whilst lodged in a solitary house, in a place named the Kirk-of-Field, near the site of the present University, was blown up with gunpowder; and Bothwell, who was not without cause suspected of the murder, having divorced his wife, was married to the Scottish Queen, in the Palace of Holyrood House, on May 15. From the 14th to the 19th of the previous April, the Parliament sat at Edinburgh; and in this week was passed the first British act of toleration upon the principles of indulgence of conscience, and regard to freedom. The infamous marriage of the Queen and Bothwell led to great disturbances in Edinburgh; voices were heard in the streets at midnight, calling aloud for vengeance, and at last, a confederate body of the nobles, entering Edinburgh, compelled the Queen to surrender, when she was carried to Lochleven Castle, as a prisoner.

During the regency which occurred after this, the city was much distracted by the partisans of the imprisoned Queen and the infant King. Kirkaldy, of Grange, the leader of the Queen's party, obtained possession of the Castle, and held it for two years: he also repaired and fortified the city walls: and although the citizens were hostile to his cause, it was not till the Regent obtained succours from Queen Elizabeth, that he was forced to surrender, and with his brother was executed at the cross of Edinburgh.

On James VI coming of age to assume the monarchy, he was received with great state at Edinburgh. His subsequent religious disputes with the people we need not detail. After James's departure to ascend the throne of England (on the death of Elizabeth, in 1603), for a period of 35 years, the city enjoyed tranquility.

In 1529 Charles I. visited Edinburgh, and was received with great pomp: but his forcing on the nation a system and forms of religion to which they were repugnant, soon put an end to this good understanding. At length, in 1639, the Covenanting party now in arms, and took possession of Edinburgh Castle and Dalkeith. A pacific treaty was soon concluded; and in 1641 Charles revisited Scotland, and was sumptuously entertained

During the Protectorate, Cromwell marched with an army into Scotland. In 1650, he took possession of Edinburgh and Leith, and repaired and extended the fortifications at the latter place. The authorities fled to Stirling; but in 1653, on the arrival of the English Council there, the magistrates were reinstated, and the former constitution of the city was restored.

On the Restoration of Charles II., the city of Edinburgh sent his Majesty a present of £1000, as a testimony of its loyalty: how he repaid them by overthrowing their religion, repealing all acts passed since 1633, and enforcing Episcopacy under grievous penalties, how he deposed half the clergy of Scotland for nonconformity, and prohibited *conventicles*, or all meetings for religious purposes, —the bloodstained annals of the kingdom will tell.

In 1680, the Duke of York, with his Duchess and the nobility of Scotland, were entertained in the Parliament House by the Judiciary. On the 6th of accession, an address, and a more substantial token of loyalty, was presented to him. But this Monarch was equally ungrateful as his predecessor, and soon lost the confidence of the people, by his open adoption of Popery, and his arbitrary acts.

At the glorious Revolution, on the withdrawal of the troops, the Presbyterians flocked to Edinburgh from all quarters; the adherents of the late Monarch fled, the Papists and Episcopalians became objects of public vengeance, and the Palace of Holyrood was demolished. At length, in 1689, the Presbyterian form of church government was re-established

In 1707, took place the Union of the two kingdoms; the discontent at which, and the appointment of English officials to public offices in Scotland, had no small share in fomenting the Rebellion of 1715. Edinburgh, however, remained staunch to the Protestant party. The fortifications of the city were put in proper order. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the rebels to gain possession of the Castle; but they succeeded better with the citadel of Leith.

The Council at this time resumed a project which they had previously formed for the improvement of Leith harbour, by extending the pier, and securing wet and dry docks, at the national expense. The Government would not, however, incur the expense, but encouraged the Council in their plan of improvement, by prolonging for nineteen years the duty of two pennies, Scots, on the pint of ale and bear, sold within the city liberties. The improvements were, accordingly, in part executed; and the city debts, which were then about £25,000, were nearly doubled in the course of five years.

In 1725, an extensive and destructive fire happened in the Lawn Market, which caused considerable loss of property.

In 1736, occurred the famous Porteous mob, which transaction well illustrates the spirit and temper of the Edinburgh public at that time.

At the Rebellion of 1745 the city walls were repaired, and a trench was dug from the north side of the Castle to the north Loch. The events of this period need hardly be recapitulated.

In 1779, the citizens of Edinburgh and Leith were alarmed by the threatened incursion of the noted pirate Paul Jones, who sailed up the Forth, but did not land. This alarm gave occasion to the erection of the Fort to the westward of Leith

From the time of Charles II, till 1822, no Royal visit was made to Edinburgh. On August 15 of that year George IV. landed at Leith, where he was received by the magistrates of the burgh, the judges of the supreme court, a number of the nobility, and an immense assemblage of people. At Holyrood Palace he held a levee: on the 22nd, a grand procession, under the direction of Sir Walter Scott, took place from the Palace to the Castle; and, on the 24th, a splendid banquet was given to his Majesty in the Hall of the Parliament House. On the 26th, the King embarked at Port Edgar.

In 1825, two extensive and destructive fires took place in Edinburgh. By these, many large *lands* or tenements from the Parliament-square down towards the Tron Church, forming a considerable part of the south side of the High-street, were reduced to a mass of ruins.

In the autumn of 1834, the British Association for the Advancement of Science held its annual meeting in Edinburgh, which was attended by numerous *savans* from various parts of Europe.

In September, 1842, Edinburgh was again honoured by a visit of Royalty; when Queen Victoria and Prince Albert landed at Granton, and immediately proceeded to D-keith Palace. As this visit was intended for the Duke of Buccleuch and the Marquis of Breadalbane, no public display in the city was at first contemplated. But the public wish being unanimous for the sight of the Sovereign, her Majesty went in procession along the principal streets of the city, to the Castle. A levee, most numerously attended, was also held at Dalkeith Palace. (The subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will recollect this to be the first of the Royal Visits engraved in our Journal.)

PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENTS.

We have already described the Castle as the *nucleus* around which the houses of the ancient city were first reared; the extent of the town being, for a considerable period, limited to a street or two. The building of the Canongate, and its junction with Edinburgh, was the first extension of importance To detail the gradual *accretion* of the city, would occupy more space than we can spare. We may, however, briefly state that such had been the spread of the city in the first quarter of the present century, that in 1827 it was found the building of houses had gone on faster than the increase of population warranted; and little extension of the city or suburbs has since taken place.

THE CITY

Edinburgh is divided into the Old and New Towns. All that portion which lies to the south of the hollow, formerly occupied by the North Loch, and now constituting the Prince's-street Gardens, belongs to the former; while the latter comprehends all the streets to the north of the same.

The Old Town is situated on a high ridge of ground, with one principal line of street, the High-street, extending from the Castle to Holyrood Palace, being the distance of 5970 feet. Parallel to this runs the Cowgate, while numerous closes and wynds extend on each side of the High-street, standing along the declivities of the ridge. The elevated situation, and the irregular height and antiquity of the houses on this ridge, form a very picturesque appearance, and contrast finely with the more modern and regular structures in the New Town. The oldest portion of the New Town forms a regular parallelogram, built upon a nearly level surface, and extending 2000 feet in length by 1000 feet in breadth. Prince's-street, George-street, and Queen-street run parallel to each other; and are intersected at right angles by Hanover-street, Frederick-street, and others. The northern and more recently built portion still retains the general parallelism of the streets, but more variety is introduced by crescent, circle, and octagon.

Again, each town has its own peculiar feature and characters. Thus the Old Town has its wynds and closes, and the Cowgate, one of the earliest additions to the town after the erection of the city wall in the middle of the fifteenth century. Over this street, the South Bridge, and more lately King George the Fourth's Bridge, are thrown, to connect the Old Town with the south side, or southern districts. These di-tricts are mostly upon a rising ground, which is here closely adjacent to the Old Town Ridge, neither so elevated, so limited in extent, nor so romantic in its scenery, as that hill. From its western side, however, there runs a hill of a different character, and thence called the High Riggs. It is separated from the Castle Hill by aspacious street, called the Grass Market; and on it are but i ttlerly seen, and the neighbouring suburbs of Portsburgh. On aline with the South Bridge is the North Bridge, thrown from the summit of the Old Town Ridge, at the middle of the High-street, to the rising ground which forms the site of the New Town, and which, although not quite similar in the character of the Old Town Ridge, and, like it, terminates in a bold rock, named the Calton Hill; but the aspect is wholly different: for having been erected according to regular plans, conceived in a spirit of improvement, the greatest uniformity and beauty characterise its buildings, streets, and squares. From the earth and rubbish thrown from the foundation of the New Town buildings, the earthen mound, was formed as a communication across the morass which lay between the Old and New Town.

The extent of the city actually built upon is about two miles from west to east, and about the same from north to south.

The approaches to Edinburgh are very striking: they do not lie between mean and squalid suburbs, but are lined with well-built streets; the abodes of poverty being, for the most part, confined to those gigantic piles of building in the older parts of the city, where they so essentially contribute to its picture-queness.

"The general architecture of the city," say, "Black's Picturesque Tourist," "is very striking, whether we regard the picturesque disorder of the buildings in the Old Town, or the symmetrical proportions of the streets and squares in the New. Of public edifices, it may be observed that, while the greater number are distinguished by chaste design and elegant masonry, there are none of those sumptuous structures which, like St. Paul's, or Westminster Abbey, York Minster, and some other of the English provincial cathedrals, astonish the beholder alike by their magnitude and their architectural splendour. But in no city of the kingdom is the general standard of excellence so well maintained. If there is no edifice to overwhelm the imagination by its magnificence, there are comparatively few to offend taste by their deformity or meanness of design. Above all, Edinburgh is wholly exempt from such examples of ostentatious deformity as, in London, may be observed, that, while the greater number are distinguished by chaste design and elegant masonry, there are none of those sumptuous structures which, like St. Paul's, or Westminster Abbey, York Minster, and some other of the English provincial cathedrals, astonish the beholder alike by their magnitude and their architectural splendour. But in no city of the kingdom is the general standard of excellence so well maintained. If there is no edifice to overwhelm the imagination by its magnificence, there are comparatively few to offend taste by their deformity or meanness of design. Above all, Edinburgh is wholly exempt from such examples of ostentations deformity as, in London, may be observed

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THE RIGHT OF WAY.—THE GLEN TILT OBSTRUCTION.

The tourist season is about to commence. The grouse and the red deer will shortly call our legislators to the moors and the mountains. London will go out of town. The pursuit of health and recreation amid the beauties and sublimities of nature, will drive its swarms to the mountains of Wales, the lakes of Westmoreland, and the magnificent Highlands of Scotland. The unsettled state of the Continent will in all probability very greatly increase the number of home tourists. Of late years, Scotland, owing to the facilities of steam travelling both by sea and land, has been visited by annually increasing multitudes; and it is but reasonable to suppose that the political circumstances of the present period will very greatly augment the number of pilgrims to her lochs and mountains. For this reason, the travelling public—and who in these days is not a traveller?—is very greatly interested in a question now pending before the Courts of Law in Scotland. When first mooted last year it excited considerable surprise, if not indignation, not only among tourists, but among the public of all classes—especially in England, where the right of way is jealously guarded by the people, and seldom interfered with by the proprietors of land. We allude to the shutting-up of "Glen Tilt" by the Duke of Athol, and the forcible expulsion of a Professor of Geology and his pupils, by the Duke's orders, if not by his personal assistance. The Professor, it will be remembered, was using a road which had been used from time immemorial by shepherds and drovers; and which was, moreover, the shortest cut between Blair Athol and Braemar, through an uncultivated country, which the proprietor had suffered to lie in a state of nature.

Before alluding more particularly to this individual case, we should remark that more than usual interest is felt in its decision, because it is but one of a thousand almost equally oppressive. Scottish proprietors have not imitated the good feeling of English landlords in this respect. Though English land is so much more valuable than Scottish land, proprietors in Scotland have been more jealous of intrusion into their barren solitudes than Englishmen have been into their rich pastures and plantations. Various reasons have been given for this churlishness and infraction of a popular right, which the people of this country—whatever their condition in life may be—are accustomed to regard with so much reverence and affection. The chief of these reasons has been the alleged necessity for preserving game, especially deer, which is an animal so timid, that a deer forest, where the sport of deer-stalking can be properly exercised, must be in the midst of a solitude larger than many English counties. Upon this pretence the Duke of Leeds shut up a road leading to Glen Lui Beg, and the stupendous altitudes of Ben Mac Dhui, a mountain recently proved to be higher than Ben Nevis, and consequently the highest yet ascertained in Great Britain. Other proprietors have shut up roads without alleging any pretence whatever. "Habbie's How," near Edinburgh, a spot immortalized by Allan Ramsay, was in this way rendered inaccessible to visitors; a knoll on the Blackford Hills, where a magnificent view of the same capital was to be obtained, and which is celebrated in a well-known passage in Scott's "Marmion," was also barred against the foot of the lover of nature; and even on the sea-shore of the Frith of Clyde, a proprietor took it into his head to prevent the intrusion of the foot of his fellow-man on the barren pebbles of the beach. Nay, one proprietor, not now in existence, actually carried this spirit of intolerance so far, as to place a barrier across the entrance of the famous Cave of Fingal, in the island of Staffa, a spot visited by strangers from every civilised country of the world. But the very sea revolted against this churlishness, and washed away his gates so frequently, that he gave up the obstruction in despair, as somewhat more troublesome to keep in order than the sightseers themselves.

In May last, process was served upon the Duke of Athol, with the view of bringing these questions once for all to the decision of the law; and within the last few days, the case of "Torrie and others *v.* the Duke of Athol" has been under the consideration of the Court of Session in Edinburgh. The plaintiffs, or as they are styled in Scotland, the pursuers, are three in number—one an inhabitant of Edinburgh, a second of Perth, and the third of Aberdeen. The question—which they have raised on behalf not only of the locality which may be supposed to be more immediately interested, but of the whole public, including of course all the swarms of visitors, tourists, and sightseers from England, America, and the Continent of Europe—is, whether there is an ancient right of way through Glen Tilt; and whether the right is solely a right for shepherds, and people dwelling in the neighbourhood, dependent upon their good conduct, or on the proprietor's pleasure, or whether it is a right belonging to the whole people. It is a feature in this case, which has been dwelt upon by the counsel retained for the Duke, that none of the inhabitants of the immediate neighbourhood have ventured to complain of the shutting up of the road; but every one who is acquainted, even slightly, with the peculiarity of the relationship subsisting between a great landed proprietor in Scotland and the people upon his estate, will not attribute this fact to any absence of ground for complaint, but to the true reason—fear of offending so mighty a potentate as the absolute owner of a district larger than the county of Middlesex, who has it in his power to ruin any one of them. The case, in other respects, was well put by his Grace's counsel,

"A person resident at Land's-End, might say to himself, 'This road through Glen Tilt is a great line of communication between Aberdeen and Blair A[thol] and joins with the great line of communication through Edinburgh, [Blair Athol and Land's-End. I may have occasion to travel alon[g] ...ol, the road, is a public road—I am a member of the public—and, [if] ...etween ... the road—raise a summons of declarator against the Duke of Athol; [" ...erefore, I shall ...and thus, according

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT YORK.—THE DINNER PAVILION, FROM THE NEW-WALK.—(SEE PAGE 32.)

to the argument of the pursuers (plaintiffs), a single individual, residing at Land's End, was entitled to insist on opening this road. It would be observed that this was a new and very difficult question. His learned friend made the observation that, of the cases quoted by Mr. Patton, there were none bearing directly on the point. He admitted that, in all of them, the parties had set forth an immediate interest in respect to locality of pressing use and possession; but he said that that did not prove their case. Now he quite admitted that the precedents did not prove his case, but they went to show that in all similar cases no *one yet has challenged a road, except one who, by a circumstantial locality, could set forth a pressing and immediate interest*. To that extent, at least, there could be no doubt. When he came to look at it, his Lordship would find that, by deciding for the pursuers, he would introduce a new element into the practice of the law of Scotland, with which they had not hitherto been accustomed to deal, because there were many other public rights, such as the right of way, of ferries, free harbours, streams, and shores, in all of which the public had an interest. The question—the broad general question which his Lordship had now to determine for the first time was, whether a single individual living at a distance, because he was a member of the public, although he could not show any direct interest whatever, harmful or perhaps more than a particular spot, whether such an individual had a good right and interest to challenge obstructions, or whatever regards the public interest."

We have no wish to prejudge the case in the matter of fact. Either this road, through one of the grandest scenes in the world, is a public road, or it is not; either the Duke has a right to shut it up, or he has not—but we, and all admirers of the beauties and sublimities of natural scenery, have an interest in the decision of the question, so that landed proprietors may be taught to respect the rights of the public, and that the public may be taught to respect those of landed proprietors. There is, it is said, an ancient right in Scotland, known as the right of "*Free foot in the wilderness*," by which no man who allows his land to lie barren can prevent people from walking over it. The law or right would apply to large districts in Scotland—to moors, and glens, and mountain tops, as well as to the sea-shore; and it is to be desired that the patriotic individuals who have raised, on public grounds, this action against the Duke of Athol, to try the simple question of the right to a long-recognised path, would raise hereafter the equally interesting question of "Free foot in the wilderness." Every year will make the question more important, and its speedy decision will prevent much ill-will between classes. Landed proprietors will lose nothing by its decision in favour of the public. Their property will not be injured, and they will be spared the reproaches, not alone of the ignorant, but of educated and thoughtful men. No one who thoroughly admires the beauties of natural scenery is of so insignificant and worthless a class as to be outraged in a matter of this kind with perfect impunity. His ill-will finds many vents, and all such vents are injurious to him who stands in the position of an aggressor. Law has given a right to the land, but it is Nature herself, the mother and source of law, which has given a right to the landscape. At the same time, we do not shut our eyes to the fact that many proprietors who have generously opened up paths for the public, where paths did not exist before, have met but an ungrateful return for their kindly forethought. To injure plantations, to deface ruins and monuments, to molest animals, to mutilate works of art, are, unhappily, not rare occurrences amongst the herd of snobs who sometimes find their way into the country in search of the picturesque. We would fain believe, however, that such travelling "gents" are in a minority, and that their number is continually on the decrease. The man who shuts up a path to the public is not less a snob who abuses a right to the injury of his neighbour; or who casts dirt in the face of him who, in the public interest, and not his own, has accorded an unsought privilege to the people. The reprobation we cast upon the one, we bestow upon the other; and sincerely trust not only that the landed proprietor will be both just and generous, but that tourists of all classes will not abuse either rights on the one side, or privileges on the other.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The disposition which existed in Paris to bury in oblivion, as far as possible, the atrocious conduct of the insurgents in the late lamentable outbreak, has been, we learn, greatly checked by a discovery which has come to light in the closing up and commencement of the present week. Among these is the death of General Duvivier, who was esteemed one of the bravest Generals of the army of Africa. He was wounded on the 26th ult. in the engagement at the Faubourg St. Antoine, and died on last Saturday morning at the Military Hospital of the Val de Grace. He had unfortunately disregarded his wound at the commencement of the inflammation and fever set in, and ultimately took law, which term-nated his brilliant career in the 54th year of his age. But that which has excited the deepest horror and indignation in Paris, is the nightly assassination of sundry of the Gardes Mobile. The most harrassing spies of insurrection are all the well-disposed individuals of the French capital, convicts and the liberated fiendish ruffians of every part of it, who imagine themselves nearly 15,000 in a merit, mingled with whom are vast numbers of liberated convicts of the cat-o'-nine-tails order, all the dregs of the population of Paris is surrounded. Leaders distributed through the different quarters, and agents lying in ambuscade, were especially in the detached forts with which communicate with these prisons of these detached forts about with insurrection taken in this way. Six Natives opportunity of firing upon all parties who Romainville. Even the streets of Paris by day or night passes that lives are cannot walk through without feeling hands have been thus assassinated at assassin. Meanwhile even the arbitrary power cannot be said to be safe, one vested is insufficient to repress the audacious deeds which the executive is intand the Red Republic. The recent open sneers of journals of Socialism and on the Assembly itself, the result of universal suffrage—capable of conferring faced epal ges for the atrocities of the late insurrection, appear daily—barcolumns of those journals.

On Friday (last week) an attempt was made to shoot with an air-gun a young lad, a Garde Mobile, in the Rue St. Martin, even in open day, at noon. The consequence of such a fearful state of things was a general acquiescence in the maintenance of the state of siege, which has been somewhat relaxed in Paris, but continued to be strictly maintained in the *banlieue*, more particularly at Belleville and its neighbourhood, where the National Guard was disarmed; 4000 muskets were, however, at first unlawfully detained by some of the inhabitants, who took an active part in the insurrection.

The Mayor of Paris assembled the mayors of the different arrondissements of the capital on Friday last week, to inform them of the measures he had adopted for the disarmament and reorganisation of the National Guard, and the distribution of relief to distressed families. The disarmament of the National Guards of the 8th, 9th, and 12th arrondissements, whose dissolution had been decreed, was proceeding satisfactorily. It was complete in the 12th, 4000 more muskets had been surrendered, in the 8th considerable *dépôts* of arms had been discovered; but several portions of the arrondissement had not been completely searched, and required a re-examination. In the 12th district a considerable quantity of arms that had been originally distributed were seized. In the nine other legions the disarmament was partial, 27 companies only having been dissolved. Many muskets were found in the wells, sewers, cellars, and in the Canal of St. Martin. The operation once terminated, the Government was to proceed to reorganise the National Guard, so that the civic militia, devoted, by its very institution, to the maintenance of order, the defence of the laws, and the rest the laws, shall not be divided into two hostile camps, as it was in June last, and provoke another insurrection. All citizens living in furnished lodgings, or receiving temporary in the arrondissements, hereafter will not be admitted to serve in the ranks of the National Guard. Relief continued to be distributed to the unemployed workmen, through the medium of agents, who day, until the resumption of labour. M. Marrast, in conclusion announced the intimate adoption of measures for encouraging industry and relieving the capital from the presence of its superabundant labouring population.

It was the prevailing conviction in Paris that the partizans of the *République Rouge* were still hampering with the "*ouvriers*." The terrors of the prison and the court-martial were, however, potent in preventing any overt or general demonstration. They were sure to try for success upon the certainty that distress and misery from want of employment would continue to augment until winter set in, and render the lower classes desperate, when recourse to other revolt would inevitably take place. The only effect of this belief was to stimulate the Government to continue its efforts for the total and entire disarmament of the disaffected. It was calculated that 120,000 men were and would be desirous of employment in Paris, and that consequently they would be an easy prey to the Communists and Socialists.

The Committee of the Assembly on labour adopted on Saturday an important resolution. On the motion of Messrs. Level and Rondeau, the Committee admitted in principle that individuals who, by ill-treatment, menace, or acts of [illegible] should attempt to prevent labourers from working, or interfere in [illegible] labourers, shall be liable to an [illegible] of imprisonment for a period not exceeding [illegible] months.

In the Assembly continual, in its bureaux, the examination of the project of Constitution. The great question of "Two Chambers" was the object of important deliberations on Friday and Saturday. The principle was admitted in several, particularly in the 14th, when it was carried by 26 against 10.

The National Assembly would, it was believed, undertake to frame all the laws of the Constitution, in which case it would sit twelve or fifteen months longer. The 10th bureau, to which two members of the former Provisional Government (Messrs Garnier-Pagès and Crémieux) belong, and the President of the Council of Ministers, had proposed that a fixed and permanent committee of 78 members be appointed to represent the Assembly during its adjournments.

The 10th bureau adopted, on the motion of M. Garnier-Pagès, after a long and warm discussion, an additional article, providing that no search-warrant should be carried into execution against a representative of the people, without the authorisation of the National Assembly.

In virtue of a decision of the Executive Power, and on the proposition of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron de Freddain, Chargé d'Affaires of Sicily, and M. Parant, First Secretary of Legation, had been authorised to maintain official relations with the Government of the Republic

Troops continued to arrive daily in Paris, where the Government had wisely resolved to concentrate a considerable force. A portion of those troops, belonging to the army of the Alps, lately crossed the department of the Yonne; 000 men were ordered to remain in that department.

Major Constantin, one of the officers charged with the investigation of the facts connected with the conspiracy of June, had been arrested. He was interrogating one of the insurgents, and treating him somewhat harshly, when the latter asked him if he was not M. Constantin, who was to be appointed Minister of War had the insurrection succeeded, and who repeatedly came to encourage them at the barricades, dressed in a blouse and a *casquette*. M. Constantin admitted the fact, and other insurgents having recognised him, and confirmed the statement of their comrade, the Colonel presiding over the Council of War ordered him to be arrested. M. Constantin inhabited the Faubourg St. Antoine, and was chief of the Cabinet of the Ministry of War under General Subervie

The investigation of the facts connected with the conspiracy of June is far from being terminated, as the several journals. It is, however, prosecuted with the utmost activity. The Judges of Instruction of the Civil Tribunal of Paris, and three lawyers acting as assistants to the military commission, are in permanence at the Fort of Ivry, where that commission has arrested upwards of eight hundred prisoners. It is in that fort the chiefs of the barricades, the principal insurgents, and the supposed murderers of General Bréa and of Captain Mangin, who were allured behind a barricade and then assassinated, are confined. One of the prisoners, the chief of the barricade of Fontainbleau, has asserted, with shameless effrontery, that when General Bréa perceived that he had been led into a snare, he came to him, taking him by the hand, said, "Friend, save me! I will ever consider you as a father—you can easily save me!" A quarter of an hour afterwards the General was brought into the guard house, where he fell pierced with thirty balls. It was that same chief of the barricade who gave the signal, by firing the first shot at the General. When General Bréa presented himself to the insurgents to parley, he was accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Captain Mangin, and by Captain Desmarets, of the 24th Regiment of the line. The latter escaped the fury of the insurgents by concealing himself under the camp bed. He was thus present at the dreadful scene which terminated in the murder of the General and his aide-de-camp; and he has recognised their assassins in the prisoners named Dain, Nourrit, and Maillard. Several insurgents have made important revelations, and, on their depositions, two hundred and fifty arrest warrants were issued on Saturday against lodgers, wine retailers, and other persons, some of whom hold a high station in society.

It is understood to be the intention of Government to transport to Senegal, or other distant points, the most dangerous of those implicated in the late insurrection, but that all the comparatively minor offenders will be sent to the least agreeable part of Algeria.

The Minister of Finance has fixed the interest payable on Treasury Bonds, having from three to five months to run from the 11th inst., at 5½ per cent. per annum, and at 6 per cent. on those bonds having from six to twelve months to run.

The National Assembly formed itself into a Secret Committee on Monday afternoon to regulate its expenditure. It fixed its budget for eight months at 5,324,217f. (£213,000), of which 3,400,000f. (£216,000) is reserved to pay the members 25f. a day (£1) for their attendance. It may be observed here that the expenses of the late Chamber of Deputies for the year 1847 was only 786,286f. (£31,500). The Committee then resolved that, in case the representatives should be detained by illness from attendance to their duty, or should be absent on leave, their allowance should be still to continue to them. It was likewise resolved that the pay of the representatives should not be subject to attachment for debt.

General Cavaignac has removed to the Hotel in the Rue de Varennes, which was the property of the late Princess Adelaide of Orleans.

The accounts from the provinces continue to be favorable. Operations have been resumed within the last few days at the iron-works of St. Dizier, in the department of the Upper Maine, where a number of hands are employed.

At Mulhouse tranquillity prevails, although the operatives are suffering extreme distress. The manufacturers of that town had resumed work

At Rouen commerce was recovering slowly. Fresh attempts to create disturbances had occurred at Lillebonne, which were, however, suppressed by the troops, without a collision

The *Echo du Nord* announces that 2000 of the insurgents, who fled from Paris after their defeat, have been arrested in the neighbourhood of St. Quentin.

General Cavaignac (President of the Council) has issued the following decree:—

"Article I. Four military commissions shall be constituted, each composed of seven military men, of which the president shall be a superior officer.

"Art. 2. These commissions shall be charged, commencing all the warrants, and other evidence, submitted to them, shall give judgment.

"1. As to the discharge of the accused, subject, however, to the approbation of Colonel Duvivier.

"2. On the individuals liable to transportation.

"3. On those to be sent before the permanent courts-martial of the 1st division.

"All in conformity with the decree of the 27th June.

"Article III. The courts-martial shall assemble at the seat of the Central Committee at the Palais de Justice, upon an order to be given to them by Colonel Bertrand."

The remaining articles merely contain the names of the members of the Commissions.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

MONDAY.—The President apprised the Assembly of the result of a visit he had paid to the civil and military hospitals, accompanied by the Mayor of Paris, the Bishop of Orleans, Military hospitals, and by General Bedeau. There were still 1600 wounded, and lying in the hospitals. He had witnessed great sufferings, great miseries, but also great consolations, and administered to the unhappy victims all the consolations that religion could afford them. The prayers of the National Assembly were requested by the wounded, who expressed their profound respect and gratitude, and rounded with every care by the medical order and liberty. They were surrounded with every care by the medical order and liberty. They were surrounded with every care by the medical order and liberty. They were surr

of the "hon. members" are mere peasants, understanding no language but their own provincial Italian, German, or Bohemian. About forty of them, elected in the province of Gallicia, engaged two rooms at an hotel on their arrival at Vienna, and intimated in the host that they required no beds, but intended to sleep on straw. They can neither read nor write. They have since been quartered in the barracks of the Polish regiment. The members for Vienna had not yet been chosen.

The general character of the Assembly may, from these facts, be generally understood. Indeed, three-quarters of its members are men of the greatest ignorance and incapability. Two of them are Jews, who have been Austrian spies, if not leaders, in the massacre of Tarnow, in Gallicia. To crown all, there is one-fourth of them who cannot speak German, and there is more than one of such among them. The following is a detail of the state of parties:—The Camarilla, led by Jesuits and women, form the extreme right, and are in the proportion of one-fifteenth; the Germanic aristocracy and Sclavonic peasantry, six-fifteenths; the Conservative or Ministerial party, who wish for Austria's independence of Germany, is represented by three-fifteenths, and rallies round the black and yellow flag; the party of the left, with Archduke John, have, as their symbol, the red, black, and gold flag, which represents the interests of Germany as a confederacy, in the proportion of three-fifteenths; and the extreme left, or Radical party, of two fifteenths. It is probable that this Assembly will be forcibly dissolved, the dissatisfaction and apprehension respecting it being general.

The deputation from the National Assembly of Frankfort waited on the Archduke John on the 5th inst., to announce to his Royal Highness his election to the office of *Reichsverweser* (Vicar of the Empire). His acceptance of the appointment was announced by a salute of 101 guns. On his appearing on a balcony of the Palace, he made a short address to the surrounding multitude to the following effect—"Austrians, you see me in the midst of the Deputies of Germany, and my earnest desire is that this day may be a great benefit to our Fatherland."

His Royal Highness was received with immense cheering, bands playing and chorus singing the "Deutscher Vaterland." Since his arrival in Vienna as the Emperor's representative, he has received guests at his table daily, instead of living retired like the other members of his family; some two or three of the National Guard on duty at the palace always being of the number

On the 7th, his Royal Highness the Archduke John issued a proclamation in which he stated that he had resolved to accede to the wishes of the deputies of the German National Parliament, and to quit Vienna on the 8th, for the purpose of entering upon the honourable post to which he has been called by the voice of a great people. His Imperial Highness will, however, remain at Frankfort only for such time as is indispensable for the first acts of his new dignity. He will open the Diet at Vienna on the 18th, with great solemnities, if the internal constitution of the Assembly shall be completed by that time.

HUNGARY.

Intelligence, dated Pesth, the 1st, states that the King has appointed the Archduke Stephen his lieutenant, with powers unlimited over Hungary and the adjacent provinces. Thus the Archduke will be able to sanction the projects of law, and exercise all the rights which the Hungarian Constitution grants to the King. His Majesty has promised to visit both in the course of this month. The Lieutenancy of the Archduke Stephen will last till his arrival. The Council of Ministers have reserved not to enter into negotiations with Baron Gellachich, but they have decided that after the victory the Croats should keep their rights.

BOHEMIA.

Letters from Prague of the 4th announce the perfect re-establishment of tranquillity in that city. A rigid search, however, is still being carried on by the authorities.

Martial law was to be removed on the 5th, and the theatres were to re-open on the 6th.

Reinforcements were daily being despatched to Italy.

The Sclavonic Congress will, it is said, re-assemble to finish their labour, and their decisions will be made public. Deputies to the Imperial Parliament at Vienna are also being chosen.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The news of the probable renewal of hostilities, which was published, has been contradicted this week by more agreeable intelligence—that of an armistice between the belligerent parties. Count Pourtalès having been sent from the Court of Prussia to the King of Sweden, for the purpose of facilitating the conclusion of an armistice between Germany and Denmark, conferences were held at Malmo between that diplomatist and the Swedish and Danish Ministers for Foreign Affairs. The result was, that an armistice for three months was agreed upon. The principal conditions are the following:—

The German troops to evacuate the Du hies, and the Danish troops Alsen

The Provisional Government is to continue to carry on the administration in the Duchies until a new Administration shall have been formed out of natives of the Duchies, two members to be named by the King of Denmark and two by the King of Prussia, the President to be named by those four, by mutual agreement; but if they cannot agree, by England.

All blockades are to cease immediately; all prisoners, military and political, are to be set at liberty without delay; the captured vessels and their cargoes to be released, and the military requisitions made in Jutland to be set off by Germany against such cargoes of German ships as may have been sold already.

If within three months the preliminaries of peace be not agreed upon, one month's notice to be given for both parties to resume the military positions they now hold.

POLAND.

From Warsaw, under date of the 4th inst., we have intelligence of a painful nature, exhibiting the usual military punishment of Russia, in its most odious aspect, as being applied to political offend rs

The numerous arrests in different parts of the kingdom have rendered it necessary that the prisons should be cleared by the removal of the persons who were confined there for the insurrection in Cracow in 1846. Forty of them have been condemned to go to Siberia, and were carried off during the night to Modlin, where four of them were condemned to the gauntlet. Mazarski, who was arrested in Magdeburg, and given to the Russian authorities, received 1000 strokes: Acord, 800; Wenda, 500; Karasinski, 800. Mazarski, after having received 600 strokes, could not proceed further, and, indeed, could scarcely stand; he therefore was placed in a cart and dragged through the lines to receive the remainder of the prescribed strokes The poor fellow stands very little chance of recovery, for he is literally flayed in pieces.

Several young Poles belonging to Prussia, who had fled to Posen, and had returned home for the purpose of joining the Republican Polish Ministry, have been arrested, and compelled to enlist in the Prussian army.

PRINCIPALITIES OF THE DANUBE.

Advices received this week mention that the long-foreseen revolution had at length broken out at Bucharest. Prince Bibesco, in attempting to escape, was fired at unanimously by three buyers, but without effect. Although one of the bullets grazed his epaulette. The details of the insurrection are as yet unknown. This much seems certain, that on receiving information thereof, the Russian and Turkish troops stationed on the frontiers immediately invaded the country.

The occupation of Moldavia by Russian troops is positively affirmed by several credible authorities. The Russian Consul General, M. Duhamel, had hastened from Jassy to Bucharest, and thence to Servia. In addition to this formidable foe there was present another almost equally dangerous the cholera-morbus. According to official data, 101 cases out of 440 in the city of Bucharest proved fatal between the 9th and the 13th June, in Galatz, 1 608 patients attacked in the month of May, 218 succumbed; and the last lists (published the first week in June) show that the mortality was daily increasing, the average number of fresh cases being about 30 *per diem*. The situation was attributed to the intense heat of the weather.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople of the 27th ult. state that Sir S. Canning arrived in that capital on the 24th, in the *Antelope* steam-ship. The cholera was still raging in that city, and making ravages at Odessa and Chesmé.

GREECE

By the Levant mail, we have received the Athens journals and correspondence to the 29th ultimo. The insurrection still prevailed on the Turkish frontiers. Sir Stratford Canning had left the Piræus on the evening of the 27th. In the steamer *Amalopos*, intending to touch at Patras and Cape Skrifinaki, before going to Constantinople. During his stay at Athens, he had frequent interviews with the King, which had given hopes that, by his counsels and persuasion, a change might have been effected in the deplorable policy of the Government. Much disappointment was, however, felt at the absence of all result. The same system which has prevailed hitherto was still continued.

The Greek Government had positively refused to give up the assassin of the Turkish Minister, M Musso..us.

UNITED STATES

Advices to the 28th and 30th ult. have been received this week. In Congress the Oregon Bill had been under discussion The excitement consequent upon the forthcoming election for the Presidency continued to increase. A convention of Barnburners, assembled at Utica, had nominated Martin Van Buren for President, and Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, for Vice-President. In answer to an address from the Barnburners, Van Buren had published a lengthy reply, in which he announced his determination, previously expressed in 1844, to retire from political life, to be unchanged. He declined a nomination.

It was said that Mr. Clay was about to give in his adhesion to the nomination of Gen. Taylor, and call upon his friends to enlist under the Taylor banner. The ratified treaty had not reached Washington.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The accounts from Venezuela, which is the theatre of civil war at present, are conflicting. Advices, dated Porto Cabello, June 16, say that, according to the statements of the Government party, Maracaibo, the last foothold of the friends of the constitution, was taken possession of on the 30th ult., by a division of General Monagas's army. The caste, it was understood, yet remained in the hands of the opposition, but could not hold out long. If the information communicated by the so-called Government party can be relied on, the civil war may be considered at an end. Another account, of the same date, states positively that General Paez, with a strong force, was in full possession of Maracaibo, and that the public opinion even of the Government officers was that they would succeed in their patriotic endeavours to maintain the Constitution. Trade, owing to the unsettled state of affairs, was extremely flat.

MEXICO.

From Queretaro we learn that Herrera had been elected President, and that the usual addresses had been exchanged between the Government and the United States Commissioners.

The United States troops were moving homewards. General Patterson's division left the city of Mexico on the 30th May; General Marshall's was to follow on the 1st of June; and, on the 8th, General Butler was to start in company with Mr. Sevier. General Butler has issued an order declaring that no soldier will be discharged from service until his arrival in New Orleans, or at or port of destination This effectually settles the project of organising in Vera Cruz a force for invading Yucatan.

Accounts from Yucatan represent it to be still in the most deplorable condition.

WEST INDIES

HAYTI.—Advices from Hayti inform us that in consequence of the disturbed state of affairs, all the connect population were emigrating, and the business of Port-au-Prince, at least, was expected to fall into the hands of foreigners. President Faustin Soulouque arrived at Jeremie on the 9th of May with an army of 2000 men. Since his arrival the severest measures have been adopted by his Administration towards those accused of hostility towards the Government. All was quiet at Gonaives on the 4th, and the Mulattoes were acting as soldiers in defence of their property. The Negroes, it was reported, had built a bloody fight near Acomel, in which about 200 men and children were killed. Their blood was drunk by the maddened wretches who slew them.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

EMILIA GEORGIANA, COUNTESS OF WINCHELSEA.

HER Ladyship, the second wife of George William, Earl of Winchelsea, was born the 1st July, 1805, the youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., by the Lady Mary, the fifth daughter of William, the last Duke of Manchester. Lady Winchelsea was the cousin-german of the present Lord Acland, and grand niece of the Duke of Wellington. Her marriage took place on the 17th February, 1837, but there was no issue from it. She died at Haverholme Priory, Lincolnshire, on the 10th instant.

RICHARD BENSON WARREN, ESQ., H.M. SECOND SERGEANT-AT-LAW IN IRELAND.

By the death of this distinguished lawyer the Irish bar has lost its most learned and its ablest member. For many years past, his position in the Equity Courts of Dublin was second to none; and since the elevation of the late Chief Justice Pennefather to the Bench, Mr. Warren was deemed the leader of the Chancery bar. His call bears date Michaelmas Term, 1806. In 1824 he obtained the honour of a silk gown, and in 1841 was promoted by Sir Robert Peel to the rank of Serjeant-at-law. From the earliest period of his forensic career, Mr. Warren gave promise of all those acquirements which years of professional labour matured to the highest excellence As a lawyer he was profound and accurate, closely imbued with the principles of his profession, and thoroughly skilled in practice, details

"They who contemplate the late Mr. Warren" (we quote from a contemporary Journal), "merely as a lawyer, can form by no means an adequate estimate of his character and qualities. To learning and ability he united the highest tone of mind and morals, the kindest and the gentlest deportment. Throughout his long and successful career, Serjeant Warren was never known to swerve from the most scrupulous adherence to his principles; he sought no favours, he compromised no opinions which his judgment sanctioned. He made no enemies, though he gained innumerable friends. Of his domestic life, and his discharge of those sacred relations, we speak not. His mourning relatives can best attest the worth of him whom, for a season, they have lost."

The learned gentleman died at his residence in Leeson-street, Dublin. As a testimony of respect to his memory, and her the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, or the Master in Chancery, sat in their courts the day of the Serjeant's decease. A portrait of Mr. Warren, sketched in the Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin during the late trials, appeared in this Journal for May 20, 1848.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS

On Saturday last, *Francis Looney*, aged thirty-four, described as a cabinet maker, was placed in the dock charged with misdemeanour. The Attorney-General, in stating the case to the jury, said that the prisoner was indicted on two separate charges for attending and speaking at two meetings on the 6th of June, the one held in Blackfriars-road, and the other at Stepney, and which were held to express sympathy with John Mitchel. The prisoner, after a lengthened trial, was found "Guilty."

On Monday morning, at ten o'clock, Lord Chief Justice Wilde took his seat on the bench, and *Ernest Charles Jones*, twenty-nine, barrister-at-law, was called upon to surrender. Having answered, he was placed at the end of the counsel's table, and was arraigned upon an indictment charging him with sedition, attempting an unlawful assembly, and a riot, at Bishop Bonner's Fields, on the 4th of June last.

The Attorney-General then rose, and proceeded to open the case for the prosecution. It would be with considerable pain that he should have to lay the circumstances of this case before the jury, for the defendant belonged to the same profession as himself, and therefore was a person who knew well what he would be at effect of his language, not only upon the minds of those to whom it was addressed, but also its bearing in a legal sense. He was a person of education and reading, and therefore the jury would find that, in the sedition he had spoken, there was not that grossness that had been exhibited in the speeches of the others; and they would find that it had been delivered in more measured terms, and with greater correctness. He should not ask the jury to find him guilty on parts of the defendant's speech he should not direct their attention to particular words, but he should put it before them as a whole, and they would see that its object and meaning were, "Organize, arm, and prepare to resist the authorities" The learned Attorney-General having submitted the prisoner's sedi tious language at length to the jury, the latter, after a trial which lasted to six o'clock in the evening, found the prisoner guilty.

THE SENTENCE

The whole of the defendants who had been convicted, viz. *Fussell, Wilhams, Vernon, Sharpe, Looney,* and *Jones*, were then placed at the bar to receive sentence.

The Chief Justice, having addressed them on the nature of their offences, first passed sentence upon Fussell, whom he ordered to be imprisoned upon the charge of sedition for two years, and for the unlawful assembly for three months; and he was, in addition, ordered to enter into his own recognizances in £100, with two sureties in £50 each to keep the peace for six months.

Williams was the next sentenced to two years' imprisonment on the first count, one week on the second, and that he also should find sureties in the same amount as Fussell, to keep the peace for three years

Sharpe likewise to two years for sedition, three months for the unlawful assembly, and find the same amount of sureties as the others to keep the peace for three years

Vernon was also sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, and find the same sureties as the others to keep the peace for three years

Looney was sentenced to two years, imprisonment on the count for sedition, two months for the unlawful assembly, and to find the same amount of sureties as the last defendant to keep the peace for two years

And, lastly, Jones was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, to find two sureties in £100 each, and to enter in his own recognizance in £200 to keep the peace for five years.

This closed the business of the session, and the Court then adjourned to Monday, August 21.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has received from J. H. H. the half of a £5 note, on account of an omission in a return for Income tax.

HALL'S GEMS TO WATCH AT POOLE AND CAPE SKIRMISH.—This very beautiful and ingenious specimen of German wood work is now exhibiting at the artist's, in New Oxford-street. It is nine feet in length; and the scene is a smiling summer landscape, in which we have a cottage, gardens, farms, grassy mounds, rocks, cliffs, and umbrageous trees grouped into a picturesque scene of artistic skill, as well as natural taste.

THE "ARMY OF PARIS."—"The garrison of Paris and the *banlieue*," says the *Courrier Français*, "is thus composed; viz. Infantry, ten regiments of the line, 4th, 12th, 18th, 29th, 20th, 53d, 59th, 71st, and 72d; 1 of Light Infantry, 1st, 7th, 11th, 14th, 15th, and 23d; four companies of veterans; twenty-six battalions of the Garde Mobile; the Garde Républicaine, and the Gendarmerie; Cavalry, 1st; Carabiniers, 1st, 2d; and 6th Cuirassiers at Versailles; 3d and 5th Dragoons; and 5th Lancers; Artillery, two regiments at Vincennes, Sappers and Miners of the Engineers, one battalion.—The whole, without the National Guards, forms an army of from 60,000 to 80,000 men."

SIERRA LEONE. The want of a safe and commodious landing-place for boats at Sierra Leone, and also of a wharf with a good depth of water alongside, is well understood, about to be supplied. Commodore S.r Charles Hotham has taken great interest in the matter, and has employed the master of his ship to make a survey, which has been very ably done, and a drawing forwarded, we understand, to the Admiralty. When this is completed, a steam-ship as large as the *Penelope* will be able to go alongside to coal.

FIRE AT NOTTINGHAM.—On Monday one of the most serious conflagrations that has occurred in Nottingham since the destruction of the Exchange broke out in an extensive factory, situated in a dense range of buildings, between the Market place and Parliament-street. The mill was fitted up with machinery (worked by a cam) for preparing wool, cotton, and silk for manufactures, and was in the occupation of Messrs Hollins and Son, who only purchased it a few months ago from John Mills, Esq. The fire originated in the "cleaning-room." A youth named Steele was engaged in carding and mixing cotton, when a quantity of the yarn became entangled round a portion of the machinery, the rapid revolutions of which caused the materials to ignite, and before assistance could be rendered the whole estate was in a blaze. The flames speedily spread to other parts of the machinery, and at length reached the roof, which fell in piecemeal, greatly to the danger of those rendering assistance The flames were ultimately subdued. The amount of damage is estimated at upwards of a thousand pounds. It is understood that the premises were insured.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*N. Y. E.*" *In the case mentioned, mate must be given in fifty moves, or the game be considered a drawn one*

"*Rev. M-N.*" *Exeter.*—*You are mistaken, the very beautiful Problem, No. 232, cannot possibly be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves*

"*Sapientia.*" *The solution of Enigma No. 232 is not affected as the word was suggested. White's first move is* Q *to her sq. Enigma* 331 *is quite right as it stands. Two mates* [illegible]

"*A French Citizen.*"—*Our answers to Chess Correspondents last week, although in type, were not printed and published at the last moment, by subsequent of more immediate consequence. Your solutions are all correct.*

"*Joseph,*" "*F. R. S.*" "*H. J.*" "*Subscriber,*" and others, must not attribute the delay to any want of attention on our part; the answers were in type a month ago, but were made to give place at the last moment to more pressing matters

"*F. G. R.*" *Enigma No.* 333 *can be solved in two moves.*

"*A French Citizen.*"—1. *The solution of No.* 332 *appears in the present Number. 2 Enigma No.* 332 *you will easily accomplish by playing the White* [illegible] *as by on the first move.* 3. *The frontispiece to which you allude can be solved in six, instead of eleven moves*

"*W—n.*" *Carlisle. The great match games to which you allude were published at the time in the Chess Players Chronicle*

"*G. S.*" *Inverary. Mr. Medley sends a beautiful Problem, No.* 329, *cannot be solved as you propose, any upon White's taking the Bishop, Black need not retake at all. See our solution in the present Number*

"*A French Citizen.*"—333 *is not enough as a Problem, in two moves*

"[illegible] *Mr. — has lent us the [illegible] of constructing Chess Problems, and we speak of by him appreciated in an early volume of the Chess Players Chronicle and is as follows—White: K at Q B 7th; R at Q 8 sq; B at K Kt 4th, Kt at Q 4th, and P at K B 2d. Black: K at Q 4th; P at Q 5th. White mates in three moves*

Solutions by "Iota," "F. G. R.," "Exon," "Epsilon," "A Repumer," "S. S. B.," "Sapractta," "A. B." "Philo Chess," "M. P." "F. R. S." "W. L." "A. Z. Y.," "A French Citizen," "L. B. T." "Spero," "Gilbertson," are correct

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 232.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
1. Kt to Q Kt 3d	P to K B 4th	4. Kt takes K P	B moves
2. Kt to Q sq	P to K R 5th	5. Kt to Q B 4th	
3. R to K R 3d	P to K 6th	Double check and mate	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 233.

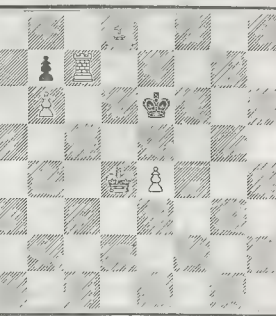
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q B sq	K to Kt 6th	3. R takes P	Mate
2 Kt to B 2d	P to d 5th		

** In this Problem, by placing the White King *on his own sq*, the position is very much improved, and can still be effected in three moves

PROBLEM NO. 234.

By HERR KLING.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No 335. By M. BONETTI.

(From the Berlin *Schachzeitung.*)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K R 6th	K at his 3d	Kts at K 4th and	
R at Q 8th	Ps at K 2d and Q 2d	Q 6th	
		P at K 4th	

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 336 By J. R. EDNEY.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q 5th	K at K B 3d	Kt at Q 6th	
Bs at h R 8th and K B 8th	Ps at K R 2d and K B 5th	P at K B 2d	
		White to play, and mate in five moves	

No. 337 By a French Amateur.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R sq	K at Q R 5th	B at K B 7th	Ps at Q R 2d and 3d
Q at K 6th	Q at h R 8th	P at Q R 8th	

White playing first, mates in four moves

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Earl of Auckland, and most of the members and officers of the Admiralty, are expected at Portsmouth to-day (Saturday), to inspect the squadron and the vessels of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., and to witness his departure from Spithead, for the rendezvous, 10 degrees S W of Cape Clear

Rear Admiral Sir G. F Seymour, C B, G.C H, the late Commander in-Chief on the Pacific station, has arrived in town, and had interviews with the Lords of the Admiralty on Tuesday last.

The Council of the Royal Naval School having selected Annesley Turner Denison (second son of Captain H. Maxwell Denison, R N., F.R.S.) for the Yarborough Scholarship (founded by the Earl of Yarborough), Lord Auckland has been pleased to recognise the same by conferring on him a cadetship in the Royal Navy.

REAPPLARANCE OF THE POTATO DISEASE.

(To the Editor.)

SIR,—I regret to state that during the last few days the potato haulm has been visited by the *Aphis vastator*, and the consequent botrytis. At present I have seen none on my own plantations of late, although the circumstance is one requiring continual watchfulness. If the insects speedily leave the plant, but little damage will be effected; if they long remain, the crop will be seriously injured. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Finsbury circus, July 10th, 1848. ALFRED SHEE.

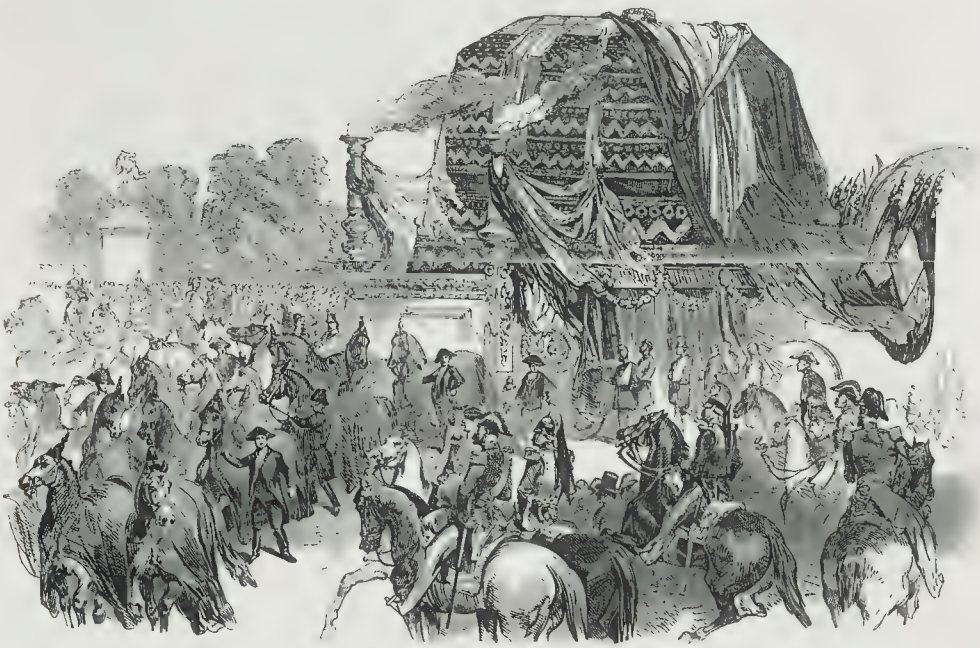
FUNERAL OF "THE VICTIMS OF JUNE."

THURSDAY, the 6th instant, was consecrated to the funeral, at Paris, of the victims of the last insurrection —"the victims of June," as they are distinctively termed.

The ceremony was performed according to the programme, with the exception of the procession to the Place de la Bastile. It was announced in the National Assembly, on Wednesday, that this part of the ceremony would be postponed, as the vaults under the Column of July were not ready for the reception of the bodies; and that they would, therefore, be deposited for the present in the vaults of the Church of the Madeleine. The motive officially declared did not inspire general belief; and *Delolgonne* stated that a rumour ran that rumours were current that the postponement was the result of information of some assassins having prepared an infernal machine, à la Fieschi, in a house on the Boulevards, and that it would be let off at the moment when the President of the Council of Ministers and his colleagues should be passing.

The spectacle, even without the procession along the Boulevards, was very imposing. The Hall of the National Assembly, and that part of the Church of the Madeleine which faces it, were hung with black, relieved with silver. The great scene of the ceremonial was, however, on the Place de la Concorde, whereon was erected a lofty structure, remarkable at once for simplicity and grandeur. It consisted of a large altar, placed beneath a canopy, upon a vast platform, the ascent to which was by a broad staircase of wide hilly steps. The design of the canopy somewhat resembled that of an eastern temple, or mosque; it was surmounted by a large, silvered dome, upon which were placed

FUNERAL OF "THE VICTIMS OF JUNE."



THE FUNERAL CAR.

a ball and cross. At each angle was a smaller ball and cross, to which were attached long crape streamers, studded with silver stars, whose funereal splendour paled in the rays of the morning sun. The sides of the canopy were decorated with church relics, as a figure of the Saviour, praying angels, &c., and beneath, around the altar, hung silver lamps, lending their almost ineffectual fire to the sad splendour.

The troops who took part in the ceremony consisted of detachments from different corps, and the total formed an imposing mass. Most of the National Guards were in uniform. The crowd was very dense, and consisted, for the greater part, of the *bourgeoisie*. At half-past ten, the officiating Bishop ascended the steps of the altar, and the religious service commenced, the cannon of the Invalides firing at intervals. Notwithstanding the intense heat of the day, the crowd stood with their heads uncovered during the greater part of the religious service. When the Host was elevated, nearly all the persons present fell on their knees.

The scene was very impressive: the vast masses of troops, all bare-headed—the funebral pomp of the colossal altar, backed by the trees of the Champs Elysées, had a most striking scenic effect.

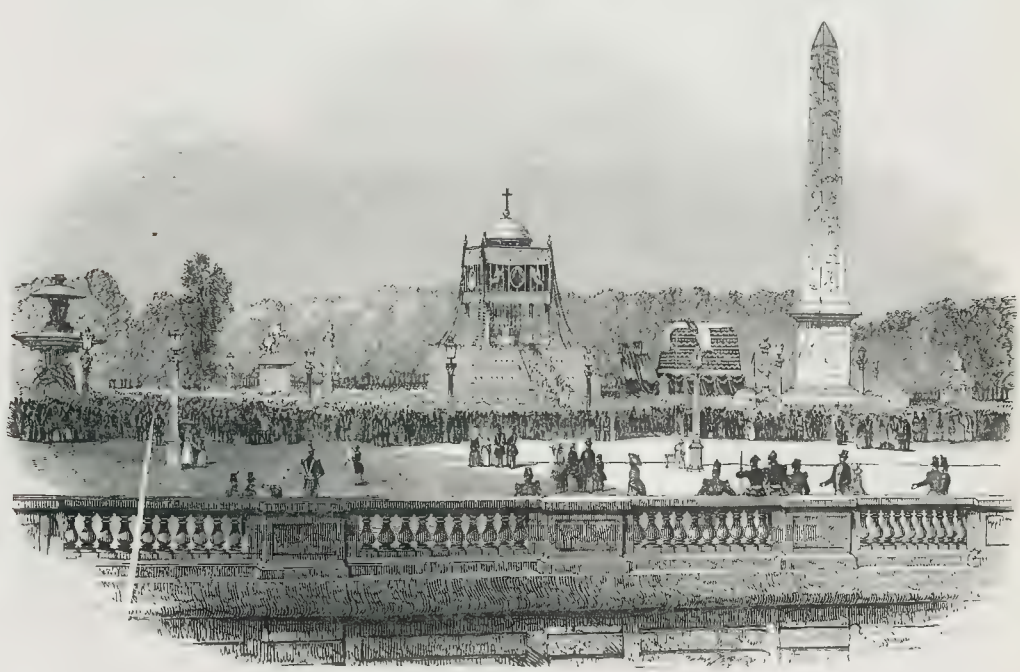
At twelve o'clock, the procession formed, the Members of the National Assembly and the public bodies ranging in the order fixed by the preceding. The long cortège advanced towards the Madeleine, headed by the Horse National Guards, the Lancashire guard, and a great crowd of troops. Four car was accompanied by many thousands. Four battalions, other detachments of troops, and a corps at the Madeleine, the bodies were brought out of the church, and, after prayers had been read by the Bishop of Langres, they were deposited in the vaults. The public and troops then separated in good order.

The funeral car was, of course, the grand feature of the procession. It was drawn by 16 horses, caparisoned in black cloth, studded with silver stars; and led by men in three-cornered hats and riding boots. Upon the pall lay a huge crown of *immortelles*; at each angle was a large incense-burner; beside the car, holding by black and white ropes, walked "the wounded;" and it was followed by, as it were, a vast moving grove of palm-trees.

Our Artist computes there to have been, at least, a thousand priests assisting at this solemnity—the greatest ecclesiastical display that has taken place in France for these 50 years. Never, under the Restoration, was such a mass of priests seen. With the Republic this impressive feature was not only unobjected to, but [illegible] a deep reverence throughout the ceremony, which was truly astounding.

The car was left for some time before the church, in order that it might be seen by persons who, from the denseness of the crowd, could not get a sight of it during the procession. It was of the usual form, hung with black draperies, and richly ornamented with silver.

The *corps diplomatique*, amongst whom was Lord Normanby, witnessed the ceremony from the balcony of the Hôtel de la Marine, and several of those who were wounded in the late riots were ranged on the balcony of the Garde Mobile.



THE PROCESSION AND GREAT ALTAR, AT THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.—(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE.)

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, LAMBETH-ROAD.—THE SANCTUARY.

CONSECRATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE.

STRAND, indeed, are the mutations of localities in this vast metropolis; and not the least remarkable of them is, that the *locus* of the "No Popery" Riots of 1780, should, within a fortnight, become the site of a Roman Catholic Church the largest erected in England since the Reformation! Such is the new edifice which was opened with great pomp and ceremony on Tuesday, the 4th instant.

We shall first describe, from an authorised source,

THE CHURCH.

The new Church, with an extensive range of monastic buildings, intended as residences for clergy, schools, &c., occupies a plot of ground in the Lambeth-road, nearly facing the eastern wing of Bethlehem Hospital. The building was commenced in 1840; and we gave an engraving of the exterior of the Church, as we had of its interior, in No. 33 of our *Journal* (December 24, 1842). The whole pile is, we believe, completed externally, except the great tower and spire, as yet only carried up to the height of 60 feet; their entire completion is destined for the year 1849.

The Church is dedicated in honour of St. George, the patron of England, and is in the later Decorated style. It is cruciform in plan, and consists of a nave and aisles, the tower, a chancel, and two chapels; one is dedicated in honour of the Holy Sacrament, and the other in honour of the Virgin; and between them is the Rood Altar.

The body of the Church is allotted to the laity, and is calculated to seat about 3000 persons, upon low oak benches, with tracery ends, and quatrefoil backs.

There is no clerestory, but each of the aisles is gabled, an arrangement of which there are good examples in the fine churches of Grantham and Great Yarmouth.

Every bay of the nave is divided by buttresses terminating in rich pinnacles. In each alternate bay is a confessional, projecting as far as the buttresses, and divided into three compartments for the priests and penitents.

The principal entrance is in the great tower through a deeply moulded doorway, over which is a great window of six lights, filled with painted glass, representing St. George, St. Michael, and other saints. The organ is placed on a loft erected within this tower, which opens to the nave by an arch 40 feet high. To the right, on entering, is the font, the lower portion of which only is completed.

The pulpit is placed against the third pillar from the chancel end, and is of early Italian design; the form is hexagonal, and the face bearing a bas-relief; it is entirely of Caen stone, and the supporting shafts are worked in Britis[illegible]

The nave is divided from the chancel by a double stone screen, beneath a rood-loft. The front is composed of three arches, the centre one forming the chancel arch, with richly carved foliated caps, surmounted by a string-course, with carved bosses and angels supporting an open tracery.et. The back is likewise composed of three arches, the centre serving for the entrance to the chancel, and the others filled with light open tracery; and oak ribbed ceiling is fixed between the two screens, and immediately over it is the loft on which is fixed the great Rood. This cross, an original work of the fifteenth century, was purchased in Belgium, and restored to its present beauty; it is one of the finest examples existing, quite equal to that of Louvain, and probably executed by the same artist. The image of Our Lord is by the chisel of the celebrated M. Geefs, of Brussels, and is placed on the stalls in the cathedral of that city. The images of the Blessed Virgin and St. John were carried in England.

The Chancel is panelled oak, of which material, also, are the seats and richly-carved desks for the clergy. Crocheted arches springing from shafts resting on a stone seat are built round the Sanctuary. The floor is laid with encaustic tiles. The ceiling is divided into three compartments by carved principals resting on angel corbels; each compartment is subdivided by moulded ribs into square panels, to be enriched by painting on a gold ground.

The great window, the gift of the Earl of Shrewsbury, represents the root of Jesse, or genealogy of our Lord.

The three side windows contain images of St. George, St. Stephen, and St. Lawrence, under canopies, with angels bearing crowns and laurels.

The High Altar has on its front bas-reliefs of the Transfiguration, Resurrection, and Ascension of our Lord.

In the centre of the Altar is placed the tabernacle, worked in Caen stone; it consists of four clusters of pinnacles, supporting a richly crocheted canopy, surmounted by another, containing a pelican, as an emblem of our Lord shedding his blood for man. The whole is richly gilt and painted, and the doors of the tabernacle are of metal chased and gilt, and enriched by large crystals. Immediately behind the altar is an elaborately carved stone reredos, composed of two wide and two large niches filled with images of angels bearing emblems, and the[illegible]nts Peter and Paul.

The[illegible]ar[illegible]ar[illegible]ar

France has not done so. The Assembly, returned by universal suffrage, manifested from the very first that its tendencies were reactionary and Monarchical; and thence arose the conflict, the present issue of which is the establishment of a military Dictatorship, supported by an army within Paris, and another army on the outside of it. The Assembly has just voted, by an immense majority, the establishment of a *permanent* camp of 50,000 men to keep the rebellious capital in subjection; and the sincere Republicans already proclaim that virtually there is an end of the Republic. In this juncture all eyes are turned upon General Cavaignac. He is said, by those who know him best, to have been a Republican all his life; but none are bold enough to assert positively that he is a Republican now, or to predict that if he is, he will long remain so. While the army of France—and, unfortunately for France and Europe, her whole people are too much imbued with the military spirit—would probably look with no disfavour upon any Algerine general, whether Cavaignac or Lamoricière, who should play once more the game of Napoleon; the adherents of the two families of the two Bourbons, the Legitimists and the Orleanists, are well inclined to see Cavaignac take part of a General Monk. Much curiosity and interest, too, are excited as to the course to be taken by M. Thiers. He is at present in the confidence of the Dictator; but there are not wanting parties who put his name forward as the first President of the Republic. We must confess that the state of France fills us with alarm, and that we can indulge no hope of the immediate re-establishment of order and tranquility in that country. The two monarchical parties cannot agree with one another for the re-establishment of a Monarchy; and the success of either of them would lead to a long and sanguinary civil war, and to repeated attempts upon the part of the Republicans. The great fear is, that, as the sole means of cutting the Gordian knot of these domestic difficulties, the military party that is now in the ascendant will flatter the popular love of "glory," and employ in foreign wars the unemployable population, which, when not so employed, is ever ready to burst out into insurrection. From M. de Lamartine we might have expected a peaceable policy. From Generals Cavaignac and Lamoricière, aided by such an adviser as M. Thiers, there is, we fear, but small chance of any other policy than aggressive warfare.

The Ministry of Lord John Russell bids fair to be celebrated for its successful overthrow of sedition both in Ireland and England. While the Chartists have been tried and convicted at the Old Bailey in the ordinary form and course of law without excitement, or even interest in their fate, the disciples of Mr. Mitchel in Ireland are failing, one after the other, into the meshes of the law, and being disposed of in a manner which is highly satisfactory to the friends of order. It was to be expected, after all the bravado of the physical force Repealers, and the known excitability of the Celtic character, that the arrest of those who have imitated the preachings of Mr. Mitchel, would not have been effected without some danger and great excitement in Dublin and in Ireland generally; but such has not been the case. The writers and proprietors of the *Irish Felon* have been quietly proceeded against, and even Mr. Meagher "of the sword" has been arrested for sedition at Waterford, and conveyed to Dublin under an escort of mounted police, without any disturbance of the tranquility either in the one city or the other. The shopkeepers of Dublin seem to be weary of the Repeal agitation.

It was announced some weeks ago, as if on authority, that during the autumn her Majesty would visit Ireland; but this intention, if it were ever formed, has been abandoned, much to the annoyance of all engaged in trade in the Irish capital. They throw the blame on the physical force Repealers, and, in consequence, look upon their arrests, not only without the indignation which seemed to animate them against England two months ago, but with a feeling somewhat akin to satisfaction. Altogether the firmness of the Irish Government seems to have produced the best results, and to have brought the "pike-mongers" and "vitriol-men" into the odium which will for the future prevent them from being dangerous.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Royal children take their usual open air exercise daily.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

On Monday morning the Queen and Prince Albert visited the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's-park. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by the Princes of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice; and were attended by Major-General Wemyss and Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert went in the course of the day, attended by Colonel Bouverie, to Messrs. Dickinson's, in New Bond-street, to view Mr. Foley's "Ino and the Infant Bacchus." The Queen went in state, in the evening, to Drury-lane Theatre, to honour the performance of Mr. Macready with her presence. The Royal *cortège* left Buckingham Palace at five minutes before seven o'clock. A party of Life Guards formed the escort from the Palace to the Theatre.

On Tuesday, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, took an airing in an open barouche and four. The Equerries in Waiting, Major-General Wemyss, and Colonel Bouverie, were in attendance on horseback. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting, went in the morning, to the review of "Prince Albert's Own Hussars" at Wimbledon-common. His Royal Highness Prince George and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were also present at the review. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Charlemont, Hon. Miss Kerr, Lord Camoys, and the Equerries in Waiting, honoured the performances at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the evening, with their presence.

On Wednesday afternoon the Queen took a drive to Kew in her open barouche and four. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. Prince Albert, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn, Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Lieut.-Col. Seymour, left Buckingham Palace, at twenty-five minutes before nine o'clock in the morning, for the Euston-square terminus of the London and North-Western Railway, and proceeded to York, to attend the agricultural meeting. The following had the honour of dining with her Majesty in the evening at Buckingham Palace:—Prince George, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cottenham, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Abercorn, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, and Mr. George Edward Anson.

THE REGISTRATION.—Persons who claim to vote for cities and boroughs in respect of the occupation of premises of the yearly value of £10, must pay, on or before Thursday next, the 20th inst., all poor-rates and assessed taxes that may have become due in respect of such premises for the year ending the 6th of April last, or they will not be placed upon the register. To vote for the county, payment of the said property tax on calendar months previous to the 31st day of July is required. A change of residence in the City of London does not disqualify, provided the occupation has been continuous for a year. The 20th of August is the last day for serving notices of claims or objections.

MEDICAL REFORM.—A meeting of the members of the College of Surgeons residing in Manchester was held on Tuesday, in the Town-hall, Mr. W. Bowerbank in the chair, "for the purpose of carefully considering the amendment of medical reform having for its object the perpetuation of the present system of the college, or the organisation of a separate college of medical practitioners." Mr D. Noble proposed the following resolution: "That this meeting records its decided opposition to any measure of legislation affecting the constitution of the medical profession which may ratify the retrospective act of injustice involved in the provisions of the charter recently granted to the College of Surgeons in the instance of the council." Dr. Rayner seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously. Mr. J. B. Harrison moved, "That the invidious proceedings with regard to fellowship have deprived it of that value and consideration which, under other circumstances, it would have possessed; and that, in the opinion of this meeting, it would be derogatory on the part of those who were members of the Royal College anterior to the date of the charter of 1843 to procure admission to fellowship by re-examination and further pecuniary payment, as at present proposed."—Mr. Bowman seconded the motion, and it was carried. Mr. Derrington then moved, "That this meeting conceives the colleges of physicians and surgeons, once placed in an harmonious relation with their respective members, to be amply sufficient for all the requirements of medical science, and that the institution of a third and subordinate class of practitioners would, under such circumstances, introduce needless complications, and be prejudicial to the best interests of the profession." This motion was also seconded and carried, and the meeting then terminated.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships sat for half an hour, and some bills on the table having been advanced a stage, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY

PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL (NO. 2) On the order of the day for the second reading of this Bill, Mr. STAFFORD moved as an amendment that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn, and the second reading was agreed to. The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

LIVERPOOL RACES.—FRIDAY.

The Stanley Stakes. T.Y.C.

Provost filly	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Archery	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

The Liverpool St. Leger Stakes. Mile and three quarters.

Flatcatcher	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Corsican	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Won in a canter.

The Aintree Stakes.

Abbot of Meaux	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stroughow	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

The Bentinck Testimonial. One Mile and a half.

Aspasia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Godfrey	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

The Knowsley Stakes. One mile and a half.

Canezon	..	..	..	walked over.

THE NEW SHERIFFS ELECT.—Mr. Bousfield and Mr. Mills, who were on Midsummer-day elected Sheriffs, have declined to serve the office. Mr. Bousfield has paid the fine, upwards of £600. Mr. Mills, it is said, disputes the validity of the fine, and will be prosecuted against by the City Solicitor for the amount. A Common Hall will be held in a few days for the election of two other persons to serve in the office. The fines in such cases are appropriated to the improvement of the City.

PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS.—On Thursday a numerous meeting of the vestry took place at the vestry-rooms, Camden-town, to consider the increased rate for the maintenance of the metropolitan police. Mr. Churchwarden Healey in the chair. The vestry-clerk stated that the rate had been made upon the faith of the Government bill introduced by Sir G. Grey; and the increased demand on St. Pancras for the present half year was £2731 14s. 4d. He had to present a resolution which the Board of Directors had come to on the preceding day. It was—"That this Board feel much surprised at the breach of faith on the part of [illegible] in the case of the increase of the police force in the Parish of St. Pancras, which it is understood that the prosecution of Mr. Duffy was deliberated and decided upon. Simultaneously with the arrest of Mr. Duffy, a body of police entered the office in D'Olier-street, and seized the whole of the copies of the *Nation* thereon contained, together with all the manuscripts, account-books, and every document which would illustrate the policy of the journal, or indicate those of its supporters, which the office contained. Against this course Mr. Duffy protested when examined before Mr. Tyndall, the magistrate, who informed him that he had nothing whatever to do with it, but proceed on. He [illegible] for granted that the Government acted upon a full and correct view of the case in that proceeding. Mr. Duffy offered no further objection to the course taken than a general protest against its lawlessness and illegality, and was forthwith removed to Newgate, whither he was followed by a considerable number of friends. It is understood, though the information was not read at length, that it was grounded upon an article in last Saturday's *Nation*, offering instructions on military tactics, and especially the portion thereof pointing out the method of destroying bridges."

THE "FELONS."—On Sunday, at two o'clock, the registered proprietors of the *Tribune* were placed under arrest on a charge of felony. When Mr. [illegible] another magistrate took their places on the bench at Colle[illegible] O'Dogherty and Williams, registered as proprietors of the *Tribune* newspaper, were placed at the bar, and they were eventually committed for trial. The whole proceeding took place without exciting interest, or collecting any crowd, those of four friends of the parties and a few reporters of the press only being present.

There are some penny publications, such as the *Irish National Guard* and the *Penny United Irishman*, which inculcate in a less pretentious form the doctrines of Young Ireland, and these also the police have seized wherever they have been brought under their notice.

THE IRISH LEAGUE.

A meeting of the United Repealers of Dublin, consisting of the members of the Irish Confederation, and such of the Old Ireland Repealers as are opposed to the "peace" policy of Mr. John O'Connell, and are anxious for the formation of the "Irish League," was held on Tuesday evening at the Mansion-house, for the purpose of taking into consideration the results of the late stupid conferences, and adopting the necessary arrangements of the organisation of the League, despite the resuscitation of Mr. John O'Connell, and some few more, who yet remain true to the "moral force" doctrines of his late father. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended, the hall being densely filled in front of the platform. The Hon. Mr. Barrett was in the chair.

The Chairman having thanked the meeting for the honour which was conferred upon him, by calling on him to preside at the first meeting of the Irish League,

Mr. R. O'Gorman, Sen., moved the following resolution:—"Resolved That it is expedient at this hour of peril to the lives, liberties, and properties of the Irish, that all Irishmen should at once give in their adhesion to the Irish League, and thus create a national power that will raise this island from the tyranny which day by day presses heavily upon us."

Mr. M. Leyne, formerly a member of Conciliation-hall, seconded the motion. He had lamented the dissension that has hitherto existed amongst Repealers, and said a few words in vindication of his secession from Conciliation-hall, he observed that he was still true to the doctrines of O'Connell; and the principal doctrine held by that great man was that, when the constitution was abrogated, resistance became the duty of the subject. (Cheers.) However, it would be now the resolution having been carried, another resolution, embodying the ten rules already published as the basis of the League, was moved, seconded, put from the chair, and carried with acclamation.

The following resolution was also agreed to:—"That it be an instruction to the committee to despatch deputations to the country for the purpose of explaining to the people the principles and objects of the League, and endeavour to secure their co-operation to achieve the legislative independence of Ireland."

THE CLUBS. The following is the reply of the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the address of seventy-one noblemen and members of the House of Commons on the present state of Ireland:—"Whitehall, July 11, 1848.—My Lord,—In compliance with the wish expressed by the deputation of noblemen and gentlemen whom I had the honour to receive on the 7th instant, that I should give a written answer to the memorial which on that occasion your Lordship placed in my hands, I beg to inform you that I have brought the memorial under the consideration of my colleagues, and that I have retained a copy of it, and of the signatures attached to it, to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Her Majesty's Government are fully aware of the dangerous character of the clubs which have been lately organised in Ireland. They trust that by a firm exercise of the powers which the law affords, aided by the support and co-operation of all loyal subjects of her Majesty in Ireland, the authority of law and order will be vindicated, and the peace and security of that portion of the United Kingdom be preserved. The important subject, however, to which the memorial relates, constantly occupies the earnest attention of her Majesty's Government. I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant.—(Signed) G. GREY."

MORE ARRESTS.—Mr. Meagher, "of the sword," who was about to go on a Repeal mission to the United States, was arrested at Waterford on Tuesday, and sent to Dublin under an escort of mounted police. On Wednesday he was brought before the College-street police office, and admitted to bail, himself in £300, and two sureties of £350 each. The magistrate informed Mr. Meagher that the charges against him was for a misdemeanour only, and not under the felony act.—Mr. Michael Doheny, the barrister, was arrested on Tuesday morning in his own house, near Cashel, upon a charge of sedition, and, after a short examination before the magistrate, a committal was made out. An attempt at a rescue was made as Mr Doheny was being removed to the Bridewell, but after a short delay the prisoner was lodged in gaol.

On Monday night the Dublin Clubs assembled in their respective rooms, to give the last note of the members as to the course to be pursued.

With respect to the seizure of the *Felon*, the police commissioners have issued the following notice:—"The commissioners of police having been informed that the printing-press of the *Felon* newspaper was seized in the hands of a gentleman who was reading [illegible] caution the police against such interference with individuals. The orders given respecting this newspaper were, to seize it in the places where it was sold, or in the hands of hawkers, as a seditious print, but not otherwise." This order is [illegible] to have arisen in consequence of a police officer seizing a copy of the *Felon* in the hands of a gentleman while reading it at a coffee-house.

The publication of a third edition of the *Irish Felon*, on Tuesday, led to a re-enactment of the scenes of the preceding day. The newsvendors would purchase the public would buy, and, in consequence, the newspaper was seized in the [illegible] between the police and the purchasers.

[illegible] of Public Works have issued a notice, that all piers and harbours in Ireland, built or repaired at the public charge within the last 45 years, should henceforth be vested in the Commissioners, unless "cause shown." Parties claiming a full or modified ownership are invited to come in and establish their rights. The number of piers and harbours named by the Board of Works, under the Act for improving the Irish Fisheries, and the Piers and Harbours Act, amounts to 52.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION. The Association, which was to have met on Monday last, has postponed its meeting to Monday next, to allow of sufficient time to adjust on a proper and well-understood basis the union of the Confederation and [illegible]

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN EXTENSION TO WATERFORD.—The Mayor and Sheriffs of Waterford, Messrs. Simmons having given the necessary certificate for opening this branch line, the first train commenced running from the Waterford station on Tuesday last.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—The half-yearly general court of the Royal Humane Society was held on Tuesday afternoon at its offices, No. 3, Trafalgar-square; B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Mr. Charlier, the secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that since December last the number of persons who had been successfully treated after having been for more than a beyond recovery 3, attempted suicide 18. In Hyde-park, since December last, 19 cases had come under the attention of the society, out of which 17 persons were successfully treated, and 2 were beyond recovery. There had also been 64 attempted suicides during the same period. The society's honorary rewards were voted to Lieut. W. R. Smith, R.N., for saving the life of Mr. West, the second master of her Majesty's ship *Endymion*; to Mr. F. Hutchinson, surgeon, of Farringdon-street, for restoring, by skilful and unremitting exertion, George Thorp ton, also for his valuable and prompt assistance rendered on frequent occasions; and to Mr. H. A. F. Lisgenar, for saving the life of Edward Bennett. The Archbishop of Canterbury having been elected one of the Vice-Presidents in the room of the late Archbishop, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, when the proceedings terminated.

ASYLUM FOR AGED AND DECAYED FREEMASONS.—On Wednesday evening the thirteenth annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Asylum for Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons, which is established to provide such aged and support to the members in adversity, was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, for the purpose of receiving the report of the past year. Dr. Crucifix, the treasurer, in the chair. Mr. T. Whitmore, the secretary, read the report, which showed the total receipts of the year to have been £838 13s. 8d., including £446 11s. 8d. cash received, and £393 1s. 0d., which was in the treasurer's and bankers' hands. The annuitants had received £1049 4s. 6d., and £100 had been deposited for the purchase of land, at, Croydon, on which it is intended to erect the asylum. Allowing for the expenditure, there remained £971 16s. 11d. The funds of the institution amounted to £4305 7s. 10d., having been last year, £4063 0s. 9d. The report was received and adopted, when Dr Crucifix was re-elected treasurer. The chairman, in acknowledging the vote, said, that in the course of the last year the Institution had gone on most prosperously, and he trusted that the progress they had made would be the harbinger of the accomplishment of the great object they all had in view. The other officers were re-elected with the two trustees, who were the Earl of Aboyne, Lord Southampton (the president), Hon. G. Anson, M.P., Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P., and Dr. Crucifix. Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

BATHS AND WASH HOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—On Wednesday a meeting of the supporters of this institution, founded for the benefit of the labouring classes in the north-west districts of the metropolis, was held in the Institution, in George-street, Euston-square. The general report congratulated the subscribers on the favourable results which had attended the operations of the Society since its formation in August, 1846, until the month ending May last. The bathers were 218,771; poor women who have washed, dryed, ironed, and mangled the clothes of themselves and families, 73,307: representing 290,944 individuals—showing the great benefit experienced by the poor in more than 800,000 cases. The present building being totally inadequate for its purposes, from 500 to 600, varying according to circumstances of the weather, are daily being turned away from the establishment. The institution is self-supporting, but the number of applicants require the present building to be greatly extended. Amongst the means for this purpose are her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c.

THE LAW INSTITUTION.—The Incorporated Law Society are about to add a new wing to their premises in Chancery-lane, and for that purpose have purchased the sites of several houses extending towards Carey-street, which are forthwith to be demolished. The institution will, on the formation of the projected new street from the north of Bell yard through the liberty of the Rolls into Fetter-lane, have a north frontage to Carey-street.

THE SPITALFIELDS BALL.—On Tuesday the committee appointed to superintend the arrangements of the Spitalfields ball, which was held on Friday (last week) for the purpose of raising a fund to promote the objects for which the Spitalfields School of Design was established, made up their accounts, from which it appeared that the receipts amounted to £2950, and the expenditure to about £1600, leaving a balance of £1300 for the school, which will be paid into the hands of the treasurer of the school.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.—On Wednesday a deputation, including Sir William Ross, Mr. Warren, Mr. Ward, Mr. Lodge, and Mr. Lushington, M.P., had an interview with the right Hon. H. Labouchere, at the Board of Trade, to present a memorial from a general meeting of artists, held at the Institute of Fine Arts, praying that the Lords Committee of the Privy Council for Trade will not persist in interfering with the right of selection by the prize-holders themselves of the prizes allotted to them by the Art-Union of London. The memorial was signed by 36 members of the Academy and 280 other artists.

HEALTH, DEATH, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 8TH.—The Registrar-General's return of the births, deaths, &c. registered in the metropolis and suburbs during the above week, states the number of births to have been [illegible] 676 males and 645 females. The number of deaths under the year was 970 (492 males and 478 females). This number exceeds by 27 the weekly average of deaths for the last five summers. Deaths from the greater number of the following heads:—Scarlatina, 100 (average 84), typhus 63 (average 40), consumption 152 (average 137), bronchitis 35 (average 37). Under the head of cholera the deaths recorded are seven, being precisely the weekly average of the last five summers. They were returned to the Registrar-General as follows:—In Charing-cross, F., 63 years, "cholera." (Duration 3 days.) In All Souls' (St. Mary-le-bone), [illegible] mon., "cholera infantum" (3 days); "laryngitis" (3 days). In Pentonville, 7 years, "English cholera" (4 days). In St. James's, Clerkenwell, F., 11 months, "cholera" (4 days). In St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, F., 4 months, "English cholera infantum" (2 days). In Ratcliff, M., 5 years, "cholera morbus" (26 hours). In Greenwich East, M., 68 years, "Asiatic cholera."

IRELAND.

COMMITTAL OF NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND SEIZURE OF THEIR JOURNALS

THE "FELON."—On Saturday last, shortly before twelve o'clock, Mr. John Martin, proprietor of the *Felon* newspaper, for whose apprehension, under Dublin for the better security of the Crown and Government, a warrant had some days since been issued, entered the police-office. Advancing towards the bench and addressing Mr. Tyndall, the presiding magistrate, he stated that he came forward voluntarily to surrender himself, and that his sole reason for [illegible] out of the way of arrest was, that he felt he could not obtain a fair trial at Commissioner, whose labours ended yesterday. Mr. Martin having applied for the informations under which his apprehension had been sought, Mr. Williams, head clerk, read the following summary of the articles for which, as proprietor of the *Felon*, he is to be prosecuted. They formed part of the informations sworn by Superintendent Walsh and Inspector Campbell: "On Saturday, the 24th June, 1848, Mr. Lalor's letter to the editor of the *Felon*, commencing with the words 'Dear Sir,' and ending with the words 'brought to a speedy close,' and signed 'James F. Lalor,' and in the *Irish Felon* of Saturday, the 1st of July inst., an article entitled 'The First Blow in Ulster Cloth,' commencing with the words 'The [illegible] Lalor,' and ending with the words 'thing in the dust,' [illegible] James F. Lalor;' also an article in said last-mentioned newspaper, 'To the Confederate and Repeal Clubs of Ireland,' commencing 'The paper that follows,' and ending with the words 'have lost my labour,' and also a [illegible] 'James F. Lalor;' also a letter in said last-mentioned newspaper—'To the Members of the Clubs,' commencing with the words 'My friends,' and ending with the words 'prepared to reap it,' and signed 'Joseph Brennan;' and also in said last-mentioned newspaper—'A Song for the Future,' commencing with the words 'This land of ours,' and ending with the words 'a free Ireland.'"

Mr. Martin fully acknowledged that he was legally and virtually responsible, as proprietor, for these publications; and has committal having been made out, he was removed to Newgate, where, his offence not being bailable, he will remain till the next commission. The police in the course of the day seized all the numbers of the *Felon* found in the office, and proceeded thence to the establishment of Mr. Shaw, the printer of that journal, where they seized all the copies struck off. They likewise forcibly dispossessed the newsvenders of every number they possessed. All the copies forwarded through the Post Office on Friday night and Saturday were likewise detained. The paper was attempted to be published on Monday, but was seized.

MR. DUFFY AND THE "NATION."—On Saturday night, at nine o'clock, Mr. Duffy, proprietor of the *Nation* newspaper was arrested at his house at Lucan Manor, upon a warrant charging him with felony, under the recent statute, for certain articles of a treasonable character published in his paper on that morning. Mr. Duffy, on the arrival of the police at his residence, where the informations were sworn, and whence, after a short examination, the unfortunate gentleman was conveyed in a covered car to Newgate, under magisterial committal. A Privy Council had been held at the Castle in the course of the afternoon, at which it is understood that the prosecution of Mr. Duffy was deliberated and decided upon. Simultaneously with the arrest of Mr. Duffy, a body of police entered the office in D'Olier-street, and seized the whole of the copies of the *Nation* thereon contained, together with all the manuscripts, account-books, and every document which would illustrate the policy of the journal, or indicate those of its supporters, which the office contained. Against this course Mr. Duffy protested when examined before Mr. Tyndall, the magistrate, who informed him that he had nothing whatever to do with it, but proceed on. It was for granted that the Government acted upon a full and correct view of the case in that proceeding. Mr. Duffy offered no further objection to the course taken than a general protest against its lawlessness and illegality, and was forthwith removed to Newgate, whither he was followed by a considerable number of friends. It is understood, though the information was not read at length, that it was grounded upon an article in last Saturday's *Nation*, offering instructions on military tactics, and especially the portion thereof pointing out the method of destroying bridges.

THE "TRIBUNE."—On Sunday, at two o'clock, the registered proprietors of the *Tribune* were placed under arrest on a charge of felony. When Mr. [illegible] another magistrate took their places on the bench at Colle[illegible] O'Dogherty and Williams, registered as proprietors of the *Tribune* newspaper, were placed at the bar, and they were eventually committed for trial. The whole proceeding took place without exciting interest, or collecting any crowd, those of four friends of the parties and a few reporters of the press only being present.

There are some penny publications, such as the *Irish National Guard* and the *Penny United Irishman*, which inculcate in a less pretentious form the doctrines of Young Ireland, and these also the police have seized wherever they have been brought under their notice.

THE IRISH LEAGUE.

A meeting of the United Repealers of Dublin, consisting of the members of the Irish Confederation, and such of the Old Ireland Repealers as are opposed to the "peace" policy of Mr. John O'Connell, and are anxious for the formation of the "Irish League," was held on Tuesday evening at the Mansion-house, for the purpose of taking into consideration the results of the late stupid conferences, and adopting the necessary arrangements of the organisation of the League, despite the resuscitation of Mr. John O'Connell, and some few more, who yet remain true to the "moral force" doctrines of his late father. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended, the hall being densely filled in front of the platform. The Hon. Mr. Barrett was in the chair.

The Chairman having thanked the meeting for the honour which was conferred upon him, by calling on him to preside at the first meeting of the Irish League,

Mr. R. O'Gorman, Sen., moved the following resolution:—"Resolved That it is expedient at this hour of peril to the lives, liberties, and properties of the Irish, that all Irishmen should at once give in their adhesion to the Irish League, and thus create a national power that will raise this island from the tyranny which day by day presses heavily upon us."

Mr. M. Leyne, formerly a member of Conciliation-hall, seconded the motion. He had lamented the dissension that has hitherto existed amongst Repealers, and said a few words in vindication of his secession from Conciliation-hall, he observed that he was still true to the doctrines of O'Connell; and the principal doctrine held by that great man was that, when the constitution was abrogated, resistance became the duty of the subject. (Cheers.) However, it would be now the resolution having been carried, another resolution, embodying the ten rules already published as the basis of the League, was moved, seconded, put from the chair, and carried with acclamation.

The following resolution was also agreed to:—"That it be an instruction to the committee to despatch deputations to the country for the purpose of explaining to the people the principles and objects of the League, and endeavour to secure their co-operation to achieve the legislative independence of Ireland."

THE CLUBS. The following is the reply of the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the address of seventy-one noblemen and members of the House of Commons on the present state of Ireland:—"Whitehall, July 11, 1848.—My Lord,—In compliance with the wish expressed by the deputation of noblemen and gentlemen whom I had the honour to receive on the 7th instant, that I should give a written answer to the memorial which on that occasion your Lordship placed in my hands, I beg to inform you that I have brought the memorial under the consideration of my colleagues, and that I have retained a copy of it, and of the signatures attached to it, to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Her Majesty's Government are fully aware of the dangerous character of the clubs which have been lately organised in Ireland. They trust that by a firm exercise of the powers which the law affords, aided by the support and co-operation of all loyal subjects of her Majesty in Ireland, the authority of law and order will be vindicated, and the peace and security of that portion of the United Kingdom be preserved. The important subject, however, to which the memorial relates, constantly occupies the earnest attention of her Majesty's Government. I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant.—(Signed) G. GREY."

MORE ARRESTS.—Mr. Meagher, "of the sword," who was about to go on a Repeal mission to the United States, was arrested at Waterford on Tuesday, and sent to Dublin under an escort of mounted police. On Wednesday he was brought before the College-street police office, and admitted to bail, himself in £300, and two sureties of £350 each. The magistrate informed Mr. Meagher that the charges against him was for a misdemeanour only, and not under the felony act.—Mr. Michael Doheny, the barrister, was arrested on Tuesday morning in his own house, near Cashel, upon a charge of sedition, and, after a short examination before the magistrate, a committal was made out. An attempt at a rescue was made as Mr Doheny was being removed to the Bridewell, but after a short delay the prisoner was lodged in gaol.

On Monday night the Dublin Clubs assembled in their respective rooms, to give the last note of the members as to the course to be pursued.

With respect to the seizure of the *Felon*, the police commissioners have issued the following notice:—"The commissioners of police having been informed that the printing-press of the *Felon* newspaper was seized in the hands of a gentleman who was reading [illegible] caution the police against such interference with individuals. The orders given respecting this newspaper were, to seize it in the places where it was sold, or in the hands of hawkers, as a seditious print, but not otherwise." This order is [illegible] to have arisen in consequence of a police officer seizing a copy of the *Felon* in the hands of a gentleman while reading it at a coffee-house.

The publication of a third edition of the *Irish Felon*, on Tuesday, led to a re-enactment of the scenes of the preceding day. The newsvendors would purchase the public would buy, and, in consequence, the newspaper was seized in the [illegible] between the police and the purchasers.

[illegible] of Public Works have issued a notice, that all piers and harbours in Ireland, built or repaired at the public charge within the last 45 years, should henceforth be vested in the Commissioners, unless "cause shown." Parties claiming a full or modified ownership are invited to come in and establish their rights. The number of piers and harbours named by the Board of Works, under the Act for improving the Irish Fisheries, and the Piers and Harbours Act, amounts to 52.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION. The Association, which was to have met on Monday last, has postponed its meeting to Monday next, to allow of sufficient time to adjust on a proper and well-understood basis the union of the Confederation and [illegible]

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN EXTENSION TO WATERFORD.—The Mayor and Sheriffs of Waterford, Messrs. Simmons having given the necessary certificate for opening this branch line, the first train commenced running from the Waterford station on Tuesday last.

THE SPITALFIELDS BALL.

COSTUME PORTRAITS, FROM DAGUERREOTYPES, BY BEARD.

LADY ADELIZA FITZALAN HOWARD, QUEEN ADELIZA OF LOUVAINE. THE HON. MISS CAMPBELL, QUEEN ELIZABETH. MR. GRAHAM VIVIAN, EARL OF SURREY.

YESTERDAY evening week (the 7th), this superb *fête* was given for the benefit of the Spitalfields School of Design; and a more appropriate tribute to the funds of the Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its display of costume, extreme artistic beauty of decoration, combined with costly splendour of material.

The theatre was fitted up for this occasion, generally, as for M. Jullien's *bals costumés*. The pit was laid with flooring, level with the stage, above which was built the orchestra for Jullien's band; and in front of the dress circle were constructed raised seats for the Ladies Patronesses. The decorations were mostly new; their principal features being white drapery, dight with gold, and ornamented with festoons and garlands of flowers. For this tasteful display, great credit is due to Mr. Gye, from whose design the fittings were executed.

The company began to arrive at ten o'clock; and at a quarter before eleven, the Ladies Patronesses entered the vast saloon from an ante-room fitted up for their reception at the back of the stage; they were preceded by the Committee of Management, who conducted them to their seats in front of the dress circle.

After a short delay, the ladies and gentlemen engaged in the Marchioness of Londonderry's Quadrille entered the theatre. As this was the grand feature of the Ball, we give a list of the characters, and their representatives:—

Matilda of Flanders, wife of William I.—Lady Adelaide Vane	William the Conqueror—Lord Robert Clinton
Matilda of Scotland, wife of Henry I.—Hon Harriet Montagu	Stephen, Count of Boulogne—Mr. Cowdly
Adelaide [illegible] wife of Henry I.—Lady A[illegible]	Henry I. [illegible]
E[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] Plantagenet—Mr. Hogg
Matilda, of [illegible] wife of Stephen—Miss Rice T[illegible]	King [illegible]ben—Hon. J Astley
Eleanor [illegible], wife of Henry II.—Lady Louisa Damer	H[illegible] Mr. Matthew Gwyn
Berengaria of Navarre, wife of Richard I.—Lady Mary F. Howard	King Richard Cœur de Lion—Viscount Castlerape
Avisa of Gloucester, wife of John—Miss Louisa Merrick	Fitz Walter, Chief of the Barons—Viscount Dungarvon
Isabella of Angouleme, wife of John—Miss Fakenham	The Knight of the Leopard—Mr. Graham
E[illegible] of Provence, wife of Henry III.—M[illegible]	Sir William Wallace—Sir William Fraser
[illegible] wife of Edward I.—Miss [illegible]	Earl of Cornwall—Mr. Fountaine Horne
[illegible] wife of Edward I.—Lady Mary [illegible]	Earl of Pembroke—Honourable Frederick [illegible]
Isabella of Navarre, wife of Edward II.—Miss [illegible]	Earl of Mortimer—Marquis of Granby
[illegible] wife of Edward III.—[illegible]ham	Edward III.—Lord Burghley
[illegible] wife of Richard II.—Lady [illegible]	Richard II.—Mr. Barnaby
[illegible], wife of Richard II.—Lady Harriet Anson	John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster—Mr Granville Vernon
Mary de Bohun, wife of Henry IV.—Miss Mary Fakenham	Harry Hotspur—Mr. A. Bowley

MISS CHANTERIS, ANNE BOLEYN. MR. GRANVILLE E. H. VERNON JOHN OF GAUNT. THE HON. MISS COTTON, QUEEN ANNE.

THE SPITALFIELDS BALL.

COSTUME PORTRAITS, FROM DAGUERREOTYPES, BY BEARD.

MR. A. LUMLEY, EDWARD VI. LADY E. DE BURGH, KATHERINE OF VALOIS. LADY MARY FITZALAN HOWARD, QUEEN BERENGARIA. MISS LANE FOX, ELEANOR OF PROVENCE.

Joanna of Navarre, wife of Henry IV. Miss Rumbold — Sir John Mortimer—Lord Henry Loftus
Katherine of Valois, wife of Henry V. Lady Emily de Burgh — Henry V.—Viscount Mandeville
Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI.—Lady Louisa Fetherstonhaugh — Earl of Warwick—Sir Michael Shaw Stewart
Elizabeth Woodville, wife of Edward IV. Miss Stewart — Edward IV.—Hon. Algernon Egerton
Anne of Warwick, wife of Richard III.—Hon. Mrs Caulfield Ivey — Hastings—Mr Walsh
Elizabeth of York, wife of Henry VII.—Miss Clive — Henry VII.—Hon. Edward Stuart Wortley
Katherine of Arragon, wife of Henry VIII.—Miss Graham — Prince Arthur—Mr. Johnstone
Anna Boleyn, wife of Henry VIII.—Hon. Miss Charteris — Earl of Northumberland—Hon. W. Ernest Duncombe
Jane Seymour, wife of Henry VIII.—Lady H. Fermor — Sir Nicholas Carew—Mr. Trafford Heald
Anne of Cleves, wife of Henry VIII.—Miss Meyrick — Lord Rochford—Mr. John Montgomer

Katharine Howard, wife of Henry VIII.—Hon. Miss Hanbury — Earl of Surrey—Mr. Vivian
Katharine Parr, wife of Henry V I.—Lady Frances Hay — Edward VI.—Mr. Augustus Lumley
Lady Jane Grey, wife of Guildford Dudley—Hon. Miss Howard — Lord Guildford Dudley—Hon. C. Hanbury
Queen Mary, wife of Philip of Spain—Mdlle. Clara De Lechner — Philip of Spain—Mr. Weyland
Mary Queen of Scots—Miss Leslie — Earl of Darnley—Mr. Peel
Queen Elizabeth—Hon. Miss Campbell — Earl of Essex—Mr Ellenborough Fortescue
Anne of Denmark, wife of James I.—Miss John Lee — George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham—Mr. Dudley
Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I.—Lady [illegible] — Prince Rupert—Lord Bateman
Katharine of Braganza, wife of Charles II.—Miss Wyndham — Sir Everard Digby—Mr. Lovett
Anne Hyde, wife of James II.—Miss Mary Hope — Lord William Russell—Mr. G. Cavendish
Mary of Modena, wife of James II.—Hon. Charlotte Barrington — James II.—Lord Dufferin

Mary of Orange, wife of William III.—Hon. Mary Montague — Prince of Orange—Mr. Charles Fox Webster
Queen Anne, wife of Prince George of Denmark—Hon. Miss [illegible] — Lord Cadogan (Colonel of 1st Life Guards temp. Queen Anne)—Hon. Dudley de Ros

The quadrille went off admirably. It was succeeded by the Duchess of Beaufort's quadrille of the Houses of York and Lancaster; the ladies in which were attired in white. Those representing the House of Lancaster had a wreath of white roses in the hair, their dresses being trimmed with the same. The red rose distinguished the House of York.

This quadrille, like the last, went off capitally: and was in turn succeeded by Lady Charlotte Egerton's Rose Quadrille, the distinguishing feature in which was that the ladies were dresses of Nottingham lace.

At the conclusion of this quadrille, the general company began to dance, though not without some difficulty, from the crowded state of the vast area. The private boxes during the evening were occupied by a brilliant array of the aristocracy.

Her Serene Highness the Duchess Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, with the Prin-

HON. R. CURZON, KING HENRY I. LADY CLEMENTINA VILLIERS, QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA. VISCOUNT MANDEVILLE, HENRY V. HON. MISS HANBURY, KATHERINE HOWARD. LADY HARRIET ANSON, QUEEN ISABELLA OF VALOIS.

cesses Anne and Amelia, honoured the ball with their presence, occupying her Majesty's box. The Duchess of Richmond, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Norfolk, the Duchess of Leinster, the Marchioness of Worcester, Lady Caroline Sanford, and many other noble ladies, had private boxes. Miss Burdett Coutts occupied one of the stage boxes, and had a large party of the aristocracy with her—among whom was Lord Brougham.

Among the distinguished company present were, his Serene Highness Prince Frederick William of Hesse, the Prince Leopold of Naples, the Prince Lowenstein, his Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Baroness Brunnow, his Excellency the Turkish Minister and the Princess Caliinachi, his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador, his Excellency the Dutch Minister, &c.

DUKES.—Leinster, Norfolk, Sutherland, Montrose, [illegible].
DUCHESSES.—Cre[illegible], Norfolk, Leinster, Montrose, Marlborough, Leicester, Argyle
MARQUISES.—Kildare, Drogheda, Sir Rord Donegall, Salisbury, Londonderry, Cianricarde, Clanricarde (Dowager), Westminster, Headfort, Bath, Ailesbury, Abercorn.
MARCHIONESSES.—Hilton, Drogheda, Ailesbury, Londonderry, Clanricarde, Westminster, Bowmont.
EARLS.—Brownlow, [illegible], Craven, Dartmouth, Euston, Jersey, Lichfield, Powfret, Granville, Verulam, Aboyne, Kenmare, Sefton, Howth, Glengall, Jersey, Abergavenny, Delaware, Cadogan, Granville, Grey, Verulam, Mornington, Chesterfield, Kenmare, Sefton, De Flatsbuit, Glengall, Egremont, Lichfield, Rinoul, Tankerville, Morley.
VISCOUNTS.—Mandeville, Sydney, Combermere, Dungarvan, Hinton, Anson, Dupplin, Melbourne.
VISCOUNTESSES.—Combermere, Dungarvan, Gage, Melgund, Carnding, Newport, Barrington, Lodge, Harlee Mc Neil, Bagot, Bagshaw, Ivieu, Lowther, Sefton, Lamb, Barrey, Hinton, Anson, Bateman, Harry Vane, Sondes, Broughan, H. Loftus, Arthur Lennox, Osnaburgh, Macdonald, Southampton, Dundalke, Chesterfield, Langdale, Gurney, Jervis, Alphonstone, Robert Grosvenor, Gurney, Stanley, Alfred Chetwynd, Bateman, Combermere, Belmore, Seymour, Charles Wynn, Rodesdale, Foley, Rebeck.
LORDS.—Wynford, [illegible], Hallyburton, De Ros, Louis Spencer, Stuart, Holland, [illegible], Clinton, Chesterfield, Sandys, Ashburton, Lovaine, Clinton, Dynevor, Hastings, Bateman, Belmore, Wenlock, Colchester, Clanmorris, Dunsandle, Clanbrassil, Cloncurry, Dunsany, Talbot, Cloncurry, Dunsany, Talbot, Cloncurry, Dunsany, Talbot.

Refreshments of the most *recherché* description were supplied by Messrs. Willis, and on them was a perfect novelty in its way "Effervescent Nectar," just introduced by the ingenious M. Soyer—with what success, the incessant demand for it throughout the evening amply proved.

THE COSTUME PORTRAITS.

[illegible] have grouped from the characters in the Marchioness of London[illegible]'s quadrille the accompanying Illustration of this right Royal and noble [illegible]. In our selection, we have been guided by the unique character of the costumes. The majority of the dresses worn by the gentlemen were furnished by Mr Nathan, of Castle-street, Leicester-square

I.

HON MISS CAMPBELL.—Queen Elizabeth

Petticoat of white satin, beneath in gold-coloured silk, body and farthingale of geranium rose white brocade, trimmed with pearls; long sleeves of white satin bounded, &c., and trimmed with two rows of geranium-coloured bows, pearl drops at the end of each bow; [illegible] of coverlaid [illegible] collar in the form of the petticoat, tri-ended with gold lace; [illegible] and hood together fantastines with bows of ribbons and pearls, and full of gold lace. Hair turned up off the face, and confined with pearls and diamonds, crown at the back of the head, with bars of pearls, and surmounted by a rose; necklace of diamonds, and rows of pearls round the neck and hanging from the shoulders, stomacher ornamented with pearls and diamonds; shoes of white brocade, with large bows of ro. ribbon and pearls, fan of feathers

LADY ADELAIDA FITZALAN HOWARD, as Queen Adelina of Louvaine, Wife of Henry I

[illegible] out of gold cloth, a corset of blue velvet trimmed with mouseyr; hanging sleeves of the same lined with gold; girdle of pearls and pearls; circlet as with pearls and garnets; vandyke hanging behind, spotted with gold.

MR GRAHAM VIVIAN, as the Earl of Surrey

The costume was taken from Stothe.d's Portrait of the Earl of Surrey, in Hampton Court Palace: it consists of a tunic and shoes of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold; crimson satin trunks; a flat hat with white feather, and a black velvet cap and white feather, belt with tassel and dagger, ornamented with diamonds and gems. White hose

II

HON. MISS HARTHERS, as Anne Boleyn.—Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth

The usual three-pointed cuff of black velvet, ornamented with pearls, and veil hanging at the back; the surcoat, or petticoat, of silver tissue, embroidered all over with pearls, and open in front over a crimson velvet, with a border of silver and gold embroidery on each side the opening of silver tissue, trimmed with pearls and jewels, Anne Boleyn's device embroidered [illegible] silver, on a silver crowned falcon, holding a sceptre in each claw, and crowned with a crown on the other; hanging sleeves of crimson velvet, lined with silver tissue, under sleeves also of crimson velvet, slash'd with silver tissue and pearls [illegible] ruffles

HON. MELODIA STAPLYTON CUSTON, as Queen Anne

[illegible] coloured Spitalfields satin, striped with gold—and trimmed with rich gold [illegible] and [illegible] under dress of satin, embroidered with gold, and [illegible] bermuda, looped by rich gold lace and pendant ruffles, ornamented with jewels; the body of the [illegible] before with diamond clasps and trimmed with pearl [illegible], attached to the body—diamond agraffe. Head-dress, a regal crown, surrounding [illegible] of the time, with the hair looped through rows of pearls, with diamond clasps.

MR. GRANVILLE R. H. VERNON, as John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

A coste hardie of rich crimson velvet with double sleeves, the upper part hanging from the elbow to the back with white ermine, the lower part tight to the wrist, and open at the back; the [illegible] three lions rich y embroidered on the front, and rich gold embroidery round the lower part of the dress, the edges of which were ornamented with pearls and [illegible] embroidered with gold, a black velvet cap with an ostrich feather, the gold [illegible] a termine of a mantle of regal purple velvet, lined and ornamented to match the bodice of the dress, embroidered all over in gold with the flour-de-lis and with the badge of the white hart couchant, gorged with a crown set with [illegible] and [illegible] and Mario, Madame Fanny Vlardot, and Mdle Alboni. It is the first time this work has been represented in Italian, and the cast is unprecedented in strength.

III

MISS LANE FOX, as Eleanor of Provence, Consort of Henry III.

A magnificent dress of gold tissue, having the right sleeve, the heraldic [illegible] and the Royal alphabet interwoven in crimson velvet; a girdle of crimson velvet hanging to the feet, studded with the letters [illegible] in crimson velvet, and [illegible] and [illegible] over the shoulders by brooches of precious stones; necklace of rubies and diamonds. The head dress consists of a coronet composed of [illegible] rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and pearls her in three long plaits, richly studded with jewels.

LADY MARY FITZALAN HOWARD, as Queen Bereng aria, wife of Richard Coeur de Lion

Petticoat of gold cloth, scarlet [illegible] trimmed with [illegible] and [illegible] ornamented with amethysts and peridots; crown set with jewels, a veil depending behind, spotted with gold.

IV

Lady EMILY DE BURGH, as Katherine of Valois, Wife of Henry V

This is a beautiful costume, the head-dress and veil are specially characteristic of the period

MR AUGUSTUS LAMB, as Edward VI.

A costly dress of the [illegible] and sleeves richly embroidered with roses, the jacket puffed with white satin, each puff exhibiting a diamond; under dress of cloth of gold; white satin trunks trimmed with gold, and black velvet hat

V

HON. R. CURZON, as Henry I.

This costume admirably illustrates the warrior high antiquarian attainments. It was copied with great exactness from one of the illustrations to Strutard's "Monumental Effigies." It is [illegible] of white silk, with a [illegible] hanging embroidered in gold a [illegible] of gold [illegible] and a collar of gold and enamel, a girdle of gold, of very ancient workmanship, richly set with jewels and enamel, and scabbard of silver gilt. The costume was completed by a gown of black velvet, with full sleeves below the elbows, and tight red sleeves underneath. Red hose

Lady CLEMENTINA VILLIERS, as Henrietta Maria, Consort of Charles I

A simple Vandyke costume of white satin, with two skirts, the upper one fastened with [illegible] of pearls at the side. Vandyke collar, and deep ruffles of [illegible] the body trimmed with Vandyke pointed lace, and fastened with buttons of pearls, &c., in the centre, a brooch of diamonds and emeralds; a scarf of [illegible] passed over the left shoulder, and tied in a bow to correspond on the sleeves, and a red rose placed near the left shoulder; the hair in ringlets over the shoulders, and falls in front of the ear; necklace and ear-rings of pearls; portraits, fastened with a row of pearls, and red roses placed among the ringlets on the left side, the back is [illegible] with a [illegible] gold and pearls, and a row of large pearls, with a drop round the throat, and pearl bracelets on the arms; a large fan of white feathers. The whole costume accurately copied from a portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria by Vandyke

Lady HARRIET ANSON, as Isabella of Valois, Daughter of Charles VI., and Second Wife of Richard II

Dress, ermine body, open at the sides, with streamlets from the elbow, bordered with gold lace, jewels round the neck, and a wreath of jewels on the front a large and splendid jewel of the white hart ornament the well-known cognizance of Richard II. The kirtle of white satin, richly embroidered with the proper arms; viz. those of France and England quarterly between [illegible] Edward the Confessor, and the Dove and Rose, and Charles VI. on the [illegible] shoes of blue satin, the gloves white, embroidered with gold flour-de-lis. The crown of gold, set with jewels, and the chevalet of the period.

HON MISS HANBURY, as Katherine Howard, fifth Wife of Henry VIII.

A white satin petticoat brocaded in raised flowers of white satin, over which a magnificent emerald green velvet tunic, with a rich Adelius of pearl laced the [illegible] trimmed to correspond, and [illegible] jewels; the sleeves of white muslin spotted with gold. The [illegible] consisted of a veil of the same rich material, hanging down to the feet, and [illegible] by a tiara of gold studded with jewels

VI

HON. MISS CAMPBELL, as Mary Queen of Scots

A surcoat of red velvet, with cap to correspond, pantaloons trimmed with ermine, belt studded with costly stones, and splendid jewels.

We [illegible] that the several portraits have been drawn from Photographs obtained by Mr. R. Beard, [illegible] (son of the eminent painter), who has honoured with settings by the distinguished representatives of the various characters in the quadrille. The great improvements recently introduced in the Daguerreotype process by that gentleman proved to be admirably adapted for preserving the details of the magnificent costumes worn on this occasion. The white of light portions, the beautiful lace or brilliant jewels, do not now appear as one opaque chalky mass on the plate, but are pronounced with their light and shade perfect; the darker parts being at the same time equally defined, and well illuminated. Mr. Beard has already obtained a high reputation, and has had the honour of taking many others, and anticipates his Daguerreotypes will be worth quadrille. We have no hesitation in pronouncing these specimens superior to any before produced.

We are happy to add that the receipts for the ball amounted to £ 900, and the expenditure to about £ 6.0, leaving a balance of £1300 for the Spitalfields School of Design.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign-Office yesterday, at which all the ministers were present. Previous to the Council, Sir G. Grey and some other of the Colonial Ministers had interviews with Lord J. Russell, at his Lordship's official residence in Downing-street.

REPORTING IN THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.—The establishment of short-hand writers for the National Assembly, is to consist of fifteen persons. Five revisers at 8000 francs. Two note-takers and revisers at 5000 francs. Eight note-takers at 4800 francs. The note-takers are placed at the table of the tribune, and take notes by turns, the turn of each lasting twenty minutes. The revisers are placed at the right, and also take notes, changing each quarter of an hour. The note-takers are, immediately after taking their notes, to make a transcript. The revisers, by aid of the notes they themselves have taken, revise the transcripts made by the note-takers.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Donizetti's lively opera of "Don Pasquale" was repeated on Saturday night, Lablache's drolleries keeping the audience in perpetual amusement. His rich and racy humour has always some novel vein, and he seizes upon any accidental circumstance with infinite tact, turning it to a most comical account.

On Tuesday night there was the repetition of Mdlle. Lind's beautiful impersonation of *Lucia*. Her great scene is unquestionably that in which *Lucia* is fresh of reason, and florem she is listened to with breathless attention. Goletti's fine voice and excellent method in the music of the stern brother, *Enrico*, are well developed; and the *Bidcbent* of Bouch is a performance that also ought not to pass unnoticed

On Thursday, for the extra night, "La Nozze di Figaro" [illegible] revived. There is some change in the cast from last season: Mdlle Schwartz appearing in *Cherubino*, in place of Madame Solari; Mdlle. Cruvelli replacing Madame Castellan in the *Countess*; Bouche being the *Antonio*, instead of Schiaffi; and Ilderi assuming *Figaro*, nee Castelli. Mdle. Lind was the *Susanna*; Lablache, *Bartolo*; and Coletti the *Count*, as last year. The "Nozze di Figaro" ranks in lyric comedy what the "Don Giovanni" does in tragedy. Like a Monarch among his minstrels in the "Nozze" are clothed with the most captivating variety of harmonies the instrumentation is a perfect picture of the passing scene, it is written with consummate art; whilst the most pedantic professor is lost in admiration at the severest toys is fascinated with delight The score is replete with florid accompaniments, with delicate concerted results, with exquisite light and shade. Every player in the orchestra must feel deeply interested in his part: he must feel that he shares with the principals in the glory of an effective *ensemble*. The intriguing and animated dialogue of the piece is expressed vividly by orchestral aid. The "Nozze di Figaro" exacts altogether a grand combination of master's art—of vocal and instrumental. The action is never-ceasing—every moment is a fresh incident, and it is really wonderful how Mozart could have so followed the plot of Beaumarchais' comedy and have invested the dramatic interest with such [illegible] gems Mdlle. Lind received encores in the aria "Venite inginocchiatevi" in the quintett "Susanna non vien!" for her prolonged shake, trice: in the duos, "Crudel perche," with Coletti, in "Sull' aria," with Cruvelli; and in the duo "Deh vieni non tardar." Beiletti was compelled to repeat "Non piu andrai," twice. Lablache sung "Madamina" with amazing power, and in the finale of the first act his organ was heard towering above the enormous assemblage. Mdlle. Cruvelli sang rather unequally, but nicely at times. Mdlle. Schwartz was as overwhelmed as ever with the humour of her songs of her merits in *Cherubino*. Rossini's "Gazza Ladra" will be given, we understand, next Thursday, in which Mdlle. Lind will appear as *Ninetta*, and Lablache as the *Podesta*.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's sparkling opera, "Il Barbiere," was given on Saturday night, affording Madame Persiani, who was in beautiful voice, the occasion of indulging in the most exquisite roulades and cadenzas which her exuberant fancy could suggest. More perfect execution of intricate *fioriture* was never heard from mortal lips, and the house was in ecstacies complimenting the accomplished vocalist every kind of [illegible] Lablache's *Figaro* was [illegible] of amusing drollery, *Bartolo* an admirable display of irascibility; Tagliafico's *Basilio* artistical, but not so good as Marini's representation of that wily part; and Salvi's *Count* was better acted than sung. The opera went off with unflagging spirit, the finale of the first act being a rare vocal and instrumental treat.

On Tuesday night, Rossini's "Semiramide," with its gorgeous grandeur of Babylonian specacle, its military band, its powerful choruses, and luxuriant orchestration, and its fine cast of principals, attracted a large auditory. Grisi was magnificent, frequently electrifying the audience by her vocal and histrionic powers of excellence. Persiani's rich and voluptuous tones were heard to supreme advantage in *Arsace*. Tamburini's fine acting and singing of *Assur*, and the judicious declamations of Tagliafico and Lavia in the minor parts, completed this superb representation. There was no end to encores and ovations.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Mozart's incomparable lyric comedy, the "Nozze di Figaro" was represented, the cast comprising Madame Steffanoni, as the *Countess Almaviva*; Grisi, as the vivacious waiting-maid, *Susanna*; Madame Bellini, *Marcellina*; Tamburini, the gallant *Count*; Lavia, *Don Basilio*; Rovere, *Bartolo*; Polonini, *Antonio*; Persiani, as *Figaro* was [illegible] Mdlle. Corbetta, the Page. We have, on frequent occasions, noticed the admirable *ensemble* of the performance, and of Costa's classic and conscientious interpretance of the score. Its delicate observance, and the due light and shade to the different instrumentation, the judicious colouring of the composer's conceptions, and the praiseworthy zeal with which the singers and instrumentalists have been recognised on all hands. There were five encores, viz. the quartett in the finale of the morning," of Marini; the "Voi che sabete" of Mdlle. Grisi, the duo, "Crudel perche," between Grisi and Tamburini; the duetto, "Sull' aria," between Grisi and Steffanoni. The new comic divertissement, "Gerida," by Albert, will be produced on the admirable dancing of Mdle. Grahn to recommend it; it is intensely common place.

On Tuesday next Roger makes his re-appearance in [illegible] as "Lucia," Madame Persiani and Tamburini resuming the original parts of *Lucia* and *Enrico*.

On Thursday her Majesty will honour the theatre with a State visit. The Queen has commanded Meyerbeer's masterpiece, the opera of the "Huguenots," which will be given with the following cast:—Valentine, Madame Bellini, Signori Tamburini, Mei, Soldi, Lavia, Polonini, Rache, Tagliafico, Marini, Corbetta, and Mario, Madame Fanny Vlardot, and Mdle Alboni. It is the first time this work has been represented in Italian, and the cast is unprecedented in strength.

HAYMARKET.

On Monday night the season of this theatre closed, when Mr. Webster delivered the farewell address, which was well received by the audience; but we have not space to insert the document entire. In the course of it, the manager reviewed the progress of the season, and the increase of foreign amusements as one of the causes of his want of success, his losses having since 1847, being nearly £8000. Mr. Webster, after combating the idea of apply[illegible] the principles of the Patent Theatres to the Haymarket, suggested that, should [illegible]

"In my prayer to the Legislature to restrict the increase of foreign amusements, I beg it might be distinctly understood that I did not allude to the French Theatre, so ably conducted by Mr. Mitchell, nor to Drury Lane, immediately opposite, which the proprietors could inform you are more than sufficient for the [illegible] of music, excellent amusement; but to the establishment of a second Italian Theatre, which has caused such a overwhelming [illegible] of foreign [illegible] talent. I only fear that in the fashionable vortex of operas and concerts, the rounds of which continue day and night, the English drama will be absorbed, and your humble servant sent to the [illegible]

In conclusion, Mr. Webster expressed a fond hope that, from late events, and the [illegible] patronage of her Majesty, a reaction in his favour is taking place; and, to deserve a consummation so devoutly to be wished, the managers themselves must unite in putting their shoulders to the wheel of fortune. The manager then stated that, during the recess, the theatre would be redecorated; and, until September, he then took leave.

At the close of the address Mr. Webster was fervently cheered from all parts of the house

OLYMPIC

This theatre was reopened on Wednesday, under the direction of Mr. Stoqueler, for the representation of such light pieces as may be considered best adapted to the tastes of a summer audience, with a very good working company, and at a moderate scale of prices.

The first piece—"Provisional Government"—bears the stamp of a translation, and has been very well done indeed. The plot is exceedingly simple, but highly [illegible] dorous. A certain *Grand Duke* (Mr. Wigan) has deposed his Monarch, and is altogether without a Court, when he hears that a neighbouring Prince, with his daughter—with whom the aforesaid *Grand Duke* is in love—are about to pass through his duchy, and express a desire to be formally received. In the absence of Royal company of comedians arrives, and the *Manager* (Mr. Younge) dresses out his troop to personate the members of the Cabinet. They are passed off as such, and a variety of very laughable situations arise from this false state of affairs, through which, however, the *Grand Duke* is entirely extricated from his embarrassment. The acting of Mr. A. Younge was especially good; he will prove a valuable member of the little troop, and his performance of the part of Jacques, and was announced for repetition every evening amidst general applause.

The beautiful drama—for such it really is—of "Monsieur Jacques" followed, and allowed us the opportunity of enjoying in Mr. A. Wigan's assumption of the principal character one of the most perfectly artistic pieces of acting it has been for some time our good fortune to witness. From the performance of the gentleman in Mr. Taylor's piece, "To Parents and Guardians," a season or so ago, at the Lyceum, we anticipated a careful and finished representation, and we were not disappointed. None could be more faithful than his imitation of the broken English spoken by a Frenchman, nor more exquisite than his pathos in manner in which his voice failed and he broke down into tears, when si ging his ballad "To-morrow" and recounting the history of his love for Mariana and his flight from Palermo, with its subsequent misery. We experienced once more all the acute sensations that were called up when Mr. Morris Barnett first played the character at the St. James's Theatre, [illegible] years ago; and the effect on the audience was precisely the same—there was scarcely a dry eye in the theatre on Wednesday evening. We take Mr. Wigan to be the truest representative of the French character that has ever appeared on our boards. His accent and manner of speaking the language is most perfect, and his [illegible] equally true to nature. He does not make use of the phraseology of the [illegible] conventional French—the "Ah! parbleu!" "How was you de sare?" school of foreign speaking—but gives us a most graphic imitation of the real idiom and intonation, as we hear it. He was most enthusiastically cheered throughout, and had to [illegible] at the conclusion of the [illegible] Compton, Mrs. Broughan, and Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Murray will [illegible] opportunity

LYCEUM.

A farce, with the quaint title of "Poor Pillicody," which, somehow or another, almost succeeds Mr. Buckstone in difficulties, was brought out at the Lyceum on Wednesday evening. The name of the lively author of "Box and Cox" was sufficient to guarantee amusement, and the audience, to judge from their uproarious laughter, certainly found it so. *Pillicody* is a harum-scarum [illegible] in Hampshire, and personated by Mr. Buckstone. He has married *Mrs O'Scuttle* (Miss Howard), the young and pretty widow of *Captain O'Scuttle*, and he is in constant terror of the reappearance of the husband, who is, or was, a sailor, and whom he has been drowned [illegible] as is reported. In the midst of his fears, an Irishman of the dreaded name (Mr. H. Hall) arrives in search of his wife, who has eloped; and from this point all the fun begins, arising from poor *Pillicody's* agony that his bride should be taken away. Nobody can equal Mr. Buckstone in the expression of haggard fright and mistrust; and on this occasion he surpassed himself, playing with most [illegible] ability. At last he finds that his dreaded rival is another *O'Scuttle*, so that he is finally tranquillised.

The piece was entirely successful, going as well as everything else does at the fortunate house. Mr Hall's Irish was unexceptionable. Miss Howard looked very pretty as *Mrs. Pillicody*; and Miss Marshall promises to become the Queen of *soubrettes*. Her portness and vivacity are charming. The burlesque of "Mimo Bartel," as originally performed at the Olympic, is about to be revived under Mr. Planché's able direction.

FRENCH PLAYS.

A brilliant audience assembled at the St James's Theatre on Wednesday [illegible] Mr Mitchell's [illegible] attracted was [illegible] of that gentleman's untiring enterprise and liberality, in providing for those of the most refined entertainments that London can offer. On this occasion, Carlotta Royal *troupe*, as well as Alcide Tousez, who made his first appearance in "Les Jeune Hommes Presse," being ably supported by Ravel and Sainville. The other pieces were "Fire at Pardee," "L'Inventeur de la Poudre," and "Le Caporal et la Payse." All of these, with the exception of the second, are familiar, by translations, to our playgoers.

A long list of distinguished company present might be added to our report, did space permit. The benefit was a bumper, and the attendance must have been, in every sense, most gratifying to Mr Mitchell.

The Adelphi Company will commence their performances at the Haymarket Theatre on Monday next.

The sequel to George Cruikshank's pictorial story of "The Bottle," just published as the "Drunkard's Children," is being represented at nearly all the minors. The SURREY version is said to be the best, as well as the really authorised one. Most of the other arrangements have, however, contrived to turn the incidents pourtrayed, into an effective little drama, of a sickly kind.

The intended opening of DRURY-LANE by a Mr. Fox Cooper has fallen to the ground. Mr. Macready, the manager for conjunction with Mr. Stelfmont, as the [illegible] is to be revived, it must not be by unknown hands, aided by such stray members of the profession as may be wandering about without engagements. There is still a talk in the dramatic circles of the possibility of Mr. Macready remaining in England and taking the management of the ill-fated theatre, one of the finest houses in the world. It is lamentable to see it literally tumbling to decay from disuse.

Country theatricals appear to be taking a start. At Liverpool, a local burlesque, written by Mr. Brough a gentleman well known in the literary circles of that place, was brought out on Monday with great success. This is as it should be. To a provincial audience, the smartest London burlesques must have been utterly incomprehensible

MUSIC.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The fourth and last concert of the season was given on Saturday afternoon at the Hanover Rooms; the orchestra was led by M. Sainton, and conducted by Mr. Lucas. A new symphony in E flat, by Mr. H. C. Banister, King's Scholar of the Academy, was performed. It possesses merit, without originality. Mr. F. B. Jewson's overture, "The Pass of Killiecrankie," has an unfortunate title, suggestive of nothing, and produced of course a corresponding effect. There was marked [illegible] in the [illegible] by Mr. Hill's Mass—more plagiarism from beginning to end. Miss Rainford sang a nice song, "Love springs from gentleness," composed by Mr. H. Leslie. Mr Simmons, violin; Miss E. Childe and Mr. Howell, pianoforte; and Mr Hausch Chipp, violoncello, exhibited in solo pieces creditably: and the same may be stated of the Misses Holroyd, Miss E. Reeves, Miss E. P. Ward, &c, in their vocal selections. There was no doubt, however, that the great attraction of the concert was in assigning them difficult Italian music, exacting dramatic knowledge and experience to render effective. Th Committee are in the right path to allow competition to the students to be exercised in this manner, and the experiment has been very successful. Indeed, we scarcely recollect a larger amount of intelligence displayed than during the last four concerts. The Institution requires a thorough [illegible] reform, and we trust the changes in every department, to answer its original purposes, and to be in accordance with musical progress.

MUSICAL UNION.—On Tuesday afternoon was the eighth and last meeting of the season, when Haydn's quartet in D minor, No. 74; Mozart's beautiful quartet in G minor, played by M. Hallé, Beethoven's quartet, E, No. 7, and the old [illegible] Corelli's Opus 6 quintes in A minor, were executed. Sainton, Deloffre, Hill, Howell, and Piatti were the instrumentalists. Miss Elizabeth Stevenson, as director, have maintained the high character acquired in preceding seasons for the "Musical Union."

M. CHOPIN.—This distinguished pianiste *matchée musicale*, given at the residence of the Earl of Falmouth, St. James's-square, was fashionably attended. M. Chopin's compositions, andantes, scherzos, preludes, mazurkas, and waltzes, are highly characteristic, abounding with a composer's fancy, and are distinguished by power and striking style as an executant. Ingenious contrivance and contrapuntal skill, balanced by delicacy, spontaneity of melody, are exhibited in his inspirations, whilst the charm of his touch, with the harmony of his executive powers are indescribably attractive. The delight of the auditory was unbounded. Madame Viardot, and her cousin Mdle. Mendi, sang their Spanish airs, between the instrumental pieces, with marvellous effect

GRAND MORNING CONCERT, COVENT-GARDEN.—The last entertainment of the season, at the Royal Italian Opera, was particularly attractive in its vocal selections. The oratorio of the "House of Israel," Beschevowsky's grand new programme, and was splendidly performed. Costa's readings of the sublime work proved how carefully he had studied and how accurately he appreciated its right spirit. Instead of dragging the time at the [illegible] presentation, he gave vitality and rich colouring to the movements The choruses were rendered with unusual animation and precision, the "Hallelujah" commanding an encore. Madame Castellan, Salvi, and Tamburini sang the solos very effectively. The fair *artiste* had already signalised herself at the Ancient Concerts in this difficult music, which requires a rare compass of voice; but she gained additional glory on this occasion. The "Mount of Olives" next year is destined to be as popular as Rossini's "Stabat Mater" has been this season. The music of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" formed the third act of the scene. The overture was magnificently executed, and the scherzo we have never heard for the first time, for the inner parts stood out with a delicious piquancy: it was demanded a second time, and the [illegible] "Wedding March" mystery escaped a similar compliment. The "Notturno" was exquisitely done, but the want of two efficient ladies in the Chorus of Fairies was much felt. The miscellaneous selection, comprising the second act, opening with the "Preyaschutz" overture, eliciting a rapturous encore. Palestrina's chorus, "Alla Trinita," sung by Viardot and Alboni, Haris and Salvi, Tamburini and Marini what a galaxy of talent was demanded [illegible] and Madame Persiani's brilliant vocalisation in Donizetti's Polacca, "Oh luce di quest, anima," was similarly encored. Costa and Alboni sang their "Semiramide" duo, "Ebben a te;" Viardot and Tamburini their "Ah, guarda sorella;" Mario and Grisi their "Un tempo cor," from "Roberto Devereux;" Mario had heard Don Pasquale's serenade, "Com' e gentil," Alboni her cavatina "Prena alla patria," Grisi, Mario, and Tamburini the "Preyaschutz" quartet

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

CLUBS.—IRELAND.—Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the formation of clubs in Ireland, and to the dangerous consequences of allowing such associations to proceed unchecked!

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE assured the noble and learned Lord that the Government were alive to the matter, and would take their measures accordingly.

On the motion of the Duke of BEAUFORT, the Cruelty to Animals Prevention Bill passed through committee.

The Sale of Beer Regulation Bill, and some other bills on the table, were advanced a stage.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. PUSEY withdrew his Agricultural Tenant-Right (England) Bill, on account of the advanced period of the session.

Mr. HUME gave notice of a motion for a return of pensions on the Civil List.

To a question put by Sir R. INGLIS, Lord MORPETH stated that the Battersea Park plan had been suspended on account of the want of funds, but the plan was not abandoned.

Sir J. PAKINGTON gave notice that he would not introduce his promised bill on the subject of bribery at elections this session.

In reply to Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Lord J. RUSSELL promised to state, on Monday next, what measures the Government intended to proceed with in the present session, and what they would abandon.

Mr. HAWES, in answer to Lord LINCOLN, entered into a statement, which was not very intelligible, about what had been done during the past year in the promotion of emigration to the colonies.

BOROUGH ELECTIONS.—Lord J. RUSSELL moved that no new writs be issued for the county and borough of Leicester until after the 10th of August, and stated that he proposed on Thursday to move that the Horsham Borough Bill and Sir J. Hamner's Borough Elections Bill be discharged, and then to move for leave to bring in a new bill on the general subject of those boroughs. Should the House agree to the bill instituting an inquiry that would include the boroughs of Derby and Leicester, then he supposed they would also agree, in accordance with precedent, that no new writ should be issued for these boroughs till ten days after the opening of the next session of Parliament. The noble Lord's motion, after some remarks from Col Sibthorpe, was agreed to.

SUGAR DUTIES.

The House went into Committee on the Sugar Duties, and the discussion on Mr. Barkly's amendment was resumed by Lord GEORGE BENTINCK. The noble Lord, who spoke for half an hour and a half in the delivery, put forward the whole case of our sugar-producing colonies in the West Indies, the Mauritius, and the East Indies. He still approved of Mr. Barkly's scale of duties, but, as he thought it somewhat better that proposed by the Government, he felt bound to vote for it; but, in doing so, it was a duty he owed to all the sugar colonies of this country to repudiate this scale as a final settlement—it would be totally ruinous to the colonial interests, and it had not been recommended by any of those great interests. The noble Lord proceeded to demonstrate the ruin our Legislature had brought on our colonies, and he exhibited the effect of the recoil of that ruin upon the manufactures of the mother country. He entered into a minute examination of the exports of manufactured articles and raw materials to our colonies and to foreign countries, showing, from the contrast, that the great falling of in the export of our manufactures was to our colonies, and thus refuted the allegation that all our manufacturing distress and commercial difficulties had arisen from the disturbed state of Europe. The noble Lord especially dwelt upon the pernicious effects of our legislation with respect to sugar upon our East India possessions and the Mauritius. He replied in full to the arguments relied on by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, controverted his computations, and contended that his own proposal would have really increased the consumption of sugar, and given it to the poor man lightly taxed. Having described the stimulus given to slavery by the Act of 1846, he charged the Government with attempting, by their proposal, still further to encourage the abominable traffic, and add to the profits of slaveowners at the expense of the colonists and of the revenue. But he firmly believed the people of England would not, for a farthing a pound in the price of their sugar, refuse justice to their colonies or endure the continuance of the slave trade.

Lord J. RUSSELL insisted that the scale of duties proposed by the Government was the best yet propounded for increasing the consumption of sugar and making it cheap to the consumer. He denied that the question before the Committee involved the principles of slavery or of humanity.

Mr. GOULBURN was not satisfied either with the scale of duties proposed by the Government, or with that submitted by Mr. Barkly; but he gave the preference to the latter, because he thought the ministerial measure must be detrimental to the revenue, already in a tottering state, and because he considered Mr Barkly's as a scale which would assist the West India colonists in recovering from their present prostrate condition.

The committee divided—For the Ministerial scale, 150; for Mr. Barkly's amendment, 194. Majority for the Government, 56.

The other amendments on the paper were not pressed to a division, and the resolutions proposed by the Government were agreed to.

Mr. BOUVERIE moved a proviso, the effect of which was to give to shippers of sugars now on the seas, or which may be shipped in foreign ports within a certain limited time, the benefit of the reduced duty that came into operation on the 5th inst., under the act of 1846.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER opposed the proposal, as one unprecedented.

Mr. GLADSTONE quoted the pledges given in Parliament by the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, during the present session, that the Act of 1846 was not to be altered: and condemned the practice of giving such assurances, and afterwards punishing those who put faith in them. In his opinion, the claims of these importers of foreign sugar were peculiar, and founded in equity. He did not think it would be likely to form a precedent.

Mr. LABOUCHERE stated that the Government made the declarations quoted, they had not the slightest intention of altering the Act of 1846.

The committee divided—For Mr Bouverie's proviso, 34: Against it, 142: Majority, 108

The resolution was reported to the House.

The report of the Committee of Supply was received

Adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Payment of Debts out of Real Estate Bill passed through committee.

The Bishop of OXFORD moved the third reading of the Protection to Females Bill, which was opposed by Earl MINTO.

A division took place, when the measure was negatived by a majority of 28 to 21 A list of

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at 12 o'clock.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND).—The adjourned debate on the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Mr. SADLEIR, who said that the bill was so altered since it came down from the House of Lords, by the amendment of the Solicitor-General, that he could not support it. Sir J. GRAHAM, in warmly supporting the bill, said that every encouragement should be given to the subdivision of land in Ireland, and to re-uniting with the soil the Catholic capital of Ireland. Mr D. BROWNE supported the bill; which was opposed by Sir J. WALSH, who contended that it would lead to a very serious invasion of the rights of individuals, and open a door to fraud.

After some further discussion—(in which Mr. B Osborne, Mr. Herbert, Mr F. O'Connor, Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Callaghan, and Colonel Dunne took part)—Sir L. O'BRIEN withdrew his amendment. The bill was then committed *pro formâ*, after which the CHAIRMAN reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

THE LATE EX-RAJAH OF SATTARA AND COMPENSATION.—Mr. G. THOMPSON moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the conduct of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Ovans of the Bombay army, while British political resident at the Court of Sattara, and into the proceedings of the Bombay Government and the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in relation to certain charges preferred against that officer. He dwelt at considerable length on the importance of the Government complying with his motion, and pledged himself to prove that all the accusations which had been brought against the late Rajah of Sattara were false; and also to prove the truth of the charges he then made against Colonel Ovans.—Mr. ELLICE thought the request most extraordinary. The Committee asked for by the hon. member, if granted, could not finish its labours for six years; many witnesses would have to be brought from India, and most voluminous documents would have to be examined. But, before the hon. gentleman proceeded to put the question to a serious inquiry, he should build the new Houses of Parliament, he should prove to the House that he had no pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, in the matter, and was not actuated by any vindictive feeling in the course he was adopting. He then quoted from documents to show that the hon. member was interested in a pecuniary way in the result.—Mr. HUME followed in support of the motion.—Sir J. HOGG opposed the motion at great length. Mr. ANSTEY followed in favour of the inquiry, as did also Mr URQUHART.—Sir H. WILLOUGHBY likewise supported the motion.—Mr. G. THOMPSON replied to the personal attack that had been made upon him in the early part of the debate, after which the House divided, when the motion was negatived by [illegible]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

SUNDAY TRADING.

Mr. HINDLEY moved that the House should resolve itself into Committee on the Sunday Trading Bill.

Mr. B. WALL moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be committed that day six months. He defied any Act of Parliament to put down all Sunday trading; and believed that, should the Bill be allowed to pass, it would be inoperative or unjust.

Mr SLANEY considered the Bill pernicious in its principles, and would, therefore, give it his most decided opposition.

After some discussion, in which Mr Alcock, Sir De Lacy Evans, Colonel Thompson, Sir B. Hall, Mr Hindley, and Mr. Hume took part,

Sir G. GREY said he believed the Sabbath was better observed now than it had been some years ago, though, of course, as the population of the metropolis increased, so would Sunday trading. Any law upon the subject, however, should be general to be effective—should, in fact, be extended to all parts of the country. As the Bill before the House was confined to the metropolis, he felt compelled, though reluctantly, to oppose its further progress.

Sir J. N. BOLTON supported the Bill.

Mr C. BERESFORD suggested that a statement of class legislation

The discussion was adjourned [illegible] which Mr. HINDLEY, Mr Spooner, Lord D. STUART, and Mr. Muntz took part.

The House divided, and the amendment of Mr B. Wall was negatived by a majority of 75 to 47.

The Bill was then committed *pro formâ*, after which the House resumed, and the CHAIRMAN obtained leave to sit again on Friday. Mr HINDLEY, in the interim, undertook to consult those who had placed the Bill in his hands as to whether he should proceed further with it during the present session.

QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—Mr. MOFFAT moved the second reading of the Qualification of Members Bill, the object of which was to give to any Judgment creditor of a member of the House the right of petitioning, and, upon evidence being produced of the debt, such member should cease to be a member of the House. Sir G. GREY was favourable to the object of the hon. member, but there were the greatest objections to his bill; and he hoped, therefore, he would withdraw it for the present session.—After a short conversation the motion was withdrawn, the hon. gentleman expressing his intention to bring it forward again next session.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Criminal Law Administration Amendment Bill passed through Committee, and was ordered to be reported.—Adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.—Lord J. RUSSELL having moved the order of the day for resuming the Horsham Borough Bill, and the Borough Elections (No. 2) Bill, for the purpose of their being discharged, moved for leave to bring in a bill on the same subject, the provisions of which are in effect that, where charges of bribery are made, and afterwards compromised or abandoned, if the Committee report that those charges have been unfairly withdrawn, the subject shall be again referred to a Committee; and if the latter report that the charges ought to be investigated on the spot, a Commission appointed by the Judge should go to the place, and there investigate them. The motion was agreed to, and leave given to bring in the Bill

TRUSTEES OF ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL.—The House, having gone into Committee on this bill, was engaged the whole of the evening in the discussion of the several clauses. The several clauses having been agreed to, the Bill was ordered to be reported on Monday next.—Adjourned.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A RIVER REVEL.

My beautiful,
My only Venice *this is breath!* Thy breeze—
How adorns it!—how it plays with thy locks!
Thy very winds feel native to my veins. *The Two Foscari.*

It is related of a rural divine, that he was wont to illustrate the admirable dispositions of the natives of Otaheite, by pointing out how constantly great rivers are found to flow adjacent to large cities. We can pardon his logic by reason of the fact. However they come there, next to the vital air are the living waters to those places where mankind most do congregate. Whether Watt or Cavendish was right as to their material elements, their moral properties are health and wealth, prosperity and pleasure. There is the dew for the flower, the rain for the field, the billow for enterprise and adventure. And there is the shining stream, that goes on its way rejoicing—

The wave all roughen'd by the swimmer's stroke;

or whereon we man the light shallop, and

Race for pleasure in the pride of strength.

From the earliest times water pageants have been among the most brilliant passages of national pomp and ceremonial. The Cydnus and the Adriatic have left us records of the most notable shows to be found in history. The taste for such high ceremonials has altered with the age. It has not concentrated in my Lord Mayor's annual expedition to Westminster, but spread over those innumerable regattas which woo our amphibious instincts,

When [illegible] was first at

It is to one of these characteristic revels that these our premises stand in the relation of a preface.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst., the Royal Thames Yacht Club celebrated its close of match for the present season. In a business point of view, the promise was a bad one—for various reasons—one of which the reader would rate higher than *au diable de vau*. For this cause they may be omitted with little loss to our object. The day arose "fresh as the dawn of Eden," and at a very early hour the little Bay of Long Reach was astir. The morning flood bore towards the haven of the world a mighty fleet—commerce wafting her navy from every point of the compass. The ebb had run down some two hours—when the flag of the Commodore, and the signal gun, and the wind came the greeting of music. The steamer appropriated to the members of the Club had a goodly company aboard—serenaded by the noble band of the Blues: she was attended by several smaller vessels of her class; and when the gun to prepare was fired, the squadron was a gallant one. As the First Class did not sail, the match was confined to craft of two Second and Third Classes. For the Second Class there was a little trouble at the *Eek*. It was hard-put noon when the signal to cast off was given, and with a fine whole-sail breeze the quintæ was speedily under way. As the course was from Erith round the Nore, and back, considering it was a dead-beat, and, probably, the possibility of the current being against the wind, the time was a rather liberal one. The result was that the turn was made several miles short of the point named in the articles whether with evil or good effect on the issue, matters little now. The second match came off on the following day, and was a repetition of the first catastrophe occurred abreast of Tilbury Fort, where the *Ino*, with her usual ill-luck, carried away her topmast, a manœuvre presently followed by the *Secret* carrying away her bowsprit. The latter, however, the *Secret* carried away several jib-sticks, and something else, as will be seen in the sequel. Now the *Ino*, being without a topsail that is to say, without about a fourth of her motive power, was perforce straightway to seek her port. There was forward than ever she had previously done, actually weathering the *Secret*, and going clear ahead of her. All this time, with a spanking breeze, the *Prima Donna* was going very lazily through the water, being already beaten by one of the small-er boats, the *Frolic*. In Sea Reach the steamer let go her anchor, and was first rounded by the *Ino*, with a jury topmast new rigged, and a gaff topsail set—a good makeshift. The *Secret* came next, hard on her; then the *Frolic*, the *Prima Donna*, and last the *Eek*. In running the *Secret* retrieved her laurels. She presently took the foremost station; and a little after half-past six thus the match terminated. . .

The Ino	.. ..	5h. 39m.	
The Ino	.. ..	6	43
The Prima Donna	.. ..	7	1
The Frolic	.. ..	7	2
The Eek	.. ..	7	22

Thus finished a pretty day's sailing, though without the interest which distinguished its predecessor—so far as regards the sport. In its holiday character it was wholly successful. A most agreeable party had met on board the Club steamer, and they turned their opportunity to the best account. There was feasting, and music, and gracious intercourse; these constituted its general characteristics; and, as ever where Albion's daughters are found, there were "the women"—some pretty faces among them, and of her girls [illegible] The days of chivalry are passed, but enough of its spirit remains to grace her memory with its fitting device—the Rose of Lancaster.

[illegible]TTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—Although there was little use for the medallies, enough was done, although nearly in small amounts, to permit a tolerable list of prizes

LIVERPOOL CUP.		
5 to 2 agst Cawnpore	8 to 1 agst Glen Saddel	14 to 1 agst Spiral
5 to 1 —— Examiner	10 to 1 —— Sylvan	30 to 1 —— Miss Harrison
7 to 1 —— Prince Charlie	10 to 1 —— Grimston (t)	30 to 1 —— Chanticleer
GOODWOOD STAKES.		
6 to 1 agst Chanticleer	18 to 1 agst Diplomatist (t)	17 to 1 agst Prince Charlie
9 to 1 —— Crosier (t)	15 to 1 —— Surrey	20 to 1 —— Faraill
GOODWOOD CUP.		
2 to 1 agst The Hare	4 to 1 agst Van Tromp	10 to 1 agst Miss Lydia f
[illegible]		
10 to 1 agst The Flying Dutch-	20 to 1 agst Garrick (t)	[illegible]
man	20 to 1 —— Ethelred	[illegible]
16 to 1 —— Honeycomb (t)	25 to 1 —— Bonne	[illegible]

LIVERPOOL RACES WEDNESDAY.

The Croxteth Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10ft, with [illegible]

Mr. B. Green's Maid of my Soul, 3 yrs	.. ..	(Gem) 1
Mr. Mickam's Godfrey, aged	.. ..	(T. Lomax) 2

The Mersey Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 50 added, for two yr-olds, the second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes. T.Y.C. (17 Subs.)

Lord Eglinton's Eldorado	.. ..	(Marlow) 1
Lord Stanley's Strontbow	.. ..	(P. Butler) 2

Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for three-y-olds. Mile and a Half.

Lord Stanley's Archery, 8st 7lb	.. ..	(Jaggon) 1
Mr. Darrell's Red Knight, 8st 9lb	.. ..	(Wynne) 2

The Sefton Stakes of 30 sovs each, h ft; for three-yr-old fillies, 8st 7lb each. (9 Subs.)

Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Miss Orbell	.. ..	1
Mr. Merry's Aspasia	.. ..	2

The Plate of £60 for horses that never won £50, the second to receive 10 sovs, one mile and a half, was won in three heats by Mr. J. Davies's Idle Boy

THURSDAY.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

Executor		1
Sylvan		2
Derby Handicap.		
Jest		1
Shaston		2
Foal Stakes.		
Crave Lad		1
Miss Orbell		2
Grosvenor Stakes.		
Fratcatcher		walked over

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The collectors and comptrollers of the Customs department at the several ports and places throughout the United kingdom have received directions to prepare and transmit to the Commissioners a return, showing the rents payable to the Customs and Revenue for lands or premises of every descr ption within their respective ports, specifying the periods at which the rents are payable.

The standard of height has been raised for recruits for the Royal Marines to 5 feet 6½ inches for growing lads between the ages of 18 and 20 years, and 5 feet 7 inches from 20 to 25 years of age.

Four companies of the National Guard of Marseilles have been disarmed by order of the Prefect

In the Austrian navy, and in the Austrian Steam-Packet Company's boats, the new system of lights, for the prevention of collisions at sea, introduced by the Admiralty, is about to be adopted. All foreign navies, it is expected will gladly avail themselves of this excellent arrangement.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces the appointment of Admiral Tréhouart to the command of the French fleet in the Mediterranean, in the room of Admiral Baudin.

The vault in the church of Notre Dame at Paris, in which the late lamented Archbishop of Paris has been buried, contains the coffins of four Archbishops who have died since the first revolution; namely, those of M. de Beloy, who died in 1808; M. de Juigné, who was the predecessor in the see, but resigned it at the time of the Concordat, and died in 1811; M. de Pardg..ne in 1824, and M. de Quelin, who expired on the last day of the year 1839

The East India Company, in addition to former grants, amounting to £150, has recently voted £50 in aid of the funds of the Royal Naval School. Lieut. E. C. S. Wilkams, who came out first at the recent Addiscombe Examination, and received the Pollock Medal, was wholly educated at the Royal Naval School, from which he went direct to Addiscombe.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. Dr. Phelps, Master of Sidney College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Willingham, Cambridgeshire, vacated by the promotion of the Right Rev. Dr. Graham, to the See of Chester. The Lord Chancellor has also nominated the Rev. W. G. Heathman to the rectory of St. Lawrence, Exeter

The inquest to the 5th January, 1846, for the metropolitan improvements, amounted to £919,271 0s 6d, and that money, with the exception of £2,183 15s. 1d., the balance, had been expended up to that day. The payments to surveyors came to £14,620 14s. 9d.

Last week the number of persons applying for passports in Paris, for the interior or for foreign countries, was so great that it was found necessary to open two new doors to the Passport-office—one in the court-yard of the Prefecture of Police, and the other in the Quai des Orfevres. What a commentary on the advantages of revolution as a remedy for political ills!

A Scottish paper mentions that the maid-servant of a family living at Pargol near Airlie having a large piece of coal for the purpose of replenishing the fire, last week, was astonished to find in the centre of the block a full grown toad, which appeared to be in perfect health.

The Cleckheaton Valley branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway was opened as far as Low Moor on Wednesday last.

In California there grows a plant which is used for washing every description of clothing in cold running water. In using it as soap, the women cut the roots from the bulbs, and rub them on the clothes, when a strong lather is formed. To propagate the plant, the bulbs are set in a rich moist soil, and grow most luxuriantly in the soft bottoms of valleys, or on the borders of running streams.

It is stated on "good authority," that his Excellency Count Dietrichstein is about to relinquish his appointment as ambassador to the British court from Austria.

On Monday last, Samuel Herrod, a small farmer, living at Hucknall-under-Huthwaite, Nottinghamshire, deliberately cut off his left hand, in a fit of insanity, with a hatchet. The poor fellow had suffered from mental aberration for some time previous. It was found necessary to perform a second amputation higher up, and the patient is at present doing well.

West India pine-apples have already begun to make their appearance in the markets and shops of the metropolis.

The Abbé Sibour, Bishop of Digne, is to be created Archbishop of Paris

Gen. Duvivier, who has just died of his wounds, is the sixth general officer who has fallen a victim to the late insurrection in Paris.

The Admiralty have arranged to despatch a mail-of-war to the coast of Africa station on the 1st of every month, taking mails to Madeira and other places on the route to Sierra Leone and Ascension; their Lordships have also ordered Commodore Sir C. Hotham, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief there, to send one ship of his squadron, on the 1st of every month, with a mail for England.

On the 1st inst the Secretary at War has fit in contemplation to recommend to the Select Committee of the House of Commons to propose that no officer shall be placed on half-pay until he has served eighteen years. It is only two years since the whole of the regulations regarding half-pay were revised, when the warrant of May, 1846, was promulgated

The Council-General of the Bank of France has voted a subscription of 20,000 francs for the relief of the wounded defenders of the cause of order against the insurgents of June.

The Archbishop of Armagh received a distinguished circle at dinner on Saturday last, at his Grace's house in Charles-street, St. James's.

M. Gudin has written to the Chief of the Executive Power in France, demanding Government ships to convey him, with a colony of Icarians, to TEXAS.

On Sunday morning, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a charity sermon, at St. Mary-le-Strand, on behalf of the funds of the Hospital or Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Brompton. Notwithstanding the adverse state of the weather, the sacred edifice was crowded, and the collection amounted to £134 19s. 6d.

The North of France Railroad Company has presented to the Mayor of La Chapelle St. Denis a sum of 5000f., to be distributed in relief of the poor of that commune.

The East and West Yorkshire Junction Railway is shortly to be opened from the city of York to Hay-park, about one mile east of Knaresborough, where a temporary station is to be immediately erected.

Iron has begun to be imported into this country from China. The vessel *Ann*, lately arrived in the docks from Shanghae, has brought, as a portion of her cargo, 100 tons of Porto Novo iron (so called in the official return), consigned to order

At St. Petersburgh the cholera is raging even more fearfully than in Moscow; of 15,000 who were seized with it in the beginning of June, about 9000 died, the greater part having been carried off in the space of from two to four hours.

The traffic returns on the railways in the United Kingdom during the first half of the present year, amounted to £2,477,000, the number of miles open being 3630, giving an average return of £1169 per mile. For the corresponding period of last year the returns amounted to £2,009,740, 3150 miles being open, giving an average of £1270 per mile, and showing that while the increase in the receipts of the whole country has been 23 per cent, the traffic only increased 15 per cent.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston had a dinner party on Saturday evening at their residence in Carlton-gardens. The guests included the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, Lady Emile de Bargh, and a numerous circle of distinguished personages

Sir Robert and Lady Peel gave a grand dinner on Saturday last to his Excellency Count Kielmansegge, the Marquis of Winchester, and a large circle of the aristocracy.

It is reported, and generally believed in Paris, that a negotiation between the French and British Governments is on foot for the cession to the former of an island in the south Sea, to convert stations.

According to an official return, published in the *Moniteur*, 1179 wounded still remained in the civil hospitals of Paris on Saturday last

The Committee on the respective Committees of the National Assembly of France on the new constitution brings into strong light the political views of the members. The Third Committee, of which M. Thiers is President, has resolved unanimously that no member of the families which have reigned over France can be elected President of the Republic.

The French Minister of War has inflicted a punishment of one month's imprisonment on a captain of artillery and two captains of engineers, who entertained Frederick Lemaitre as members of a dramatic club at Metz. Several military papers have likewise been punished for having committed a similar offence

Amongst the anarchist journals suppressed this week at Paris by the Government is the *Peuple Constituant*, which was conducted and edited by the two Abbé Lamennais. On Tuesday M. Lamennais published the last number with a black border, as mourning for the Republic, which he says is dead.

Among the grants of money made this week by the National Assembly of France, is one of 500,000 francs, to enable the theatres of Paris to re-open. The Grand Opera is to receive a separate grant of 170,000 francs.

The rumour prevalent last week of a contemplated tour in the East by M. Lamartine has been contradicted.

The clubs of Toulouse are agitating. One has just decreed the dissolution of the National Assembly, and another the condemnation to death of General Lamoricière.

The Secretary of State has given orders to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police to have all the constables drilled in the exercise of the small sword, in consequence of the late disturbances, which have caused the men to [illegible] distributed among them

The retail traders of London, residing south of Cheapside, St. Paul's, and Ludgate-street, west of King William-street, and east of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, have, since the 3rd inst., closed their shops at nine o'clock in the evening.

The whole of the Sclavonic nations in the south-east of Europe are in a state of disturbance, and a decided outbreak of popular fury appears inevitable.

On the arrest of Auguste Blanqui lists of proscriptions were found at his lodgings, at the head of which figured his brother, and his former schoolmaster, M. Massin! His brother, who devoted 300f. from his modest salary, to pay for the board and education of Auguste!

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FETE, AT CHISWICK.

THE BAND NEAR THE RHODODENDRON CIRCLE.—(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY KILBURN.)

On Wednesday, the Horticultural Society held their third and last Exhibition for the season, at the Gardens at Chiswick. Several circumstances combined to render this, by many degrees, the most brilliant fête of the season. The weather on the two previous Exhibition days was unfavourable: they were "wet Saturdays," by no means rare in the Society's calendar; one would have thought them dedicated to Jupiter Pluvius. Wednesday was, however, a glorious day for any *al fresco fete*: the sun shone throughout the morning; in short, it was a day of undimmed splendour. Again, this third and last *fête* had a goodly balance of company from the two "wet Saturdays," who preferred reserving their tickets ("good" for either of the three meetings), to chancing it between the showers. Added to this, was the attraction of the grounds of Chiswick House being thrown open, as on the last day of exhibition in former years, by the Society's noble and liberal neighbour, the Duke of Devonshire.

We have heard it stated that nearly 14,000 tickets were disposed of; and it was computed that 12,000 persons were, at one period of the day, present in the Gardens.

The exhibition of fruit and flowers, although the specimens were not very numerous, was an excellent one. The orchids were numerous, and so, of course, were the heaths. There were brilliant groups of pelargoniums, roses, and geraniums; and among the cut flowers, carnations, pinks, and picotees attracted the largest groups of admiring spectators. Of the fruits the finest and most numerous were the pines, some of which were unusually large and well shaped; the collection of other fruits was neither so extensive nor varied as at former exhibitions.

The details of the *fete* were admirably managed. The tents were crowded during the greater part of the day, yet there was no confusion or inconvenience; and, although the demand for refreshments sometimes exceeded the power of immediate supply, the exercise of a little patience on the part of the applicants was all that was found requisite.

There were four military bands in attendance—the Coldstream, the Grenadiers, the Horse Guards, and the Life Guards, which were stationed in various parts of the grounds, and played, during the day, several favourite overtures and airs. At half-past three they all assembled in the Duke of Devonshire's splendid gardens and conservatories to the visitors: here they performed Vincent Wallace's new National Anthem, and the grand march in the "Midsummer Night's Dream;" and the effect of these exquisite and finely-contrasted pieces, as interpreted by nearly two hundred of our leading musicians, was extremely fine, and elicited general marks of approval from the auditory.

The scene here was extremely picturesque and animated. Groups of elegantly attired ladies were either seated, or promenaded in the shrubberies: while some of the juveniles were afforded the enjoyment of swinging in the hammock and other swings fixed on the lawn.

Altogether this was one of the most brilliant horticultural *fetes* that has been given for some years. The company included nearly all the rank and fashion of the metropolis, evidently glad to escape from the Babel of bricks and mortar.

We append a pair of pictures from this great Chiswick Meeting, from Daguerréotypes, ably executed by Mr. W. E. Kilburn, 224, Regent-street. In the first scene we have three of the bands performing in the Gardens, near the Rhododendron Circle; and in the second picture we have the Great Conservatory, and a small portion of the chief Tent.

ENCAMPMENT ON KERSALL MOOR, NEAR MANCHESTER.

THE location of troops is stated to be the first of a series of Encampments intended to be formed, by order of Government, in various parts of the kingdom.

As might be anticipated from its proximity to Manchester, the Moor has been frequented by great numbers of persons: in one day there are stated to have been no fewer than 20,000 visitors, and on a Sunday from 30,000 to 35,000. Sermons have been preached here, and religious tracts distributed; and some preachers have been anxious to go among the tents, to address the soldiers; but this has been forbidden, being contrary to orders.

The Encampment consists of the 9th Regiment of Infantry, recently returned from India; it is styled the East Norfolk Regiment, Colonel Sir J. A. Hope, K.C.B.; Lieutenant-Colonel Davis. The portion stationed here at present, commanded by Major Thomas, includes 450 rank and file, besides the band and the non-commissioned and commissioned officers. The companies stationed in the barracks at Manchester have also marched on the ground; and Kersall Moor has never presented such an interesting spectacle since 1819, when it gave quarters to some 3000 militia.

The elevated situation of the Moor will expose a camp to no small inconve-

THE GREAT CONSERVATORY.—(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY KILBURN.)

MR. MACREADY AS "CARDINAL WOLSEY."

nience in the rainy season, and the high winds of early autumn. The encampment is, however, only an experiment; and if, on inspection, it be reported healthy, it is probable that the Moor will become a permanent camp for the summer season.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

THE event of her Majesty going in state to this theatre on Monday evening, on the occasion of Mr. Macready's benefit, and last appearance in London previous to his departure for America, created great interest in the play-going world. Although the prices had been raised, the house was filled to overflowing immediately after the opening of the doors. Indeed, so crowded were the spectators, that the greatest confusion prevailed throughout the first act of "Henry the Eighth;" nor was order restored until Mr. Macready had obtained the Queen's permission to address the house. He then informed the malcontents that their money would be returned to them immediately if they left the theatre. Several availed themselves of this arrangement, and then all became quiet. It is, however, to be regretted that such a rut should have taken place in the presence of her Majesty. The exact number the theatre is capable of holding must be known, and no more should be admitted.

Whatever the politeness of the audience might have been, however, there could be no doubt about their patriotism; for when the curtain rose and discovered Mr. Braham, Miss Rainforth, and the Misses Williams, backed by a large concourse of visitors who had the *entrée* to the *coulisses*, and "God save the Queen" was struck up, every loyal and conservative allusion was so cheered and chorussed by the entire audience, that the Communists, if there were any present, must have determined at once upon abandoning their cause from its utter hopelessness. There was enough loyal enthusiasm to show that although we have borrowed omnibuses, plays, *bals masqués*, phrases, and cemeteries from the French, we have not yet copied their barricades, nor are we likely to do so.

The three first acts only of "Henry the Eighth," and Colman's "Jealous Wife," compressed into the same number, were the entertainments.

Criticism is not expected on an occasion of this kind; a record of the event is all that is looked for; at the same time the capabilities of the various performers are well known. Mr. Macready was assisted by Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Nisbett, Miss Cushman, and Miss Jane Mordaunt; Mr. Phelps, Mr. Compton, Mr. Leigh Murray, and other ladies and gentlemen of position in the dramatic world; and the whole of the entertainments passed off with great *éclat*. At the conclusion of the performance the National Anthem was again played, and, during this, her Majesty, with her *suite*, left the theatre. Mr. Macready had to re-appear in answer to the unanimous demand of the audience, and a call was also raised for Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps.

Two yeomen of the guard were on duty on the stage, and the Life Guards were in Russell-street throughout the evening, according to custom.

Our Artist has portrayed Mr Macready in his fine impersonation of *Wolsey*. The scene is the second in the third act, in which the *King*, after upbraiding the *Cardinal*, and sarcastically commending him for his loyalty and devotedness, as far at least, as lip-service goes, hands him some papers for the first time, withers him with his royal frown, and then retires followed by the assembled lords. *Wolsey*, aghast at this change, says,

> "What should this mean?
> What sudden anger 's this? How have I reap'd it?
> He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
> Leap'd from his eyes."

CHATEAUBRIAND.

M. LE VICOMTE DE CHATEAUBRIAND, whose recent death we announce, held for many years a conspicuous station among the celebrated men of France, being distinguished alike for the brilliancy, the scope, and the versatility of his talents. He

THE LATE VICOMTE DE CHATEAUBRIAND.

is known to the world as minister, diplomatist, orator, poet, traveller, theologian, novelist, and pamphleteer. In each of these various capacities he has appeared before the public; and if he has not always commanded admiration and respect, he has at least secured the attention of both his hearers and readers. Though all the productions of his pen, and his complete works, fill twenty-eight volumes, we find but little change of tone and feeling, notwithstanding the great variety of style and subject. It is still Chateaubriand, the rash, the ardent, the eloquent, the imaginative.

According to the "Dictionnaire Véridique," M. de Chateaubriand is descended from the ancient sovereign house of Bretagne, from Briant, fourth son of Eudo, Comte de Penthièvre, second son of Geoffrey Duc de Bretagne, by Bavoise de Normandie. This house of Bretagne were also Dukes of Richmond in England.

Francois-Auguste Vicomte de Chateaubriand was born at Combourg, near Fougères, in Brittany, in 1769, the youngest of ten children. The subjects to which his early attention was directed were theology and naval affairs, studies

ENCAMPMENT ON KERSALL MOOR, NEAR MANCHESTER.

which gave some colour to his after life, and the influence of which was perceptible in his writings.

Like most of the then young F each nobles, he entered the army at an early age, but quitted it at the commencement of the Revolution. His love of liberty led him to America, where the wild grandeur of the scenes, the manners of the rude inhabitants of the boundless forests, made a deep impression on his vivid imagination, as to this all his future writings with the enthusiasm they inspired bear testimony. After his return to France he married [illegible] XVI., at Versailles, and from that unhappy period he devoted himself with all the chivalric ardour of his temperament to the cause of Royalty. He attended [illegible] he surrounded at Thionville, by the bursting of a bomb-shell. [illegible] d, in straitened circumstances, and in sickness, passed his time in [illegible] labour; and in 1797 published his "Essay on Ancient and Modern Revolutions." In the meantime his mother and one of her sisters had died in the prison where they were confined. His eldest brother had emigrated to England, where, besides his "Essai sur les Révolutions" [illegible] he compiled a [illegible] ns of Christianity," "Les prose poems [illegible] he called, of "Atala," "René," and "Les Natchez" [illegible] parts of one [illegible] to two former being indeed episodes detached from the latter, and published separately. [illegible] t, trusting alike of savage life in the [illegible]

[illegible] ner writings of M de Chateaubriand had excited great attention, [illegible] ne, who felt the value of its talents, was anxious to engage them in the [illegible] after the signature of the [illegible] commanded Chateaubriand to the Embassy to Rome [illegible] ceived, however, with the instructions he [illegible] ived from Paris, and not pleased with the [illegible] ords conduct of the Cardinal, he resigned his appointment and returned to France. After the lapse of a year Bonaparte arrived in Italy on his way to Paris. Monsieur Pozzo di Borgo, the Russian minister, who entertained the opinions of M de Chateaubriand condemned in the services of [illegible] who executed so fatal a deed, so that [illegible] ons on which he heard of this act, he resigned his appointment [illegible] ession was known to all, and there was danger in taking so [illegible] But Chateaubriand [illegible] t having [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

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THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT YORK.

THE CATTLE AND IMPLEMENT SHEDS.

(Continued from page 30.)

tudes who lined the streets, and the fair ladies who filled the windows, testified by every means in their power the joy which the presence of the Prince Consort inspired. The carriage conveyed him at a slow pace through the city to the Judge's lodgings, which had been taken as a temporary abode for his Royal Highness. Here the Lord Mayor and Corporation presented to the Prince a loyal address, to which his Royal Highness's reply was:—

"I have to thank you for your dutiful address, and to assure you of the pleasure [illegible] many [illegible] from [illegible] In [illegible] at which [illegible] been [illegible] the Right Hon. Lord [illegible] drawn, the Chairman addressed the meeting, stating that two toasts only would be given—first, "The Queen;" second, "His Royal Highness, and the rest of the Royal Family."

Her Majesty's health was received, as is usual on all occasions, by tremendous applause; and the toast of his Royal Highness Prince Albert called forth similar enthusiasm.

Prince Albert, in reply, acknowledged with gratitude the manner in which his health had been received, adding, that he felt exceeding pleasure in joining the farmers of England and [illegible] and a convivial [illegible] a paper).

The healths of the successful candidates were then drunk, for which the Duke of Rutland returned thanks, and expressed his delight in mixing with the yeomen of England.

At ten o'clock the company separated; and in the evening a Grand Ball was given by G. Hudson, Esq., at which Prince Albert was present.

We have this week engraved the Council Dinner, which, being given in the Guildhall, presents a mere picture [illegible] character of such festal meetings.

[illegible] and spires. On the left hand of the picture, through the trees, beside the New-walk, is seen the spire of All Saints' Church and a portion of Ouse Bridge.

THE COUNCIL DINNER OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, IN THE GUILDHALL, YORK.

London: Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1848.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 327.—Vol. XIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1848. [Sixpence.

EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION.

With a rapidly-increasing population—a trade augmenting at a slower ratio than the number of mouths to be fed—and with the prospect before us that other civilised nations, who cannot now compete with us in commerce or manufactures, will, at no distant period, be enabled to do so, the question of the subsistence of our people becomes of the utmost urgency. As a people, it may be truly said of us that we are pre-eminent among the nations of the earth. Our spirit rules the world. Our wisdom enters into the composition of the every-day life of half the globe. Our physical as well as intellectual presence is manifest in every climate under the sun. Our sailing ships and steam-vessels cover the seas and rivers. Wherever we conquer, we civilise and refine. Our arms, our arts, our literature are illustrious among the nations. We are a rich, a powerful, an intelligent, and a religious people. No place is too remote for our enterprise or our curiosity. We have an insatiable energy, which is of the utmost value to the world. We have spread ourselves over all regions. We have peopled North America, civilised India, taken possession of Australia, and scattered the Anglo-Saxon name and fame, language and literature, religion and laws, ideas and habits, over the fairest portions of the globe. Yet, with all this, we maintain in unproductive idleness no less a number than one million and a half of paupers. We hear the cry of distress raised at our

INSURGENT PRISONERS AT PARIS, RECEIVING RELIEF FROM THEIR FAMILIES.—DRAWN BY GAVARNI.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

own doors, and have no relief to propose but the compulsory charity of a poor-law. We have magnificent colonies, that only require labour to be customers for our goods, and aids instead of encumbrances to us; yet we have hitherto devised no plan by which the surplus of the home population shall be drafted to the rich pastures and fertile fields of Canada, the Cape, Australia, or New Zealand. We find, indeed, that the process of emigration goes on, and that a portion of the people, with youth and vigour in their veins, and hope in their hearts, manage to shake from their feet the dust of their native land, and make for themselves new homes beyond the sea. But though many go, a superabundance of population still remains behind; and our colonies complain that, for want of labour, their riches remain undeveloped, and their finest territories uncultivated and untrodden. The stream of emigration is but an occasional runnel. To be of due service to ourselves and to our colonies, it should be a great and daily flowing river. The problem is, how to make it so?

Among barbarous and semi-civilised nations, the expulsion of the surplus population was a matter conducted upon a great scale, and according to well-recognised principles. Among civilised nations, with a surplus such as ours, the task is one of the utmost difficulty. Were we annually to send off, by their own consent, two hundred thousand men and their families, we should not very greatly diminish the pressure of population upon those that remained behind; and the cost of such an emigration would be so enormous that no government could venture to propose it; or proposing it, indulge in the hope that the legislature would sanction it. The fatality of the case seems to be that we can neither afford to allow things to remain as they are in this respect, nor to adopt a remedy as extensive as the emergency. Yet every one who has devoted attention to the subject, or who exercises the commonest observation upon the state of the country and of the world, or understands even the elements of political and economic science, confesses that emigration, as far as it goes, is a real remedy for our social evils; and that colonisation might be made a remedy still more efficient if we could afford its cost, or carry it on upon a scale commensurate with the distresses of the home country and the necessities of its colonial empire.

In the meantime, the question excites attention. Until some effectual scheme of colonisation be devised, every attempt made to facilitate emigration is a national advantage, and every public discussion of the subject tends to the relief of the labour-market at home, and to the erection of new labour-markets in countries that may yet rival our own in wealth and intelligence, and perhaps surpass it in happiness. Our Government has been accused of inattention to this great subject, and not without reason. It has, doubtless, not done all it might have done; but now that the leading men of all political parties are becoming convinced of the paramount importance of the question, there is reason to hope that it will take firm hold upon the public mind, and that, sooner or later, society will recognise the truth that it is not only better, but much cheaper, to send out armies of industrious colonists to the north, south, east, and west, than to maintain armies of idle paupers at home; and that it is folly to allow an enormous population to grow up around us, without debating the mighty question how that population is to be made a blessing to us, instead of a curse.

But our Government, though it has not devoted all the attention to this matter which its urgency demands, has not wholly lost sight of it. For years past it has published annually, in a convenient form and as a cheap rate, an epitome of all the information requisite to guide the volunteer to the place of his destination; and the following summary of the contents of its last-published manual, given by a daily contemporary, will show the value of its labours in this respect. In the space of twenty-four pages it gives, says our contemporary, quite a profusion of facts, most methodically arranged, on the following topics:—The names, addresses, and duties of the Government emigration agents; cost of passage for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers from some of the principal ports of the United Kingdom to all the British colonies; the demand for labour in the several colonies; the prices of agricultural produce, farming stock, provisions, and clothing, down to the smallest items of household consumption; wages per annum, per month, per week, and per day, of every trade, employment, and domestic service; the prices and other conditions under which the Crown land may be procured in all the colonies; the privileges to military and naval officers settling there; the expenses of clearing and the public charges on land in the North American colonies and New Zealand; the colonies to which *free passages* are granted, and the regulations on the election of labourers in the several cases; rules for remitting money to assist emigrants; numerous useful hints to emigrants bound for the North American colonies, as to their contract tickets, means of subsistence, and further transport after arrival, tools, proper time to arrive in the colony, length of the passage, tax on emigrants, wages to be accepted, route to West Canada, and expense of a log hut; corresponding hints applicable to the Australian colonies; and, lastly, various official notices, such as the victualling scale for emigrant ships, certain exemptions from duty, advice to parties abroad wishing to pay the passage of their friends here, and abstracts of the Passenger Acts for the regulation of North American passenger ships.

All this is useful; and, if the Government would but go a step further, and not content itself with printing such a document, would employ its Poor-Law, Factory, and School Inspectors, as well as its other agents and servants throughout the country, in making known to the labouring classes generally the value, in this cheap and accessible form, of so vast a body of information, voluntary emigration would receive an impetus that could not fail to be of service to the intending emigrants themselves, and to the country generally.

An interesting episode in this great question has recently been detailed, and the country will be glad to learn further particulars, in order that it may gather from them some data as to the probable cost of similar emigration upon a more compendious scale. Our readers will remember that shortly after the French Revolution of the 24th of February, a large body of English workmen were forcibly expelled from France by the absurd and disgraceful jealousy of the French populace. The ultimate fate of these workmen remained unknown to the public generally until within the last few days, when the story was recorded by a daily contemporary. It appeared that the artisans expelled from France were chiefly natives of Nottingham and its vicinity, who, some years ago, had settled at Calais, Lisle, and St. Quentin, and there established themselves in the manufactures of those places. In consequence of the Revolution their trade became paralysed, and hundreds of them found themselves not only thrown entirely out of the means of subsistence by the stoppage of the trade, but exposed to the fury of the exasperated populace of Lisle, St. Quentin, and other places. Seeing no hope for themselves in France, they debated what course to pursue. They made inquiries, in the first place, as to the state of trade at Nottingham and in other parts of England. A majority of them were satisfied that nothing except personal safety was to be gained by returning to England. They then assembled at the Hôtel de Ville, at Calais, and appointed a Committee to manage their case. The Committee interested the British Consul, the British Chaplain, and two or three influential British residents at Calais, in their proceedings, [illegible] by a deputation the workmen might address to [illegible]. On the 21st of March the following memorial, signed by the Committee, was according[illegible] forwarded to Viscount Palmerston:—

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

In accordance with the sentiments unanimously expressed at a meeting of the English workmen, convened for that purpose in the English church at St Pierre lès Calais, on this day, March 21, 1848, the following memorial is respectfully presented to your Lordships. The object of your memorialists is to direct your attention to the singular and painful circumstances in which they are placed by the changes which have been effected in the government of this country. The present state of money affairs in that country, added to the entire want of confidence in the future, has reduced trade in every department to a perfect stand, and consequently left your memorialists without the means of obtaining a livelihood for themselves and families; it is, also, with extreme regret they feel it their duty to inform your Lordships that recent events have called forth feelings of a hostile character [illegible] towards the English, which we Lopel had long ceased to exist, thus rendering our position one of both insecurity and destitution. We, therefore, implore you, as the rulers of the country which gave us birth, to take our case into your serious and immediate consideration. Gloomy as are our prospects here, we feel convinced that our return to England would present no brighter picture, as from the paralysed state of trade there, it holds out not the slightest hope of our obtaining employment. If, therefore, we return to England, it will be with the certain prospect of becoming a burden to our countrymen, and inmates of the already too over-crowded workhouses. Having, therefore, put you in possession of the above facts, we take the liberty of suggesting the following plan, by which you can render an effectual and permanent relief. The scheme we propose is emigration to one of the British colonies (South Australia preferred), where workmen are scarce and labour wanted, our experience here having shown us the great advantage they possess who live under the protection of the British government. We, your memorialists, pledge ourselves to be men of good moral character and industrious habits, in the full possession of health and strength, and men whose feelings revolt at the idea of becoming a burden to their native land. If, therefore, you can provide us with the means of free emigration, we shall cheerfully and gratefully accept them; but if, unfortunately, it is not in your power to grant our request on these conditions, we are quite willing to enter into an engagement to refund a part or whole of the expense incurred, after our arrival, in any way which you, in your discretion, may think fit. Should the prayer of your memorialists be granted, you will confer a benefit upon a body of men who will in after-life look back with heartfelt gratitude to those who now rule the destinies of their native land.

Signed on behalf of the meeting.

Before this document was received at the Foreign Office, a committee of noblemen and gentlemen had been formed in London to devise means for the relief of the English workmen expelled from France. Lord Palmerston forwarded it to that committee, with a notification that the Government would be glad to co-operate with them in the task of relieving the workmen in the manner they had themselves proposed. The result was that an emissary was despatched to Calais, and afterwards to Nottingham; and that a subscription of £600 was raised in the last-mentioned town to assist the intended emigrants. Arrangements were then made with the Emigration Board. The British Consul at Calais devoted his entire leisure to the duty of preparing them for their voyage. Local committees, to provide for outfits, were formed by the British residents at Calais and Boulogne. Steamers were sent by the Government to bring the people to the Thames; and since April between 800 and 900 of these emigrants have been despatched from the Thames to Sydney, Port Philip, and to Adelaide.

It seems to us that all the parties in this interesting history deserve praise; but the workmen most of all. It also seems to us that we have, in this case, a glimpse of the true course to be pursued both in Emigration and Colonisation. Those who bear the heavy burden of poor-rates should consider whether they cannot hold out inducements to the swarm of able-bodied paupers that vainly demand employment in this country, but do not vainly demand food, to emigrate voluntarily to Australia or Canada. To banish the pauper against his consent, because he is a pauper—even with a good end in view as the object of his banishment—would be a tyranny that would be scouted by all classes in this country; but to show the pauper the good he may do himself by voluntary emigration, and to give him pecuniary assistance for that object, would not only be wise and generous to the pauper, but politic in those who pay poor-rates. To convert a dependent and demoralised pauper into an independent and honest labourer, is a task worthy of all praise. It is the task which must be accomplished, not alone for these 900 men of Nottingham, but for many thousands annually of the people of this country, if we intend to grapple, in reality, with the most interesting, as well as the most difficult, question of the age. We shall, doubtless, be enabled, at some future period, to calculate the exact cost of the experiment alluded to. The overburdened parishes of England may then, with the aid of the Government, be enabled to judge whether the experiment can be carried on to a larger extent.

INSURGENT PRISONERS IN PARIS RECEIVING RELIEF FROM THEIR FAMILIES.

Nor these the female fiends, who, sword in hand,
Stood on the Barricades of "Red" July.
And scatter'd murder o'er the bleeding land—
Not these the frenzy-fired, who raised the cry
Of death and pillage, and with furious wrath
Committed deeds, too hideous for a name.
No, they were few; and upon Mercy's path
Crowds of good women blush'd to hear their shame.
Woman *may* err—woman *may* give her mind
To evil thoughts, and lose her pure estate;
But for one woman who affronts her kind
By wicked passions and remorseless hate,
A thousand make amends in age and youth,
By heavenly Pity, by sweet Sympathy;—
By patient laboring Truth,
By love, supremest in adversity.
Theirs is the task to succour the distress'd,
To feed the hungry, to console the sad;
To pour the balm upon the wounded breast,
And find dear Pity ever for the bad.
Blessings on Women! In the darkest day
Their love shines brightest. In the perilous hour
Their weak hands glow with strength our feuds to stay.
Blessings upon them! and when Wrath would show
Its condemnation on the few that err'd,
Let it be calm, and cease the world to vex;
And for the good to admiration stir'd,
Forgive them all, and bless their gentler sex.

C. M.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SQUADRON OF EXERCISE. The *St. Vincent*, 120 guns; *Prince Regent*, 92; *Bellerophon*, 80; *Blenheim*, ... *Amphion*, 34; *Tweed*, 16; *Pilot*, 12; *Erolc*, 16; *Ardent*, 10, and *Racer*, 12, were off Portland at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, making westward.

THE *Hermes* steam sloop, navigated by C. Bolton, Esq., the second master attendant of Portsmouth Dockyard, left that harbour on Monday night for the Tyne, to ship and navigate her Majesty's new screw frigate *Dauntless*, of 24 guns, to Portsmouth. The *Hermes* embarked the extra men who assisted in navigating the *Columbia*, 90-gun ship, to Portland.

INVALID DEPOT.—One thousand seven hundred and thirty-two invalids, waiting their final discharge from their respective regiments, are now at Chatham, where their clothing will be delivered by Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, for the purpose of being placed on the pension list. That Board granted pensions to near 5000 men during the year 1847.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Sunday morning a sermon, on behalf of the funds of King's College Hospital, was preached by the Rev. Henry Howarth, B.A., at the church of St. Clement Danes, Strand. A very eloquent appeal was made, and at the conclusion of Divine service a liberal collection was made in aid of the hospital.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The eighteenth annual meeting of members of the Association will [illegible] at Swansea on Wednesday, the 9th of August. The most active preparations are making in that town under the auspices of the mayor, and a liberal subscription has been entered into for defraying the expenses of receiving the association in a fitting manner.

THE Emigration Commission on Tuesday last appointed a vessel to be despatched from Deptford on the 31st of August, with 400 emigrants, to Twofold Bay, New South Wales. On the 25th of August, a like number will be despatched for Adelaide, south Australia, making a total of 1400 emigrants, exclusive of children, to leave London during the ensuing month.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Paris continues tranquil, as far as such a state is consistent with the periodical recurrence of vague apprehensions of danger from the dreaded *ouvriers*. On Friday, the 14th (the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile), these fears of violence had assumed such gravity, that the troops of the line and National Guards were held in readiness to act; but the day passed over without any disturbance occurring. Open insurrection, therefore, was not feared; secret plots and conspiracies were what was apprehended.

Attempts at assassination still continued. The night sentinels forming the outposts of the camps and the detached forts were frequently fired at, and sometimes killed. A soldier was thus killed at the camp of St. Maur.

Within the last fortnight the emigration of people from Paris has assumed formidable dimensions. All the *employés* in the passport offices have been insufficient to discharge the requisite duties. At the Prefecture of Police there has been daily a *queue* of several hundred yards in length.

The severity of martial law was much relaxed in Paris, but the utmost vigilance was exercised at the barriers in searching all carriages suspected or capable of containing arms and ammunition. No day passed without the detection of attempts to convey ball cartridges to the insurgents still concealed in the environs of the capital. In the interior of Paris the authorities were devising and enforcing measures for preventing the misuse of the ammunition supplied to the National Guards. In short, although there was an apparent revival of confidence, the Government was unremittingly watchful and active in its efforts to ensure the public safety.

The Committees of the National Assembly have advanced considerably the examination of the proposed constitution during the last week. Three committees have concluded their labours, and four have appointed their delegates to the commission on the constitution.

In the present state, M. Prudhon (of Communist notoriety) proposed in the National Assembly that all proprietors of house or landed property be deprived of one-third of the income arising therefrom, and that the produce of that confiscation should be divided between the State and the occupying tenants. This strange proposition was, instead of being instantly scouted, as strangely referred for consideration to a committee, that of finance. Being called upon by the committee to explain the spirit of his proposition in formal terms, M. Prudhon expressed himself in nearly the following words: "I am neither a Communist nor a Socialist. I am opposed to a progressive scale of taxation. I believe, however, that property will suffer the fate of Christianity, which is wearing out, and will wear out. It has not more than a certain time to last—perhaps three hundred years. I wish to accelerate the demise of property, but I do not wish to effect it without its life all at once. It is for that reason that I take only one-third of its income, without prejudice to what I shall propose subsequently."

No member of the committee having supported M. Prudhon's proposition, M. Garnier-Pagès moved that the reporter be appointed to recommend its rejection by the National Assembly. Several members, and amongst them M. Thiers, declared, however, that the question having been raised, it ought to be fully discussed. It was accordingly resolved that the proposition brought forward by M. Prudhon should be thoroughly discussed, and that it was expedient that all those anti-social doctrines, which are sought to be propagated by all possible means amongst the mass of the population, should be publicly discussed, because, being calculated to maintain ideas the most insensate, and the most subversive of all order and security in the minds of the people, it was imperative that their falsehood and their atrocity be demonstrated.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday morning published a decree for the loan of 150,000,000 of francs from the Bank of France, and the treaty on which it is founded, by which the minister is authorised to contract such loan, and as security to transfer to the Bank 75,000,000 of stock from the sinking fund, and to sell to the Bank certain forests of the state for the remaining 75 millions. The loan is to be advanced thus: 75 millions in 1848, and 75 millions in 1849. The amount payable in 1848 to be paid in equal thirds in July, August, and September, and that of 1849 at the rate of twenty-five millions a month from 1st of January. If the resale of the forests by the Bank produces a loss, the Treasury is to reimburse it, if a profit, the amount of profit is to be paid to the Treasury, the Bank merely taking the sale as a security for its advance. The rate of interest is fixed at 4 per cent. The loan of the seventy-five millions made on the security of the sinking fund to be repaid in 1850, and the other seventy-five millions by sales of the forests.

The table of the receipts of indirect taxes for the first six months of the present year has also been published, and shows a decrease of 61,818,000f. Compared with 1847 there is a decrease of 97,595,000f.

The following decree, signed by General Cavaignac, President of the Council of Ministers, appeared on Monday:—

"FRENCH REPUBLIC.
"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.
"In the name of the French People.

"The President of the Council of Ministers, charged with the Executive Government, after having consulted the Council, decrees—

"Citizen Marie is appointed Minister of Justice in place of Citizen Bethmont, whose state of health does not permit him to continue his labours, and whose resignation has been accepted. Citizen Bastide, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, in place of General Bedeau, who cannot perform his functions, in consequence of wounds received in the days of June, and whose resignation has been accepted. Captain Vaudrey, of the Staff, is appointed Minister of Marine, in place of Citizen Bastide, appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"The Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present decree.

"The President of the Council of Ministers charged with the Executive Government, "E. CAVAIGNAC.

"Paris, July 17." "GODDCHAUX, the Minister of Finance.

The disarming of the National Guard of Lyons (which is to be immediately reorganised) was proceeding without opposition. Grape had been attached to some of the muskets surrendered, as a sign of mourning; and many of the National Guards, who would not themselves surrender their arms, sent them to the Mayor by their wives or children. The Minister of War received, on Sunday afternoon, the following telegraphic despatch from the General commanding at Lyons:—"The number of arms, distributed or plundered since February, consisted of 35,404 muskets and 1160 carbines; 32,861 muskets and 634 carbines have been recovered, and I trust that we shall succeed in effecting a complete disarmament."

In order as much as possible to extend employment to the well-disposed operatives in Paris, the Minister of Public Works has resolved that the two millions of francs (£80,000) voted by the National Assembly for supplying the *matériel* for working the railroad from Versailles to Chartres, which is shortly to be opened, shall be expended among the manufacturers of the capital and the suburbs who have received orders. Applications for locomotives and tenders, the carriages, waggons, and trucks. It is expected that these orders will give employment to a number of operatives who are now existing on an allowance from the Government, in many cases insufficient for the support of their families.

On Monday the Finance Committee took into consideration the proposition of M. Prudhon with respect to landlords and tenants.

M. Thiers declared that the whole proposition was a most fallacious and perfidious one. It was a flagrant injustice and spoliation.

M. Thiers was appointed to draw up the report of the committee on the proposition.

The following is a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in each battalion of the Garde Mobile:—1st battalion, 6 killed, including the captain, 16 wounded, 27 missing; 2nd battalion, 6 killed, 6 wounded, 9 missing; among the wounded are Commandant Cary and Captain-Adjutant-Major Harnard, the wound of the latter causes the gangrene to set in. 3rd battalion, no killed, no wounded, 22 missing; this battalion was but little engaged. 4th battalion, 4 killed, 26 wounded, 15 missing; the Commandant, M. Tiunot, is among the wounded. 5th battalion, 9 killed, 46 wounded, 6 missing; 6th battalion, stationed at Rouen, had only a detachment at Paris, 2 wounded; 7th battalion, 6 killed, 54 wounded, 4 missing; several of the wounded underwent amputation, and some subsequently died. 8th battalion, 4 killed, [illegible] an officer severely wounded. 9th battalion, six killed, twenty-four wounded, fourteen missing; 10th battalion, three killed, ten wounded, five missing; 11th battalion, 3 killed, 4 wounded, 15 missing; 12th battalion, 10 killed, 39 wounded; the chef de bataillon, 2 lieutenants, and a sub-lieutenant are among the wounded. 13th battalion, 11 killed, 56 wounded; a chef de bataillon, a lieutenant, among the wounded 2 captains, 3 lieutenants. 14th battalion, 3 killed, 17 wounded, 22 missing; 15th battalion, 4 killed, 19 wounded, 1 missing; 16th battalion, not known; the Commandant Cippoline and Captain-Adjutant-Major Farey, of the 8th regiment, were killed at the taking of the barricades. 17th battalion, 6 killed, 14 wounded; 18th battalion, not exactly known; 19th battalion, 6 killed, 32 wounded, 3 missing; 20th battalion, 14 killed, 38 wounded—among the killed were 3 captains and 1 lieutenant; among the wounded the chef de bataillon and 2 lieutenants; 21st battalion, 5 killed, 19 wounded, 10 missing; 22nd battalion, 4 killed, 25 wounded, 10 missing—among the killed 1 lieutenant, among the wounded 2 captains, 3 lieutenants. 24th battalion, 2 killed, 13 wounded, 16 missing; 24th battalion, 8 killed, 30 wounded, 7 missing."

The reorganisation of the municipality of Paris, which has just been effected by a decree of General Cavaignac, terminates the career of M. Armand Marrast as Mayor of Paris. The municipality is restored to the organisation it had before the Revolution of February. The Prefecture of the Seine, which was abolished, is re-established, and M. Trouver-Chauvel, late Prefect of Police, appointed to the office. M. Dacoux is named Prefect of Police, and M. O'Reilly (formerly a political convict) appointed Chief Secretary.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

[illegible] there was but one case of no particular interest the announcement of an Inspector-General of the Fisheries, at a salary of 9,000f., was carried by a majority of 22, and the Bill proposed by the Minister of the Interior was adopted in its *ensemble*.

The Bill granting 300,000*l.* as an encouragement to the fine arts and *belles lettres* was adopted without discussion.

The discussion on the Bill for erecting a monument to the late Archbishop of Paris was opened by the President, who read a letter from the clergy of Paris, thanking the Assembly for the marks of sympathy which it had manifested towards the late lamented pastor, and requesting to have the statue erected in the cathedral of Notre Dame.

After some observations from MM. Babaud Larivière, Coquerel, Bousquet, and M. [illegible], who concluded his speech by observing that [illegible] manifestation an indication of public disposition to conciliation was to erect the monument on the very spot where the Archbishop was mortally wounded, and inscribe thereon the words "In France all citizens [illegible]," the general discussion was declared closed; and when the articles had been brought forward, M. Delongrais proposed to substitute the words—"In the Cathedral of Notre Dame" for "in the Pantheon."

This amendment was adopted almost unanimously, as were also all the articles.

A short discussion arose as to the cost of the monument, when, on the proposition of the Minister of the Interior, a sum of 50,000 francs was voted out of the budget of 1848.

TUESDAY. The discussion on the question of rendering education in military schools gratuitous, which occupied the Assembly to-day, assumed a most tumultuous character; the President was twice obliged to suspend the sitting. At last, the Minister of War proposed that the measure, which was to take effect on the 1st October [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

GRAND FETE CHAMPETRE AT CHARLTON HOUSE, IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY.—THE PROCESSION TO THE TOURNAMENT.

GRAND FETE CHAMPETRE AT CHARLTON HOUSE.

On Friday last, this fine ancestral seat was the scene of a picturesque *fete*, given in aid of the funds of the Royal Kent Dispensary. Charlton is just the domain for such an entertainment; and the motive of its truly noble and benevolent owner, Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, in placing his grounds at the disposal of the Charity, cannot be too highly commended. Three years since, the excellent Baronet gave up his estate for a similar purpose: the result replenished the treasury of the Dispensary; and the proceeds of this year's festival must be alike cheering. It presented, moreover, novel features of attraction, so as to enable us to illustrate the gay scenes.

The Lodge gates were opened at twelve o'clock, and the *fete* commenced at one. We have not space to enumerate the amusements, but must glance at a few of them. Music, of course, formed a prominent feature; and there were provided the Royal Artillery Band, the Royal Marine Band, and the brass band of the Royal Sappers and Miners. In the course of the afternoon was given a concert by the Chorus Singers of Her Majesty's theatre, under the superintendence of M. Maretzek; and they sang glees and madrigals, and other songs of the olden time, with beautiful effect. Then Mr. Sedgwick's concertina quartett party discoursed their soft music; and a party of singers in Pyrenean costumes sang some characteristic melodies; and Herr Von Joel, the German *sojjour*, and his son, commenced a sort of rivalry with "the pretty warbling choir" in the leafy orchestras of Charlton.

The Park and Grounds were also appropriated very ingeniously to a chivalric display, got up by Mr. Batty and his *troupe*, with his stud of horses, ponies, camels, &c., who must really have enjoyed their emancipation from the heat and gas-light of Astley's Amphitheatre.

At about two o'clock there was a grand Historical Procession of the whole of Batty's Company and Stud, in the following order:—

Advanced Military Guard, eight deep.
Band of the Royal Sappers and Miners.
Two Trumpeters on Horseback.
TWO LADIES ON HORSEBACK.
Two Banner Men
Two Knights en Caparisoned Horses, Earl of OXFORD and Earl of SURREY.
Two Banner Men
LADIES ON HORSEBACK
Banner Men on Horses
Royal Artillery Band.
Two Court Fools, in ancient party-coloured dresses—one seated on a diminutive pony, the other on an ass.
DANCING GIRLS, dressed in character, with baskets of flowers; and advancing in figured movements, under the direction of a ballet-master
THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
Seated on a milk-white steed, dressed in a costume of purple velvet, brilliantly embossed, and wearing a crown; Her Majesty was shaded by a silken canopy, borne by four pedestrian attendants, and accompanied by Ladies of Honour on horseback, and Court Pages.
TWO LADIES ON HORSEBACK
Two Knights, Earl PERCY and Lord STANLEY.
Two Banner Men on Horseback.
Royal Marine Band
TWO LADIES ON HORSEBACK
A CAMEL, caparisoned in the style of the Desert bearing an Egyptian, in Eastern costume.
Two Banner Men on Horseback
Two Knights armed cap-a-pie [illegible] and RATCLIFFE
Two Banner Men on Horseback
TWO LADIES ON HORSEBACK
Four Mounted Foresters.
Two Banner Men
FIGURATIVE CAR, drawn by four beautiful cream-coloured ponies, sustaining in the centre (living figures) Britannia, supported by the Four Seasons.
Four Pages
Two Banner Men on Horseback
Two Knights on Horseback.
Mounted Knights, and attendant Banner Men.

Thus, the pageant advanced across the lawn, in front of the fine old mansion, to "the lists" in the Park, where gallant knights charged each other, were by turns unhorsed, and returned to the fray, thus converting Charlton into a "Field of Cloth of Gold." Our Artist has portrayed this pair of picturesque scenes—the Procession and the Tournament.

Then followed a series of Scenes of the Circle, including some clever equestrian feats by Batty's *artistes*, besides triumphs of equitation and strength, dancing on the tight-rope, &c. But the most characteristic display was an equestrian pageant by eight horses, with their dames and cavaliers in costumes of the *moyen age*, who thus danced quadrilles with astonishing grace.

And thus the gay round of pastimes, not forgetting some taking imitations of old English sports, was kept up till seven o'clock, when the *fete* closed

There could not have been fewer than 12,000 visitors during the day, so that we conclude the proceeds to be a considerable addition to the Dispensary funds.

There was one omission, the cause of which was a very severe affliction. Mr T. Thompson had been advertised to give his "classic marble groupings, or

THE TOURNAMENT IN THE PARK.

THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY'S COSTUME BALL AT HOLDERNESSE HOUSE.—THE SCULPTURE GALLERY.

...ong statues ... he was prevented by an attack of paralysis on the ... preceding the *fête*.

We must add a few words of the original locality, with its "ancient picturesque pile of building," says the pretty "Pictorial Guide to Eltham Palace," "belonging to no pure architectural style, erected by Sir Adam Newton in the reign of James the First. It is perched upon a hill of gradual ascent, and commands the noble prospect of the Thames. It is of red brick, faced here and there with stone, with an open balustrade running round its summit; above this ornamental parapet may be seen straggling groups of clustered chimneys, and two small towers that surmount the projecting wings of the principal front, and agreeably diversify the general outline. The entrance is ornamented in a style both varied and elaborate, which, though displaying great incongruity in its various parts, puts forth strong claims to our approval by reason of its admirable picturesqueness. This would appear to have been the one great aim of the architects of the Elizabethan period. In this centre part we have dwarfish columns and deep bay windows, garnished with heraldic ornaments and grotesque devices, producing great variety of parts, yet leaving no one blank upon which the eye might light and there repose."

The interior has a large manorial hall, with music gallery; a noble staircase; snug wainscoted parlours, and long oak-lined galleries, with antique windows and quaintly-moulded ceilings; and we rejoice to say that Sir Thomas Wilson is a man of taste, to appreciate these older features, and delights in restoring them from the disfigurements of his predecessors.

MARYLEBONE THEATRE.

One Illustration is taken from the second act of Mr. Bayle Bernard's favourite drama "Lucille," one of the best pieces of its class that we have. The scene is from the second act, and introduces *De Vaucour* (Mr. Howe), *Lucille* (Mrs. Keeley), and *Julia* (Miss Mary Keeley).

The appearance of these *artistes*, who commenced the season there on Monday, is a source of great attraction. Mr. Keeley has been playing in Morton's farce of the "Thumping Legacy," and he and his wife in the "Post of Honour," one of the Lyceum successes during their management.

The house has been elegantly fitted up, and is one of the most comfortable theatres in the metropolis.

GRAND FETE AT HOLDERNESSE HOUSE.

One of the most amiable conceits of the present fashionable season is the giving of magnificent *fêtes*, with the excellent motive of benefiting our artisans, by creating an instant demand for manufactures of a very costly character. Such are the Fancy Dress and Costume Balls, of which there has been a greater number this season than we ever remember. The working of the good is simply this:—The distinguished personages who thus throw open their mansions, enjoin that every visitor appear in a fancy or historical costume, the supply of which causes abundant employment in Spitalfields and other seats of manufacture. Milliners, tailors, hosiers, bootmakers, embroiderers, jewellers, cutlers, and a host of other trades are thus set to work, and much indirect good is unquestionably produced by this novel means of giving a stimulus to artistic skill.

On Tuesday evening, the 11th, Holdernesse House, the mansion of the Marquis of Londonderry, in Park-lane, was the scene of one of these magnificent *réunions*, suggested by the recent Spitalfields Ball, the great feature of which entertainment—the Quadrille of the Kings and Queens of England—was arranged by the Marchioness of Londonderry.

Holdernesse House has long been celebrated for these displays of ingenuity and fine taste; but never had the *fête* of Tuesday week been equalled within its beautiful *salons*. The whole of the interior of the mansion was brilliantly decorated for the occasion; and the Sculpture Gallery, wherein the Ball took place, presented a superb scene.

There were about 1000 members of the leading aristocracy present. The ladies and gentlemen engaged in the Quadrille of the Kings and Queens of England were among the earliest arrivals, and assembled in the gallery.

Irrespective of the Quadrille of the Kings and Queens of England, the noble hostess arranged for this especial occasion a Quadrille of the Kings and Queens of France.

Every guest was attired either in fancy dress or uniform. The Marchioness of Londonderry wore a most superb costume, consisting of a petticoat of rich white satin, with deep gold and silver lama; a kirtle, or upper robe, of the finest ermine, embroidered with fleurs-de-lis and gold dragons, and clasped down the sides with broad bands of red velvet, covered with jewels; a train of cloth of gold, lined with white satin, and edged with heavy gold twist; and a broad waistband of magnificent jewels. Her Ladyship's head-dress consisted of an imperial crown of diamonds, emeralds, rubies, turquoises, &c., with long Gothic plaits, equally covered with precious stones. The top of the dress was adorned with a broad chain of jewels, with hanging open sleeves of ermine, looped up with diamonds.

The Marquis of Londonderry was attired in the full uniform of an English general of cavalry, with the hussar jacket.

The dresses generally were of the most *recherché* character. Among the best fancy costumes were those of the Viscountess Villiers, and Captain Willes Johnson, R.N., the latter of whom personated a Chinese mandarin. Not the least interesting in the brilliant throng were the Lord Ernest Vane, youngest son of the Marquis of Londonderry, who personated a page in the costume of the period of Henry VIII.; and the infant Earl of Sunderland, the beautiful child of the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford.

At seven o'clock, the Quadrille of the Kings and Queens of England, headed by four or five of the 2nd Life Guards band playing a slow march, moved from the gallery down the grand staircase to the morning room. This quadrille was followed by that of the Queens of France; and both sets having been duly marshalled, they returned up stairs, and, passing through the suite of saloons, entered the gallery, where dancing was immediately commenced. The effect of this procession was exceedingly good.

After the fancy quadrilles, dancing was commenced by the general company, and the festivities were prolonged until an advanced hour on Wednesday morning.

Some beautiful photographs of the characters in the Quadrille of the Kings and Queens of England, taken from the life by Mr. Beard, jun., were upon the tables in the principal saloon during the evening, and excited much interest.

SCENE FROM "LUCILLE," AT THE MARYLEBONE THEATRE.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE EMIGRATION CAUSE.—On MONDAY, 24th JULY, 1848, and During the Week, will be performed an [illegible] Farce, LAW FOR LADIES. To be followed by MONSIEUR JACQUES. To which will be added THE PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT, and other Entertainments. Principal Characters by Messrs A. Wigan, Leigh Murray, Compton, A. Younge, Mesdames A. Wigan, Leigh Murray, and Miss St. George. Particulars commence at Seven o'Clock. Stalls, 3s; Boxes, 2s 6d; Pit, 1s; Gallery, 6d. Half-price at Nine o Clock.—Stalls, 2s; Boxes, 1s 6d. Boxes, Stalls, Private Boxes, &c. at the Box office, from Eleven till Five, and at all the Libraries.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY. Last six Nights of the Chivalrous Spectacle of MARMION. First Appearance of Mr Batty's highly-trained make-white pulley, yclept Daisy. MONDAY, JULY 24, and Following Evenings, for the Forty-eighth time, the grand Equestrial Spectacle of MARMION, or the Battle of Flodden Field. To be followed by Batty's Incomparable SCENES OF THE ARENA. The Entertainments to conclude on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings with BALLET, or Double Hornpipe, Tuesday, and Saturday with a SACRED PIECE. In consequence of the vast preparations necessary for the new grand Equestrian Dramatic Extravaganza—Spectacle of LADY GODIVA, announced for this evening, it has been unavoidably postponed, but will be produced with great splendour on Monday next. Box-office open from Eleven till five.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. Batty.

CREMORNE. MONDAY, JULY 24. Second Night Ascent of Lieut GALE in the New Balloon, the "Royal Cremorne," with Fireworks from the Car by Mortimer. Brilliant success of the new grand Ballet "Le Diable a Deux" Laurent's Band of Fifty Performers.—Monster Pantaloon for Dancing.—Tyrolean Band.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert.—River Esplanade. Wonderful Performances of the Savant Troupe Brilliant Illumination.—Grand Byzantine Display. [illegible] In addition to the above, on TUESDAY, 25th, the First Grand RIVERSIDE FETE of the Season.—Hudson's Day Ascent and Descent of [illegible] Messrs. Mackayes, showing the principles of Garnerin, Cocking, and Hampe.—Virginian Bear [illegible] ses, with the celebrated Goat Immortelle Extraordinary.—Fireworks at Ten o'clock.—[illegible] Season in the Coffee-room daily.

ROBERT-HOUDIN.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The ROBERT-HOUDIN will continue to [illegible] EVENING, at his Theatre every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings. Doors open at [illegible] Half-past. And a Grand MATINEE PERFORMANCE on WEDNESDAY Morning the 26th, commencing at Half-past 2 o'Clock. The Entertainments will be varied, and each performance includes The Wonderful Orange-tree. The Sultan's Casket. The Fatal Card. Dissolving [illegible] to Fondule Cabalistique, The Cabalistic Clock; The Inexhaustible Bottle, and Conclusion with the Marvellous Egg. Admission to the Morning Performance 5s. Robert-Houdin's now suspended Aequilibrium by atmospheric air, through the entire Theatre. Second Edition, containing [illegible] Stalls, and the Royal Family on Wednesday [illegible] Boxes, Stalls, and Pit, as may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library 39, Old Bond-street.

MDLLE. JENNY LIND'S CONCERT, for the BENEFIT of the HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION.—The [illegible] splished lady [illegible] expressed her desire to give a Morning [illegible] for the Asylum for the Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The Public are respectfully informed that such Concert will take place on [illegible] Wednesday, the 26th inst., at Half-past Two o'clock, at Her Majesty's Theatre, on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at which the highly-talented Artiste will present, as performers in this Concert, the names of Mdlle. Lind [illegible] Lablache, &c. &c. [illegible] Mdlle Lind is one which she has especially reserved [illegible] and which it is [illegible] Lind How," a duet, with [illegible] Lablache, &c. &c. [illegible] ments are [illegible] and are not yet determined, [illegible] ously set forth in the programme, which [illegible] Tickets to the "Con [illegible] Art Journal Office, Motherough [illegible] Mall; between [illegible] Pall Mall will receive immediate [illegible] Tickets for Reserved Seats (numbers [illegible] Letters but Two Guineas [illegible] Seats at the [illegible] [illegible] IN PURSUANCE OF [illegible]

GRAND EVENING CONCERT at No. 40, Belgrave-square. Mrs. HAMPTON has the honour to announce that her SOIREE MUSICALE will take place on MONDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1848, at 8 o'clock precisely, on occasion of C. R. Maas II Talbot, Esq., M.P., on which occasion the Members of the Royal Italian Opera, Her Majesty's Theatre, the following Distinguished Artistes: Mesdames Vaudet-Goetzle, Castellan, Corbari, Tagliana, Tedesco, and Alfredi; Signori Salvi, Roger, Tagliafico, Marini, Ferrari, and Tamburini. In the course of the evening Mrs Hampton will sing a selection of her most admired Irish and English Ballads. Pianoforte, Mr. Mounsey Bartholomew. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. To commence at Nine o'clock. Tickets One Guinea each, to be had of Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street; Messrs. Chappell, Mitchell, Olivier, and Leader, New Bond-street, and of Mrs. Hampton, 59, Bonsmont-street, Portland place.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Natural History of the Electrical Eels illustrated by Galvanic Experiments. Also new and important Experiments in Electricity by Mr. Gassiot, expanding the Phenomena of Thunder-storms and the Dance of Lightning. Popular Lectures by Dr. Ryan on [illegible] Sulphur.—Ancient Effects are exhibited in the new Dissolving Views, from Drawings taken at Chromotrope and Microscope, are shown on the large Disc. Experiments with the Diver and Diving-Bell. New Machinery and Models Described. Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price. The New Cavern, &c.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY IN EUROPE.

THE CHINESE JUNK, "KEYING," manned by a Chinese [illegible] Junk of rank [illegible] [illegible] EAST INDIA DOCKS, adjoining the Brunswick Pier and Railway Terminus, Blackwall. Admission, Two Shillings; children under 12 years of age, One Shilling. (Omnibuses and Cabs from all the Stations of the Blackwall and Eastern Counties Railways. Conveyances by Steamboat every half-hour from Westminster-bridge and Woolwich. Catalogue, obtainable only on board, price 6d. "There is not a more interesting Exhibition in the vicinity of London than the Chinese Junk—one step across the entrance, and you are in the Eastern world.—Globe. Has visited the Thames.—Times.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Visitors [illegible] MONDAY in every week at Sixpence each, on the following [illegible] One Shilling. Children at Sixpence. The Band of the First Life Guards [illegible] Saturday, and the Band of the Scots Fusilier Guards on Monday [illegible]

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS WILL CLOSE, SATURDAY EVE, 29TH INST. The FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS, NOW OPEN, at the GALLERY, PICCADILLY, HALL, next St James's Palace, from 9 o'Clock till Dusk. Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—PARIS.—In addition to the numerous attractions of this Establishment now exhibiting (Day and Evening), a New GRAND PANORAMA of PARIS by MOONLIGHT, is seen from a Balcony suspended over the Gardens of the Palaces, comprising, if 900 square feet, produced under the direction of Mr. William Andrews, and painted by Mr Dawson, from drawings taken expressly in 1846. Open at 1 o'clock, and from Seven till Eleven o'clock. Music from Two till Five, and during the Evening. Admission, 2s.; Children and Schools, Half-price. Governor, [illegible]

MONSTRE CONCERT WEEK.—ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS MONSTRE, the first three Three Years, will take place on MONDAY, JULY 24, 1848, and Every Evening During the [illegible] Week, on a scale of magnificence peculiar to these Gardens. Colossal [illegible] Instrumental Concert; Shakespeare's Birthplace, Aerial Sun-[illegible] and Day by Night. Lurlenrico, Belles of Arragon, [illegible] the most Gorgeous Display of Fireworks ever [illegible] of amusement that although the expense of the [illegible] ing, as it does, attractions unequalled in Europe [illegible]

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 23. Fifth Sunday after Trinity. The Moon enters her last quarter at 2nH. after 11 A M.
MONDAY, 24. The Sun rises at 4h. 13m., and sets at 7h. 57m.
TUESDAY, 25. St James.
WEDNESDAY, [illegible] St. Anne
THURSDAY, 27. Revolution in Paris, 1830
FRIDAY, 28. The length of the day is 15h. 32m., being one hour less in length than on the longest day
SATURDAY [illegible]

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 29.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
0	4	0	48	1	31	2	15	3	0	3	47	4	36
12	27	1	11	1	54	2	38	3	23	4	10	4	59

* During the [illegible] Monday there will be [illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Weekly Purchaser,*" *Liverpool, should have received the large View of Ambergris for a charge, as an impression was given with each copy of our Journal of July 8, 1848.*

"*A. H.*" *York. The "Government Information for Emigrants" is sold by Mr. Rendall, 99, Fleet-street.*

"*A. B.*" *We believe, gutta percha.*

"*Business*" *had better stay on England.*

"*P. P. R.*" *Leeds.—As you have stated the case, "J" has no interest in the property, and is therefore liable for rent, &c.*

"*L. D.*"—*A lake is not of necessity abandoned. The form of the Conway Tubular Bridge is nearly square. See the Engravings of this vast work in No. 330 of our Journal.*

"*A. C.*" *is not bound to abide by the new conditions.*

"*J. B. C.*" *Trowbridge.—Is thanked for the suggestion, though we have not room to send ourselves of it.*

"*E. B. C.*" *Newport-street.—We do not interfere in disputes at cards.*

"*D. T.*" *Leeds.—"Blind Accent of the Sandwich I [illegible]*

"*Pneumatic Office.*"

"*J. P.*" *Dover. The price of covers for our Volumes is the same as heretofore.*

"*A. H. also of the Society of Friends.*"—*The Queen last went to state to Her Majesty's Theatre on June 10, 1841, to see as Malle Linda's Norma.*

"*J. W.*" *Tottenham.—See "A Week in Jersey," by a Lady; published by Bowden, [illegible]*

"[illegible] stion" *should apply to the Secretary to the Club*

"*A. C.*" *"Oliver Twist" is one of Mr. Dickens's earliest and best works.*

"*L. C.*"—*To obtain admission to the Reading Room of the British Museum, apply by letter to Sir Henry Ellis, at the Museum; taking care to refer to two persons of known respectability.*

"*Disconsolate,*" *Gloucester.—St. George's New Roman Catholic Church is open at all hours.*

"*W. B. P.*"—*The large View of Edinburgh is the Frontispiece to Vol. 13.*

"*A. C. R.*," *Exeter.—See the Parliamentary Returns*

"*H. W.*," *near Ipswich, would write to the Secretary to the General Post-Office*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding, price 2s. 6d.*

"*T. C. S.*," *Nelson-square.—The present extreme height of the steeple of St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, from the ground to the ball, is 226 feet. The height of the tower to the top of the parapet is 120 feet; the height of the side walls of the church, 73 feet. (See Britton's "Public Buildings of London.")*

"*Edward.*"—*Medusa is already naturalized as a figure in Bath respecting the irregularity*

"*M. M.*"—*Mademoiselle D'Este married Sir Thomas Wilde on the 13th August, 1844.*

"*H. C.*"—*We still maintain that the proper charge for a change of name is about fifty guineas. If the change involve an exemplification of arms, the cost will be doubled. An application to the Garter King of Arms, "Heralds' office, Doctors' Commons," with a statement of the views of the account furnished to our correspondent, would, we feel assured, have the amount reduced to the correct sum.*

"*Frenchman.*"—*For a foreigner to be completely naturalized an Act of Parliament is necessary, but, by a recent statute, an almost equivalent to naturalization may be conveyed by each elected.*

"*L. B. C.*"—*Possibly, the Chelsea Pensioners or the Artillery.*

"*L. G.*"—*The subject of the Education of the People is one to which we shall return at a future period. The views raised by our correspondent is important; but the feeding of poor children, who may be thereby induced to attend school, is a matter, we think, for voluntary effort alone—not for state interference. We cannot answer our correspondent's inquiry as to the Essays of Count Rumford.*

BINDING VOL. XII. We have caused to be designed and prepared for the binding of this Volume of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS a Design allegorical of the Revolutions of 1848; and it is our intention that the Cover for each future Volume shall bear a design characteristic of its leading contents Our subscribers are particularly requested to specify this in giving orders for the binding of their Volumes.

Now Ready, price Eighteen Shillings, Vol. XII of
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, rich in Illustrations of the Extraordinary Events [illegible] which the [illegible] most complete and valuable ILLUSTRATED CHRONOLOGY [illegible] her with a mass of useful and highly interesting articles on Art, Literature, and Science May be obtained, by order, of all Booksellers, &c., in the Kingdom, as also all the previous Volumes

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1848.

CONTRARY to the anticipations indulged in a few days ago, the state of Ireland is not satisfactory. Agitation has not received its *quietus* by the deportation of Mr. John Mitchel, and the promptitude of the Government in following up its prosecutions against men who by spoken or written incentives to violence have endangered the peace of the country. It appears that an extensive though secret organisation of clubs has pervaded the whole of Roman Catholic Ireland; and that although many persons imagined that the danger had been much exaggerated, the Government formed a juster estimate of its magnitude, and took such measures of precaution and repression as the circumstances warranted. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and Drogheda have been placed by proclamation under the special provisions of the Peace Preservation Act, with the view of enabling the Executive to resort to summary measures for the disarming and arrest of those whom it may have reason to regard as disaffected; and, although the circumstances are not known in detail which have induced the Government to resort to this extreme course, the country may be certain, that, after so many months of patient and energetic forbearance, it has not acted in this instance without sufficient justification.

Among other circumstances upon which the Government appears to have acted are the disturbances that have occurred at the town of Carrick-on-Suir, in Tipperary. In this town, with a population of 10,000, a club of men armed, to resist the Government, amounted to 2000, at the head of whom was the Rev. Mr. Byrne, the Roman Catholic priest. This person marched at the head of the club to a great meeting of physical-force repealers at the mountain of Slievenamon, where he made an incendiary harangue. He was arrested on his return, and lodged in the Brideswell; but a large assemblage of the townspeople, joined by the peasantry of the neighbourhood, collected in the streets, and demanded his instant liberation. The clubs were strong, the police were insufficient to meet their threatened violence; and the state of matters grew so alarming that it was thought advisable, to prevent his forcible rescue, that he should be liberated on the bail of two respectable householders, who appeared in court to answer any charge that might be preferred against him. There was no magistrate present in the town, and the police acted upon their own responsibility.

In addition to this, it appears that Mr. Smith O'Brien, who has long escaped the penalties of the law, and kept his speeches within the limits of safe sedition, has rendered himself amenable to the provisions of the late Act by a speech at Drogheda, and will be forthwith prosecuted against. The Clubs, as an aggregate meeting in Dublin, at which the representatives of thirty of these confederations were present, have passed a series of resolutions, to the effect that the end of their organisation is the overthrow of the power of English legislation, and that, so far from seeking disorder or anarchy, they desire to secure the independence of Ireland, "with the least possible injury to any class." The most favourable circumstance in this present condition of Irish society is, that the priesthood generally condemn the violence of the Clubbist agitators, and that the conduct of such men as the Rev. Mr. Byrne is loudly disapproved by the most esteemed and truly influential of the Roman Catholic Clergy.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has made the usual Ministerial declaration, which is always expected towards the end of July, with regard to the measures to be passed or to be abandoned during the few remaining weeks of the session. The present session has been a long, but certainly not a prolific one, unless mere talk can be considered fruitfulness. It appears that, with the exception of the Bills for the Better Security of the Crown, and for the Repression of Seditious Speaking and Writing in Great Britain and Ireland, the only Ministerial measures that will be passed this session are Lord Morpeth's Health of Towns Bill, very greatly modified; the Bill for the Renewal of Diplomatic Relations with Rome, which has been so altered in committee, that only a third and a half of the original remains; the new modification of the Sugar Duties; some minor matters relating to the New Poor Law; and Lord John Russell's own Bill for preventing corrupt practices in small boroughs. All other measures, including the Repeal of the Navigation Laws, and a swarm of measures relating to Ireland, are to be postponed till next session. Surely the mode in which the business of the House is managed must be wrong, when important measures are postponed for want of time, although, as everybody knows, time is rightly wasted by long debates leading to no issue, and "count-outs" are of weekly occurrence.

"LOOKING INTO THE MIDDLE OF NEXT WEEK."—Under this heading, our facetious, but not always veracious, contemporary *Punch* insinuates, in its publication of this week, that the views of events in Paris and elsewhere, which have appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, have been manufactured in London, "*and that orders are doubtlessly given to the artist to get up a great revolution immediately, with plenty of barricades in it, so that they may be inserted as wanted.*" We can bear a good-natured joke as well as other people, and might, perhaps, be content to let this impertinence pass, as the mere idle breath of a professed jester, were there not an evident desire on the part of the writer to have his insinuation accepted as truth. Our contemporary does us the justice to acknowledge the beauty and excellence of the pictorial embellishments of this journal—an opinion which we are proud to know is shared by the great bulk of the public, as well as by the choicer few whose appreciation is of itself a high reward; but he does not seem to have any idea of the *rapidity* with which our artists can do their work. We shall merely add, as the best reply to the insinuations of *Punch*, or the charges of any other person or journal, that we shall be at all times happy to show the original sketches, as received from Paris or other cities, upon which our artists and engravers have worked, and to afford every information of the authenticity of any and every engraving that appears in the pages of this Journal. *Punch*, and *Punch's* Dog, and *Judy* to boot, may be gratified by the inspection of the originals at our office, at any time he or they may please. We have no desire to boast of our exertions or of our pecuniary outlay in these matters; but we must, in self-defence, affirm, in answer to a charge like this, that we spare neither trouble nor expense to procure the most authentic sketches from the most able and most celebrated artists, both at home and abroad, and that we shall be glad to afford the most satisfactory proofs of this allegation to any one who may doubt it, or to any Subscriber, doubtful or not, who will do us the favour to call at our office for the purpose.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Sackville Canon officiated.

On Monday her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert paid a visit and took luncheon with the Queen Dowager at Bushy Park, and afterwards paid a visit to the Comte and Comtesse de Neuilly, at Claremont. The Queen had a dinner party in the evening at Buckingham Palace.

On Tuesday morning her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, and attended by Major-General Wemyss and Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour, equerries in waiting, drove to the Botanic Gardens, at Kew, where they were received by Sir William Hooker. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness visited the Botanic Museum. His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided in the afternoon at a meeting of the Commission for promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts in the new building, the Palace of Westminster. The Queen, Prince Albert, and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday morning the Queen and Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, Major-Gen. Wemyss, and Lieut.-Col. Seymour. Prince Albert visited and inspected Mr. Cubitt's establishment at Millbank in the forenoon. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, drove in the afternoon in an open carriage-and-four to the Willow-bank, Fulham, to honour with their presence the *fete* in aid of the Ladies' and Washhouses. Prince Albert honoured the performance at the Lyceum Theatre with his presence in the evening.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

COLLEGE OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, PUTNEY.—On Tuesday, the annual distribution of prizes at this valuable institution took place in the hall of the College, in the presence of a numerous and distinguished party of visitors. The meeting was also honoured by the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Bishops of London and Oxford, the Earl of Devon, Lord W. Fitzroy, &c. The proceedings commenced by a general review of the progress of the institution during the past year by the Rev. the Principal, who, after alluding to the advance made by the students, called the attention of the meeting to the plans in progress for improving the College system by the addition of classes of metallurgy and general engineering for Indian officers. On this latter point he dwelt at some length, urging upon those gentlemen present who were connected with the first great advantages to be derived from promoting instruction in civil engineering to officers in both services, civil and military. He then referred to the measures in progress under the Government for improving the condition of our large towns, which would require the services of numerous well-educated, intelligent officers to carry them out efficiently; and he thought it ought to be satisfied that the demand for a practical and scientific education, such as could be obtained at the College, would constantly increase. The prizes were then distributed.

SPITALFIELDS RAGGED SCHOOLS.—On Tuesday evening the third annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of the Dolphin-court Spitalfields Ragged School was held at the British and Foreign Model-room, Spitalfields. The Lord Ashley, M.P., in the chair, supported by Henry Hoare, Esq., J. Robertson, Esq., Dr. King, Rev. J. Allen, and several other gentlemen. The report contained a brief history of the destitution that has existed in this part of the metropolis. During the last winter the wretched state of the children, from want of food, became so painfully apparent, that the committee were compelled to open a room to the extent of 200 meals a week; and about 80 of them, through the assistance of General Bruldshaw and his daughter, who subscribed £12 for the purpose, were supplied with clothes. Amongst the number of children now attending the school, it was found that 50 were without parents, 13 with only stepmothers, 3 the children of convicts, 50 were without beds, 20 without shoes, 30 without caps or bonnets, and 10 entirely without linen. The sum of £100 has been received and acquitted. The children of both sexes provided with the wearing apparel furnished by the assistance of General Bradshaw were introduced, and sang hymns in a very pleasing manner. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting. After a vote of thanks to Lord Ashley, the meeting separated.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The quarterly general meeting of the members of this society was held on Monday at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Lord Robert Grosvenor in the chair. The object of the association is to provide relief for builders, of sixty years of age and upwards, in reduced circumstances, as well as to maintain as annuitants for decayed master builders, their wives and widows. For this purpose a fund has been raised since the preliminary meeting, held exactly a year since; and the amount was greatly augmented by a long list of subscriptions after the dinner on Wednesday. The noble Chairman ably advocated the claims of the Institution to public support; and after the customary loyal toasts had been drunk, prosperity to the institution was drunk with great enthusiasm. Lord Robert Grosvenor having vacated the chair, it was taken by Mr. W. Biers, the President of the Society; and, after a pleasant evening, the party broke up. The musical arrangements, under the superintendence of Mr. Hatton, gave great satisfaction.

THE LONDON COFFEE AND EATING-HOUSE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—The half-yearly meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution was held on Monday evening, at Freemasons'-hall, Great Queen's-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Mr. George Chislett, the President, in the chair. From the report, which was read by the secretary, it appeared that the funded property of the Institution, which at last year was £19,5 0 3s. 9d., had been augmented by the interest to £1989 8s. 10d., which, with the balance in the treasurer's hands of £69 11s. 10d., made the total amount £2058 18s. 9d. The number of pensioners on the fund was 47. The report having been adopted, the presidents and officers for the ensuing half-year were elected; after which the proceedings terminated.

ELECTION OF SHERIFFS.—A Common Hall was held on Thursday at one o'clock, to elect the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year, in the room of Messrs. Bousfield and Mills, who refused to serve the office. After the usual formalities, the election fell upon Messrs Chandler and Benson.

GRAND FETE AT FULHAM.—On Wednesday last, by the kind permission of the Bishop of London and family, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Committee for the Fete in aid of the Ladies' and Washhouses, had the honour of receiving the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their children, the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, and attended by Major-General Wemyss and Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour, equerries in waiting, drove to the Botanic Gardens, at Kew, where they were received by Sir William Hooker. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness visited the Botanic Museum. His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided in the afternoon at a meeting of the Commission for promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts in the new building, the Palace of Westminster. The Queen, Prince Albert, and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence.

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ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The quarterly general meeting of the members of this society was held on Monday at the Freemasons' Tavern, St. James's-street; Admiral Lord Radstock in the chair. Capt. Dickson, the secretary, read the quarterly account of receipts and disbursements, stating that the former had been £1989 8s. 3d., and leaving a balance in hand of £376 8s. 8d. A question having been brought forward for appointing as honorary secretaries such officers on foreign stations as were willing to accept that office and advocate the interests of the society abroad, the chairman thought it would be a bad precedent to call any officers honorary secretaries, except such as were settled ashore, at the dockyards, or elsewhere. After a short discussion, it was resolved that they should be called honorary correspondents. It was then announced that the voluntary subscriptions towards defraying the law expenses incurred in defending the actions brought by Miss Hoare had amounted to £425 11s., about half the sum required. Capt. Allen, Capt. Begbie, and Lieut. Brock, having been appointed members of the committee to investigate applications for relief for the ensuing six months, and some further business disposed of, the meeting proceeded with the consideration of the memorials from distressed widows and orphans of naval officers; and after awarding several sums in relief, the proceedings terminated.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday, the first anniversary of the establishment of this society was celebrated by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, which was numerously attended by the master-builders of the metropolis; Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., in the chair. The object of the association is to provide relief for builders, of sixty years of age and upwards, in reduced circumstances, as well as to maintain as annuitants for decayed master builders, their wives and widows. For this purpose a fund has been raised since the preliminary meeting, held exactly a year since; and the amount was greatly augmented by a long list of subscriptions after the dinner on Wednesday. Lord Robert Grosvenor having vacated the chair, it was taken by Mr. W. Biers, the President of the Society; and, after a pleasant evening, the party broke up. The musical arrangements, under the superintendence of Mr. Hatton, gave great satisfaction.

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GRAND FETE AT FULHAM.—On Wednesday last, by the kind permission of the Bishop of London and family, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Committee for the Fete given at Willow Bank, the residence of Arthur Webster, Esq., in aid of the baths and washhouses for the London square, Whitechapel, and several other public works also present. Her Majesty was present at the performance of a grand concert under the direction of Signor Costa, and during the dancing of the Countess de Fahaun's Quadrille, the Countess of Eglinton's Juvenile Quadrille, and Lady Eddisbury's quadrille, in the large tent erected for the purpose. Mr. Robert-Houdin had afterwards the honour of giving his *Séance Fantastique* in presence of her Majesty in another part of the grounds, with which she appeared much pleased, returning at the conclusion to the mansion, where Messrs. A. Sedgwick and Beales' concertina quartet party performed several pieces. The Royal party left the grounds about seven o'clock. Dancing was kept up till a late hour.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 15.—The number of births registered during the above week in the metropolitan and suburban districts was 1326. Of the number (which exceeds that of the preceding week by 44), 674 were males and 652 females. The total number of deaths during the same week was 936, of which 452 were males and 4.6 females. Thus the births exceeded the deaths by 390. The deaths are also 40 less in number than those of the preceding week, and 42 less than the weekly average during the last five summers.

POSTSCRIPT

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

IRELAND.—The Earl of GLENGALL, in moving for copies of reports from the stipendiary magistrates, constabulary officers, and police, respecting the formation of clubs in Ireland since March, 1848, took occasion to enter into a statement of the state of things in that country, which has been already made known through the journals.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE observed in reply, that the Government were alive to the dangerous state of affairs in Ireland, and were determined to deal energetically with it. After some observations of Lords BROUGHAM and STANLEY, the subject dropped.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

STATE OF IRELAND.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that on to-morrow (this day) he would move for leave to bring in a bill to empower the Executive Government of Ireland to apprehend, and detain in custody until the 1st of March, 1849, such persons as the Government might have reason to suspect of conspiring against her Majesty's person and realms.

SUGAR DUTIES BILL.

The House then went into committee on this Bill, when the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER entered into his (at least) tenth explanatory statement on the mysteries of differential duties, foreign and colonial produce, &c.

After some discussion the clauses were agreed to, and the House resumed.

JURIES IN IRELAND.—On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. KENNY moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the law and practice of striking juries for the trial of criminal cases in Ireland, and especially all the facts connected with the striking of the juries in the late cases of Messrs. S. O'Brien, T. Meagher, and J. Mitchel. The hon. gentleman contended that the course taken in these latter cases was illegal, and strongly complained of the exclusion of Roman Catholics from the jury, especially in the case of John Mitchel.—Sir G. GREY defended the conduct of the Attorney-General for Ireland. After a tedious discussion, full of personalities, the debate was ultimately adjourned. Adjourned.

COURT OF CONSERVANCY.—The Lord Mayor held a Court of Conservancy at the Swan Hotel, Westminster-bridge, yesterday, at one o'clock. His Lordship afterwards—accompanied by several Aldermen, the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and other civic dignitaries, embarked in the City barge, and proceeded to Kew, and inspected the banks of the river.

THE CHARTIST CONVICTS.—On Thursday twenty shillings was paid at the gate of Tothill fields House of Correction to release Mr. Ernest Jones for one month from oakum picking, to which he has been, in common with his fellow Chartist convicts, subjected since his incarceration, and will be, in default of the payment of a weekly sum of five shillings, the charge made by the county for his maintenance. *The Times*

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Dornes, one of the members of the National Assembly, who was wounded at one of the barricades during the insurrection, died on Thursday morning of his wounds. He is the fourth member of the National Assembly who has fallen a victim of this miserable insurrection. The others are Generals Negrier and Duvivier and Colonel Carbonnel. M. Bexic, General Bedeau, and M. Lafontaine are still confined to their rooms with their wounds, and MM. St. Gardens, de Hautreliu, Sarrans, and Clement Thomas, who were also wounded, have completely recovered.

The National Assembly has passed a bill, granting 15,000 francs per month to General Cavaignac, as *prix de bureau*.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE SAILING SEASON.

Once more upon the waters. BYRON.

THE current week was an Olympian lull, pending the mighty meeting in Goodwood Park. The market at Tattersall's was flat and unprofitable, whatever it may have been elsewhere. If little was done in the way of speculative investment, it was not the fault of those who cater for it. The scheme of one Racing Lottery Office in the Strand alone announces the two drawings—on the Goodwood Stakes, and the other on the Doncaster St. Leger—which include prizes to the amount of *one hundred and forty-five thousand pounds!* This is the "fast" age: the race began with railway shares—it is continued in racing sweeps; presently the electric telegraph will furnish the means for still more new encounters; and who shall say but we may come round again to the philosopher's stone?

But our present purpose is rather with the bubbles that the water hath. Sparkling passages are many of these. For instance, Brother Jonathan has thrown down the gauntlet to the Squadron. In the wake of the tempest of Sunday, the 9th inst., there arrived in the harbour of Portsmouth a Baltimore clipper, destined to squash all the Yacht Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland into one everlasting *cul-de-sac*. There is something awfully grim and ghostly in the look of the flying Yankee. Who ever saw a white schooner? Can you imagine the *Anaconda* in a winding-sheet? And then her spars, lofty as those of a lunatic ship, and spanning the whole superficies of the topmast. There they are, aspiring to the clouds; and, blow high, blow low, so shall, *a must*, they be ever. This "craft" is to the eye—there's no saying what she *is*—probably of a hundred tons burden. She is a pretty model afloat, apparently drawing little water forward, with a lowish beam. It is said to be the purpose of those who have sent or brought her to these shores to challenge the *elite* of our vaster waters. Perhaps the same may be said of the new model sloop, apparently the look of the flying Yankee. Who ever saw a white schooner? Can you imagine the *Anaconda* in a winding-sheet? And then her spars, lofty as those of a lunatic sloop, and spanning the whole superficies of the topmast. There they are, aspiring to the clouds; and, blow high, blow low, so shall, *a must*, they be ever. This "craft" is to the eye—there's no saying what she *is*—probably of a hundred tons burden. She is a pretty model afloat, apparently drawing little water forward, with a lowish beam. It is said to be the purpose of those who have sent or brought her to these shores to challenge the *elite* of our vaster waters. Perhaps the same may be said of the new model sloop, apparently yachtsmen a wrinkle. The system adopted with pleasure-boats meant to race certainly seems a very anomalous one. A yacht of the description, of twenty-five tons, is got into "trim," as they are pleased to call it, by means of some thirty tons of ballast, to say nothing of her crew and indiscriminate hamper. The more weight a horse has to carry, the slower he is supposed to go: why should to be the reverse in the sailing body? . . . .

The sailing season, which has but now commenced, has already produced some novelties. We have had a match round Ireland; and Lord Cardigan has got into the squadron. The Royal Club are for the most part in a flourishing condition Some people will have it there are too many of them; but some people make it a point to grumble, to show their superiority. A considerable fleet of amateur galleys is for sale—for speed in the order of the day, as in racing sweeps; and the last boat is sure to beat her predecessor. There's the *Mosquito* can now distance anything that ever was built afloat on the river will build ye what shall beat her—for a consideration. A Hampshire journal has the temerarity to state that the Royal Yacht Squadron is in deep disgrace because of favours shewn to its contemporaries: "*Instare omnes celsitibus ceteri*?"

Among the nautical features of the Solent is the *appearance* of the Royal Yacht. Her *début* promises to "top" anything yet done with her. As heretofore, the Squadron lies at Cowes looks melancholy and not very gentlemanlike. The Royal Victoria, at Ryde, is the very ideal of a marine club-house, and the South-Western members are most appropriately lodged at Southampton. On the heels of Goodwood Races come the Wight Regattas, and these up the westward of the Needles. Though these festivals are still to come off, you cannot look on Cowes Roads, or the junction of the Medina with salt-water, without being aware that the sailing season has begun where alone pleasure-sailing is to be seen in perfection.

THAMES GRAND REGATTA.—THURSDAY.

This aquatic sport, which has for some weeks past been the chief topic of conversation amongst rowing men of all grades, commenced on Thursday at Putney under the able management of a committee of gentlemen, selected from the principal aquatic clubs, who have been unremitting in their endeavours to produce this aquatic banquet in the best possible manner. The attendance of spectators throughout the day was immense, and although the early part of the day's race the racing commenced at three o'clock, and continued until half-past seven.

The Apprentices' Match for Coat, Badge, and Freedom,

Was won by W. Campbell (Black).

Champion Four-Oar Race, for 100 sovs; heats. Open to all the world.

	Grand Heat.	
St. Agnes (the Claspers)	.. ..	1
Unity (Coombes)	.. ..	2
Bells (Shields)	.. ..	0

The fourth boat (Newell's) did not start. They were not ready at the time of starting, and, having been waited for as long as the umpire possibly could, the start was made without them. It was certainly a beautiful start, and a most gallant race. The Claspers and Coombes were at desperate work, and of the committee barge the Claspers had just succeeded in drawing half their length in advance of the Coombe, but, as both the latter and the Shields steered too much into Bute Elms, whilst the others kept a beautiful course, it was a general impression that they would overhaul them. This, however, was not so: the Claspers gradually went further away, every inch of water being gallantly disputed by the Coombes. The race was won by upwards of two lengths. The Shields crew fell a long way astern

Watermen Scullers' Match for 80 sovs (Heats).

	Grand Heat.	
Wessam (red and white)	.. ..	1
Forrest (black)	.. ..	2

Amateur Four Oars, for a Silver Challenge Cup.

St. George's Club	.. ..	1

Amateur Pair Oars, for Two Silver Cups.

Berry and friend, Clonmthus Club	.. ..	1

FRIDAY.

Gentleman Amateur Scullers Match for the Silver Challenge Cup, the gift of J. Layton, Esq., and a handsome silver waiter presented by Messrs. Makepeace.

	Grand Heat.	
Messrs. Bone ..	.. .. (Yellow and Black)	1

Londesmen's Four-oared Match for 50 guineas and 30 guineas added for strangers.

	Grand Heat.	
Shepherd's crew, Chelsea	.. .. (Black)	1
The Oxford crew	.. .. (Purple)	2

Eight-cared Race for the Grand Challenge Cup.

The Thames Club, London	.. .. (Pink)	1
The Leander Club, London	.. .. (Red)	2

Watermen's Pair-oar Race for 80 guineas.

	Grand Heat.	
Peacock and G. Campbell	.. .. (Yellow)	1
Sewell and Kipping	.. .. (Light Blue)	2

A scratch match wound up the sport.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and sat for half-an-hour.

WAYS AND MEANS.—On the motion for receiving the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, Lord GEORGE BENTINCK availed himself of the opportunity of putting questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to the duties on certain classes of sugar, to which the right hon. gentleman replied, in an explanatory speech as to the reasons which led to the following results:—That Dutch and Hamburg refined sugars were admissible for home consumption at £1 4s. 8d. duty per cwt.; and that there was a certain quantity of Muscovado and clayed sugars now in the bonded warehouses, which not having been imported in privileged ships, nor from countries where they were produced, those [illegible] Laws, for home consumption, except upon the payment of 42s. per cwt. duty.—The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means was then received, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

SPAIN.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in reply to a question from the Marquis of LONDONDERRY relative to the events passing in Spain, stated that it was true that a Spanish general had been put to death by another Spanish general—both generals having been formerly in the Carlist service—but the circumstance had taken place before any foreign diplomatic agent could possibly interfere. The Earl of MALMESBURY remarked, that the pretender to the Spanish throne was in this country, and should be called on by the Government to withdraw his partisans from Spain. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied that the personage alluded to was residing here as a private gentleman, and that the Government had no right to interfere with him. It did not appear that he was holding himself forth as a pretender to the Spanish Crown, and, even if he did do so, the Government could not suppress him by holding any communication with him as such.—After some further observations, the question dropped.

LAW OF ENTAIL (SCOTLAND).—On the motion to go into committee on the Law of Entail (Scotland) Bill, the Earl of HARDWICKE opposed the motion, and moved, as an amendment, that it be committed that day three months. Lord CAMPBELL defended the Bill; and, after a short discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, and the Bill passed through committee.

The Canada Union Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed, after a few observations from Lord STANLEY.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

QUESTIONS.

Lord G. BENTINCK asked the Colonial Under-Secretary the reason why a reply given by the Montreal Board of Trade to the letter of the Governor-General of Canada—declaring "that it was their duty and their right to denounce the baneful consequences of the abandonment of the protective policy"—was not included in the Canadian papers laid on the table?—Mr. HAWES said that no such document had been received at the Colonial Office.

Lord LINCOLN inquired if it was the resolve of the Government to make a grant of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company, pending the inquiry into charges against the company? Lord J. RUSSELL replied that it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the arrangement with the Hudson's Bay Company, and to make grant of the land of Vancouver's Island to them, providing, however, for a free Government in the usual way of a charter of the Crown.—Lord LINCOLN gave notice that on the first Committee of Supply day he would bring forward the question.

Lord G. BENTINCK inquired if the Prime Minister could state the amount of duty on corn which had been remitted under the authority of the Government; if the minute of the authority for the remission of the corn duties could be produced; and if it was the intention of the Government to ask the House for a bill of indemnity?—Lord J. RUSSELL said he could not state the amount of duties that had been remitted; he would not object to produce the minute of the authority given for the remission; he did not consider the authority given as needed indemnity, and therefore he did not intend to ask for a bill of indemnity.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE HOUSE

Lord J. RUSSELL made his promised statement of the intentions of the Government relative to the principal bills before Parliament—what they proposed to press forward and what to abandon. It was determined to go on with the Public Health Bill which had passed the House, and obtained a second reading in the House of Lords. It was also their intention to endeavour to obtain the consent of the House of Lords to the Encumbered Estates Bill, with the amendments made in it by the House of Commons, because they regarded it as a measure of the greatest importance to Ireland. The bill introduced the other night relative to corrupt practices at elections would also be proceeded with, because it would be most unfit to allow the session to close without passing some measure on the subject. The Diplomatic Relations with the Court of Rome Bill, which had come down from the Lords, had been placed in the hands of Lord Palmerston; and he would move the second reading on the earliest opportunity, with the view of passing it this session. With respect to the Navigation Laws, the Government had come reluctantly to the opinion that they could not proceed with their proposed measure in the present session. He hoped that no objection would be made to the proposal to go into committee and agree to a resolution with the view of introducing a Bill that might be before the House and the country during the recess. The failure of the measure was, in the opinion of the Government, be a great disappointment to some of our most important colonies, and therefore the Government thought it their duty to declare their intention of proposing the introduction of the measure at the earliest period of the next session. The Government also came to the conclusion to "withdraw the Merchant Seamen's Fund Bill. They would likewise reserve for a future session the Irish Franchise measure. The Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill the Government would endeavour to pass. The President of the Poor Law Board would also go on with the Poor Law Bills that he had introduced. There were many other Bills of great importance, which he hoped they might be able to include in his statement. The noble Lord concluded by moving that the order of the day for the second reading of the Merchant Seamen's Fund Bill be discharged.

Mr. GOULBURN desired to know, as it had been stated by Mr. Labouchere that the repeal of the Navigation Laws would confer an advantage on the West India colonies equal to a 2s protective duty, whether that was the opinion entertained giving any corresponding advantage in lieu of the withdrawn measure.

Lord G. BENTINCK expressed his satisfaction that the repeal of the Navigation Laws was put so far for this session. In reply to the allusion to disappointment that the colonies would feel at the loss of this measure, the noble Lord adduced recent proofs that in the declared opinion of the colonists the old policy of Protection was what they approved of, and that the consequence of persisting in the new course of policy would be to throw Canada into the arms of the United States of America. The noble Lord quoted the memorial from the Montreal Board of Trade to the Provincial Secretary, Secretary of the benefit consequences of the abandonment of the colonial protective policy, a document which, it appeared, from the assertion of Mr. Hawes, had not been sent home by the Governor.

After a long and desultory discussion, chiefly upon Irish measures and the Navigation Laws,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he had abstained from referring to the state of Ireland, because a motion, put on the paper by Mr. S. CRAWFORD, would short bringing the whole question under discussion. Considering the multiplicity of business, he did not intend to make any motion this session with the view of altering the oaths to be taken by members of Parliament, though he thought them unnecessary, and, in some respects, even ridiculous. The noble Lord, in allusion to a remark that the passing of Parliament by the Government, he could not indulge in the hope that the labour of the session would be brought to a close the second week in August—he did not think it possible.

Sir D. NORREYS and Mr. B. OSBORNE severely commented upon the Government for their conduct towards Ireland, and expressed fervent desires to see the "men of straw," the "incapables," the "shelving" occupiers of the Treasury bench pushed from their seats, to make way for better men.

After a variety of observations from several other hon. members, the motion for the discharge of the Merchant Seamen's Fund Bill was agreed to.

THE DUTIES ON RUM.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the House went into Committee on the Rum Duties, and the right hon. gentleman proposed his resolution to reduce the difference from 9d. to 8d. He argued at considerable length that a differential duty of 4d. would place the same producer in the colonies on an equality with the spirit producer in this country, and that it would act beneficially to the consumer. His proposal would, in the first instance, cause a loss to the revenue of £64,000, but he looked to an increased consumption as the means of making up this loss. An increased consumption of 150,000 gallons in England would suffice for this purpose.

Mr. FAGAN opposed the resolution as a breach of faith with the Irish distillers, who had every reason to believe that the differential duty of 9d., when imposed, was understood to be intended as a final settlement of the question. The honourable member entered into a statement to show that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had, in his calculations, understated the cost of producing spirits in Ireland. The honourable member moved, as an amendment, that the chairman report progress.

Mr. REYNOLDS said, he professed himself to be a free-trader, but, looking to the interests of Ireland, he would not be a free-trader in regard to spirits; and he was bound to confess that the people of Ireland had derived no benefit at all from the repeal of the Corn-laws. In fact, he thought that Ireland was entitled to consideration from England for having, by the free importation of English manufactures, consented to a measure that entailed a loss to Ireland of three millions a year

Captain JONES could not vote for the amendment, though he believed the proposed duty would be most unfair towards Ireland.

Mr. BARRY accepted the resolution as an instalment of what was due to the colonists

Lord G. BENTINCK entered into a succession of calculations to prove that the malt distillers of England would, under the proposed measure, pay 1s. 6½d. above the rum distillers, and that the malt distillers of Scotland and Ireland would pay 4d. more. The noble Lord also demonstrated that the assumed loss of £64,000, to be divided between the West Indies, the East Indies, and the Mauritius, would be no loss at all. He called on the House, in case the West Indies wanted compensation, to give it to them fairly and honestly, and not at the expense of the English, Scotch, and Irish distillers—to give them compensation at the cost of the slave-dealers and slave-owners of Cuba and Brazil.

Mr. GOULBURN did not advocate the measure proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer because it was a compensation to the West Indies, but because it was a just settlement between two classes of British producers entitled to equal consideration.

After a few words from Mr. FORBES, the Committee divided—

For reporting progress	.. ..	..
Against it	.. ..	1[illegible]
Majority against the amendment	.. ..	.. 1

Another motion for adjournment was made by Mr. MOSSELL; several Irish members accused the Government of having induced them to leave several a differential duty of 6d. would be conceded.

The Committee divided—

For reporting progress	.. ..	1[illegible]
Against it	.. ..	..
Majority for the Government	.. .. ..	..

Before the gallery was again opened another motion was made for [illegible] ment, and another division took place

For the Chairman leaving the chair	.. .. ..	1[illegible]
Against it	.. .. ..	..
Majority	.. .. ..	..

Another motion for adjournment having been made,

Lord J. RUSSELL consented to allow progress to be reported, on condition that [illegible] be allowed to go on with the committee at twelve o'clock on Tuesday.

Ultimately the Committee divided on the original resolution

For the Chancellor of the Exchequer's resolution	.. ..	116
Against it	.. ..	37
Majority for the Government	.. ..	79

The resolution was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Some bills on the table were advanced a stage. Lord WHARNCLIFFE presented a petition relative to the laws of bankruptcy and insolvency, which gave rise to a brief conversation. In which the noble Lord, Lord BROUGHAM, and the Lord CHANCELLOR participated; after which the petition was laid upon the table, with a view to its being referred to a committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House assembled at twelve o'clock.

On the motion for the committee of the Highways Bill, the House, after a short discussion, divided, when the numbers were

For the motion	.. ..	88
Against it	.. ..	34
Majority	.. ..	—54

The House then went into committee on the bill, and was occupied with the consideration of its various clauses until four o'clock, when, on the motion of Captain Pechell, the chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The sitting was then suspended till five o'clock. At that hour the House re-assembled, but a "count" being made on the motion of an honourable gentleman, and less than a quorum being found present, it stood adjourned to Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

HIGHWAYS BILL.—Mr. BERNAL having been interrupted by the count out on the previous evening, obtained leave of the House to report progress of the committee on the Highways Bill, and asked leave to sit again on Friday—Agreed to.

SALE OF BREAD BILL.

In reply to a question from Mr. WAKLEY,

The SPEAKER said that he had looked at the Bill in question and the precedents which bore on it, and he found that it was one which should have been introduced in committee of the whole House. (Hear, hear.) In the case of the Sale of Beer Bill in 1840, it was ruled that it should have been introduced in committee of the whole House; it was, consequently, withdrawn, and reintroduced in proper form by resolution. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WAKLEY submitted to the hon. member for Warwickshire, whether, after what they had heard, it would be advisable to proceed with this Bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SPOONER, who had charge of the Bill in the absence of Mr. G. Banks, said he had no alternative but to withdraw it.—At a later period of the sitting Mr. Bankes said he should on the 1st of August move for a Select Committee on the sale of bread, but did not intend proceeding with a Bill on the subject in the present session.

SUGAR DUTIES.

Lord G. BENTINCK withdrew the amendment of which he had given notice on the previous day, relative to the Sugar Duties; and gave notice of his intention to substitute a schedule of duties for all foreign sugars and molasses similar to that which stands in the existing law, when such sugars are not chargeable with any other duties.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER expressed his obligations to the noble Lord for calling his attention to the subject, which, however, had not escaped the notice of the proper department. He would undertake on the part of the Government to explain how he proposed to obviate the difficulties pointed out by the noble Lord.

Some debate ensued, in the course of which the Government were urged to give a decided opinion as to the course they intended to pursue, but which appeal was not responded to, and the subject dropped.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. HUDSON asked when the revised estimates for the year would be laid on the table

Lord J. RUSSELL had given notice to move for a Committee of Supply for Friday next; but of course he could not prevent members interposing motions to delay the Government business. But immediately the House went into Committee of Supply, he proposed to bring forward the estimates, taking the army estimates first

Mr. HUDSON.—You do not mean mere votes on account?

Lord J. RUSSELL.—No

Lord G. BENTINCK.—But when shall we have the real Budget? (A laugh.) The account of the actual expenditure and income for the year?

Lord J. RUSSELL.—If the noble Lord alludes to the reduction in the estimates, consequent on the reports of the committees on them, as soon as we know what those reductions are they shall be stated to the House. As to the army estimates, which he was going to take first, he did not think there will be any alteration in them

Mr GOULBURN wished to know when the Chancellor of the Exchequer would state the comparative income and expenditure of the year

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not at present say what extent of reduction in the expenditure the House might insist upon; therefore he was not in a position to submit such a comparative account

Lord G. BENTINCK.—What I want to know is when we shall have the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement of the receipts from the different sources of revenue, coupled with the balance-sheet of income and expenditure. We have as yet had no statement of the estimated produce of the year

Lord J. RUSSELL.—When the House shall have gone through and voted the various estimates—the army, navy, ordnance, and miscellaneous—and decided what the expenditure shall be, we shall be able to compare the expenditure with the revenue of the year, and my right hon. friend will then make his statement.

Mr. HUDSON.—When the Chancellor of the Exchequer brings forward his final Budget, I hope he will recapitulate and compare it with his three former Budgets. (A laugh)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.—I will do everything I can to please the hon. gentleman. (Laughter.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.—Mr. ANSTEY moved that the order for the second reading of this Bill be read, in order to its being discharged, stating that he was only desirous of preventing the measure by the lateness of the session, and that he would reintroduce it next year.—Lord J. RUSSELL was understood to say that a general bill on the subject of charitable trusts would be brought forward by Government next year.—The motion was agreed to, and the order was read and discharged

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.—The order for the Committee on this Bill having been read, Mr. GRATTAN, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Spooner, Sir G. Grey, and several other supporters, as well as opponents of the measure, urged upon Mr. Anstey to withdraw it, as it was impossible it could pass this session, and to go [illegible] motion would be only to occupy the time of the members. Mr. MR. ANSTEY, however, persisted in going on with the Bill, and charged the Government, especially the noble Lord at the head of it, with having been the cause of the [illegible] motion for a division. The numbers being 68 to 69, when, on the motion of Mr. FREWEN, its coming into operation was fixed for the 1st of January, 1849, instead of from the passing of the act

The Sale of Beer Bill, after a short discussion, was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

IRELAND.

Lord STANLEY inquired whether the alarming accounts received from Ireland were founded in truth, and whether the districts named had been proclaimed? Also, what were the measures the Government proposed to adopt to meet the present grave state of affairs? He would expect a full statement on the subject in the next day (Friday).

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that seven districts had been proclaimed to the full extent authorised by the Act, and that, if it were necessary, Government would apply to Parliament for additional powers. He deprecated discussion on the matter as embarrassing to the Government. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY

[illegible] Consolidated Fund (£3,000,000) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The ENCUMBERED ESTATES BILL (IRELAND).—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the consideration of the Report on this Bill.—Mr. NAPIER opposed the motion, and moved its recommittal for the purpose of striking out certain clauses which the Solicitor-General had introduced into it since it came down from the House of Lords. After some discussion the House divided. For rejecting the report, 107; for the recommittal, 52: majority, 14s. The report was accordingly received, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

DISTRICT AT ELECTIONS BILL. On the order of the day for the second reading of this Bill, Colonel SIBTHORPE moved as an amendment that it be read this day six months. On a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 216 to 9.

SUGAR DUTIES BILL. This Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed.

PLACES OF WORSHIP SITES (SCOTLAND) BILL was lost, on a division upon the third reading, by a majority of 98 to 39.—Adjourned.

MDLLE. JENNY LIND AS "SUSANNA," IN "LE NOZZE DI FIGARO," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE ARCHDUKE JOHN OF AUSTRIA.

FATHERLAND—an United Federal Empire, presided over by a President, who with his Imperial Ministry should guide the energies of confederated Germany, and direct toward the accomplishment of an united Imperial policy the scattered elements of power which its several States present—has long been the darling, cherished scheme of a numerous section of politicians in the various nations which are comprised under the "geographical expression" Germany. That project has at length been put into execution through the instrumentality of the Representative Assembly, which was convened at Frankfort some few months back, from the respective States; and the person chosen to discharge the arduous duties of President or Vicar of the Empire, in other words to take the position which the Emperor of Germany in former days occupied, is the subject of the present notice, the Archduke John of Austria.

How far the future may justify their choice, it would be idle to speculate; but it may be observed that there are many things in favour of the Archduke. His liberal politics have made him a very general favourite among the men o progress throughout Germany. From the attitude of opposition which he assumed towards the policy of Metternich, he was compelled, during that Minister's long career, to abstain from all interference in affairs of state, and he has therefore no political antecedents in his past life to thwart his taking whatever course his own judgment and that of his Ministers may indicate in any difficulty; and he is, moreover, a man of much decision of character.

His Serene Highness John Baptist Joseph Fabian Sebastian, Archduke of Austria, fourth son of the Emperor Leopold II., and consequently uncle to the present Emperor Ferdinand, was born on the 20th of January, 1782, and is therefore in his 66th year. He entered the army at a very early age, and though at present he holds the rank of Field-Marshal and Director-General of Engineers, his military career was not a very successful one. The stormy period at which he first obtained a command, viz. the commencement of the present century, was one in which all that had at other times proved great and powerful was annihilated beneath the military hurricane which, springing out of revolutionary France, swept over the face of Europe. At Hohenlinden -that "bloody fray" which our own poet Campbell has immortalised in his beautiful verses—his forces were completely routed; and all that he could accomplish in that campaign was by his personal courage and example to keep the spirit of the Austrians from being quite crushed by the defeats they sustained from the armies of France, led by the ablest of her generals. After the peace of Luneville, he was appointed Director of the Corps of Engineers and of the Military Academy of Vienna. Notwithstanding his youth, he was the object of many bright expectations in that gloomy period. he became excessively popular, especially in the Austrian provinces. He originated the measure of arming a Landwehr, or militia, and served through the campaign of 1805. In 1811 he founded the Johanneum in Grätz. He was always strongly attached to the study of natural history, and when released from military duties, he lived the life of a mountaineer, preferring the Styrian hills as a residence to the capital.

He knew the whole of this district thoroughly, and was on the best terms with its inhabitants, to whom he was known as a bold and successful explorer of the most inaccessible points. He served again in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815. With the peace began the long Ministry of Metternich, and the retirement from public life of the Archduke, who almost separated himself from his family by marrying the daughter of the Postmaster of Aussee; he withdrew from Vienna, and became all but socially proscribed; indeed, the gulf between him, the Court, and the old nobility was never closed. He lived in his retirement at Gratz, farming, botanizing, and hunting; but never for a day released from the espionage that Metternich kept upon his movements. His popularity was always feared, as much as his opinions. After a long absence he revisited the Tyrol in 1833, and was received with such enthusiasm that the Vienna journals were not permitted to publish the accounts of his reception. In 1842, at a public dinner, he is said to have given as a toast, "No Austria, no Prussia, but a united Germany." This incident has secured him much of his present popularity.

It is certain that it is entirely owing to him that the revolution of March was so bloodless. The deputation demanding the dismissal of Prince Metternich was returning from the Ministry without success, when the Archduke met them. Upon informing himself of their petition, he took it from them and entered the Council-room, leaving the door open, so that the deputation, standing in the ante-room, could see everything. Advancing to the table, he said, "Gentlemen, the people demand the resignation of Prince Metternich." The Prince refused acquiescence. Upon this the Archduke turned round, went to the door, and said, "Prince Metternich will resign." Metternich then got up, seeing a Prince of the House heading the movement against him, and signed his resignation.

In person the Archduke is of the middle height, thin, and bald; his countenance expresses great benevolence and good-humour. Though of so advanced an age, he has preserved much of the enthusiasm of youth.

THE ARCHDUKE JOHN, REGENT OF GERMANY.

FINE ARTS.

HIGHGATE FIELDS DURING THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON, IN 1666. Painted by E. M. WARD, A.R.A.

"The poor inhabitants were dispersed about St. George's-fields and Moorfields, as far as Highgate, and several miles in circle. Some under tents, some under miserable huts and hovels, many without a rag or any necessary utensils, bed or board, who, from delicateness, riches, and easy accommodations, in stately and well-furnished houses, were now reduced to extreme misery and poverty.

I then went towards Islington and Highgate, where one might have seen 200,000 people, of all ranks and degrees, dispersed and lying along by what they could save from the fire, deploring their loss, and though ready to perish from hunger and destitution, yet not asking one penny of relief, which to me appeared a stranger sight than any I had yet beheld."

The touching episodes in this passage from the "Diary of John Evelyn" are given by Mr. Ward, in the accompanying picture, with excellent effect, notwithstanding the multitude of incidents with which he has filled his canvass. The figure nearly in the centre of the composition is the philanthropic Evelyn, who has left us the best record of the Great Fire. At this period he was in his 66th year; his costume is a specimen of the dress of a gentleman of fortune in the reign of Charles II. The group to the left of the Diarist, in the foreground, is a company of itinerant players and minstrels, who, in their artificial life, present a strange contrast to the stern realities—the burning cathedral (Old St. Paul's) and the City—in the distance. Yet, such contrasts of luxury and license with terrible suffering were as common at that period as when "Nero fiddled while Rome was burning." The family to the right have taken refuge beneath a hastily-made tent, with such valuables as they have saved from the fire, and their glitter has tempted the group to the extreme right, who are about to steal the coffer and the rich plate: their connivance with the girl who is filling her pitcher at the spring is a nice bit of artistical by-play; beside her lies a wretched woman who has abandoned herself to despair. Yet, if the family are about to lose their precious vessels, they have reason to rejoice on another account; for their black servant is rushing in, bearing in his arms the youngling or the flock, whom he has just rescued from the chaos. The group upon the hill consists of a religious enthusiast, who is seeking to impress his hearers with the awfulness of the visitation. One of his hearers appears to be in the last extremities of despair. The family group at the foot of the hill bear their misfortune with comparative placidity.

This is, altogether, one of the most interesting pictures in the Exhibition. It illustrates, certainly, one of the most popular events in our history; and by combining the minuteness of both diarist and artist Evelyn and Ward will have a work of historic fidelity and artistic execution. The picture is, indeed, purely national in character, and would be a valuable acquisition to any public gallery; and its high character entitles the artist to so distinguished a position.

MICHAEL ANGELO ATTENDING ON HIS SICK SERVANT, URBINO. Painted by L. HAGHE.

In our notice of the Exhibition of the New Water-Colour Society, we characterised this as a fine picture. The scene is very touching: the head of Michael Angelo is especially thoughtful and noble, and the gratitude of the servant capitally expressed. The incident is altogether highly characteristic of the benevolent nature of "the greatest painter that ever existed," and whose last words were, "In your passage through this life remember the sufferings o Jesus Christ."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

There has been no novelty in the operas since our last publication. The management has found the attractions of Mdlle. Lind sufficient to ensure good houses. On Saturday, Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" was repeated by special desire of her Majesty and Prince Albert, who honoured the performance with their presence; and on Tuesday, at the same Royal wishes, Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento" was given, the Queen and the Prince Consort again being present to witness Mdlle. Lind's *Maria*.

For the extra night, on Thursday, Bellini's "Sonnambula" was represented, with Mdlle. Lind's charming *Amina*, a character which will be always ranked as the best part in her *répertoire*.

Rossini's "Gazza Ladra," and Mozart's "Don Giovanni," are still spoken of in the *coulisses* as the works in which Mdlle. Lind will shortly appear.

Our Illustration is one of the most striking scenes in the "Nozze di Figaro," and, besides Mdlle. Lind's charming enactment of *Susanna*, shows Mdlle. Schwartz as *Cherubino*, and Mdlle. Cruvelli as the *Countess*—a highly successful performance.

TOMB OF CHATEAUBRIAND.

In the Memoir of this celebrated *savant*, in our Journal of last week, he is stated to have been a native of Brittany, whereas he first drew breath at the port of St. Malo, on the coast of Normandy; and, some years since, he chose for his last resting-place the islet of Grand Bay, situated to the south-west of the town. The interesting circumstances of this choice are thus related by the Malouins, and have been obligingly communicated by a Correspondent, M. N.

"The father and mother of the late Vicomte were on board a vessel bound for St. Malo. It was night when they neared the coast, and a terrific storm was raging. No boat could venture to the assistance of the crew, and the vessel was wrecked upon a rock not far from the shore. It is not stated if any of the crew were lost. The mother of M. de Chateaubriand passed the night upon that rock, and there he was born. When he had reached manhood, he desired that, as his life had commenced surrounded by the ocean, so he might sleep in death, guarded by its restless waves. He accordingly purchased the rock, and built upon it that tomb to which, as we have stated, his remains will be removed. Thus, born amid the tempest of the elements, and dying during the lull of a more fearful and scarcely ended storm of human passions, he will rest in his lonely tomb, mourned over by the waters."

TOMB OF CHATEAUBRIAND, AT ST. MALO.

F I N E A R T S .

"HIGHGATE HILL IN 1666, THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON" IN VIEW.—THE [illegible] BY T. H. WAY, R.S.A.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. (OIL PAINTING FREE.)

"MICHAEL ANGELO ATTENDING ON HIS SICK SERVANT, URBINO. —PAINTED BY L. HAGHE.—(EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.)

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Saturday, Rossini's "Donna del Lago" was performed. On Tuesday, "Norma" was announced, with the last scene from "La Cenerentola;" but owing to the illness of Grisi, the last-mentioned opera was given in an entire form, Alboni in the finale, "Non piu mesta," receiving a double encore, as well as rapturous ovations before the curtain.

Thursday will be a memorable night in operatic annals, for the production of Meyerbeer's masterpiece "Les Huguenots." It was the first time that an Italian version of the lyric drama has been presented on any stage. Popular as this work has been in France, Belgium, Germany, &c., it has hitherto not found its way to Italy, owing to the objections entertained against the libretto in the countries under bigoted rule.

The "Huguenots" was originally produced at the Académie Royal de Musique, in Paris, on the 29th February, 1836. The German company, in 1842, performed it at Covent-Garden Theatre; and in 1845 and 1846, the Brussels Company, at the same locality, and at Drury Lane Theatre, performed the opera very creditably. But it has been reserved for the Royal Italian Opera to mount this magnificent production with a most gorgeous *mise en scène*, and with a most perfect *ensemble*, in the cast of the principal characters, and in the orchestral and choral adjuncts. To add additional *éclat* to this remarkable representation, it was commanded by her Majesty, who honoured the theatre with a state visit, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager and the Duc cess of Kent occupying boxes on the occasion. The Queen is known to be an ardent admirer of Meyerbeer's compositions, and sings the duo "Oh courezvous," in the fourth act of "Les Huguenots," with a skill and dramatic feeling which may be pronounced to be truly artistic. It was Meyerbeer who directed the musical arrangements for the King of Prussia, when her Majesty honoured his dominions with a visit in 1845.

The Italian translation has been admirably done by Signor Maggioni, the author of the libretto of Balfe's opera of "Falstaff." The drama has been reduced to four acts, instead of five, by placing the first and second acts in the original opera in one. Divers curtailments have also been made, on the authority of Meyerbeer's own score, arranged for Berlin. The music of the page, *Urbain*, which is written for a soprano, was transposed for a contralto by the composer; and he has added for Mdlle Alboni a cavatina, expressly composed for the Royal Italian Opera. No work yet presented at Govent-Garden has called to action all the resources of the establishment in a more striking degree than the "Huguenots." Grieve and Telbin have contributed exquisite scenery: the costumes, by Mrs. Bailey and Mdme. Marzio, are historically accurate, as well as picturesque. The incidental dances, under the direction of Coppi, ought we to omit a favourable mention of the exertions of Signor Boncompagni, the chorus-master, and of Mr. A. Harris, who has arranged the spectacle. But the presiding genius of all the astonishing materials in the unwieldy one "Huguenots" has been Costa. When it is recollected that Meyerbeer took eleven months to get up his opera at the Académie Royale, and that Costa has accomplished his herculean task in little more than a month, some notion may be formed of his extraordinary labours.

The opera is thus cast:—*Marguerite di Valois* (betrothed to *Henri Quatre*), Mdme. Castellan; *Favet Lady of Honour*, Mdme. Bishop; *Di Cosse*, Mdme. Brambilla (Governor of the Louvre), Signor Tamburini; *Valentine* (his daughter), Mdme. Pauline Viardot; *Il Conte di Nevers*, Signor Tagliafico; *De Cossé*, Signor Mei; *Tavannes*, Signor Lavia; *De Retz*, Signor Polonini; *Meru*, Signor Rocho; *Maurucci*, Signor Soldi; *First Monk*, Signor Corradi-Setti; *Head of the Night Watch*, Signor Talamo; *Raoul di Nangis* (a Protestant gentleman), Signor Mario; *Marcello* (his servant), Signor Marini; *Urbain* (Page of Honour to *Marguerite*), Mdlle. Alboni.

We must reserve our musical analysis until the forthcoming week. In the first act, the first sensation was created by Mario, in his opening air, "Ah! più bianca," with Hill's exquisite alto accompaniment. Marini looked quite a picture in the dress of *Marcel*, and was immensely applauded in his Lutheran song, His "Pif paf" warlike air, with the curious obligato of pistols and sphecidæ, narrowly escaped an encore; it was given with due energy. Alboni, in the *Page*, came in for the next demonstration of gratification; by her delicious singing of the cavatina, "Nel cor mi sento," the finale to the first act went off with great spirit. In the second scene Alboni carried away the honours in the new cavatina expressly composed for her by Meyerbeer, "No, no, cessa di dir." It was rapturously encored, her Majesty giving the command for the repetition. The oath of reconciliation and the outbreak of rage in the finale, were wonderfully done.

The second act passed off with unbounded spirit. The "Rataplan" chorus was much applauded, as also the duo between Viardot and Marini. The septuor of the duel brought out the voice of Mario magnificently, and the effect of the double band and triple chorus in the finale was immense. The third act was stupendous. No language can depict the sensation produced by the colossal concerted piece, "The benediction of the daggers," preparatory to the massacre of the "Huguenots." The last movement of this enormous composition was encored, and the house rang with cheering at the close. The duo succeeding his chorus, between Viardot and Mario, electrified the auditory. For intensity of dramatic power and feeling it has been rarely excelled, and, at the close, both *artistes* were called before the curtain amidst continued cheering from every part of the house.

The fourth act, with a splendid ball scene and the celebrated trio between Viardot, Mario, and Marini, terminated this truly great work.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at the theatre, with their suite, in twelve carriages, precisely at eight o'clock. They were received by Messrs. Delafield and Webster, in full Court dresses, and conducted to the Royal box, which was in the centre of the house. Nothing could be more elegant than its aspect: but, as we propose to publish an Illustration thereof in a coming Number, we must defer an account of the decorations, fitted up with so much taste by Mr. F. Gye. On the entrance of her Majesty, the National Anthem was sung, the solo verses by Castellan, Alboni, and Viardot; every political allusion being tremendously cheered. The enthusiastic loyalty of the house in fact knew no bounds, and a more magnificent *coup d'œil* was never witnessed. The Queen looked remarkably well, and was dressed in mourning, and wore a tiara of diamonds. Prince Albert had a Field-Marshal's uniform. The house was crowded in every part. The Royal visitors remained until the end of the opera, when the National Anthem was played by the band. Viardot, Mario, and Marini were called for three times in succession, and a similar compliment might have been justly paid to Costa.

HAYMARKET.

The Adelphi company have commenced their representations at the above house. It is the intention of the management to produce all the dramas, farces, and burlesques that have been most successful at the other establishment in succession, and perform each about half-a-dozen times. By this arrangement the entire company will appear in turns. The short season commenced with "The Green Bushes," the burlesque of "Norma," and "Did you ever send your Wife to Camberwell."

LYCEUM

A burlesque of "Blue Beard," which was once so popular at the Olympic during the Vestris management, was revived here on Monday, with excellent effect. Mr. Frank Matthews plays *Abomelique*, vice Mr. James Bland, and Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam is *Fatmeite*, the character originally sustained by Madame Vestris. Mr. H. Hall is *O'Shock-a-back*; and Mr. Selby the lover *Selimar*.

In Miss Fitzwilliam the chief praise is to be awarded. She is an accomplished burlesque actress, giving the lines with full effect; and her beautiful fresh voice told to great advantage in some parodies on the "Furlani" polacca, "Robert, toi que j'aime, and an unaccompanied *morceau* in the last scene. Mr. F Matthews was a fine tyrannical bashaw, and sang his own march with most diverting importance

On Wednesday evening "The Beggar's Opera" was performed, by the special desire of Prince Albert, who honoured the theatre with his presence. The other pieces were "Poor Pillicoddy" and "Blue Beard." The house was very full

A clause in the lease of the HAYMARKET prevents Mr. Webster from lowering his prices. The half-price is therefore taken at the early hour of eight o'clock.

At the conclusion of the LYCEUM season, Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam are engaged for a certain number of nights at the STRAND.

The PRINCESS' closes this week. The season has been anything but successful, and latterly the house has only been opened on the evenings of Madame Anna Thillon's performances for the "Fille du Régiment."

Miss Laura Addison is, it is said, engaged at the HAYMARKET next season. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean will also be permanent members of the company; and we believe Mr. Farren and Mrs. Glover think of retiring.

MUSIC.

M. THALBERG.—The morning concert of M. Thalberg, on Monday, at the room in Her Majesty's Theatre, attracted a numerous and fashionable audience. The only lady vocalist was Mdlle. Lind, who gave the "Prayer" from Weber's "Der Freyschütz"—not the grand scene, as was announced—with much feeling. In the same language she sang with Lablache, her *soi-disant* and vocal exercises were neatly executed, and, with Lablache's drollery, ensured an encore. The greatest treat in Mdlle. Lind's vocalisat on was her rendering of two Swedish melodies, to one of which the demand for a repetition was rapturous. These airs are curious, and exact imitative faculties which Mdlle Lind invested with peculiar charm. The other singers were Gardoni, Colletti, Hatton, and Lablache. Thalberg played his new fantasia on "Lucrezia Borgia" comprising as they did his "Pasquale" and "Lucrezia Borgia" fantasias, "Home sweet home" and "Barcarol."

MADAME CHARLE HENSELE.—This vocalist gave a *matinée* on Sat day, at Cutler's Rooms, Marlborough-street. She sang airs by M , , , &c., skilfully, with a soprano voice of moderate power and compass. She was assisted by Madame Tagliafico, Mdlle. de Meric, the Misses Hughes, Signor Ciabatta, M. Goria the pianist, Herr Ehrman the violinist, &c. Pilotti and Kuhe were the accompanists.

MUSICAL SOIREE.—On Wednesday, Master Alexander Ranch , the boy violin st, gave a *matinee musicale* at Dr. Conveau's rooms, in Foley-place, conducted by Alary, and assisted by Madame Tagliafico, Madame de Lavanz, Vera, Miss Messent, Miss Clara Loveday, the Chebrus, Signor Ciabatta, Tagliafico, &c.—The second harp recital of Gerhard Taylor was given at Lafcadio's Rooms, Newman-street. He was more applauded in his admirable performances. On Monday Mrs. Hampton, the sister of Osborne, the pianist, will give a *soirée musicale* at the mansion of C. R. Mansell Talbot, Esq., M.P., Belgrave-square, assisted by Viardot, Alboni, Castellan, Corbari, Regnr, Salvi, Marini, Tamburini, Rovere, &c.—On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Italian Operas at Her Majesty's and Covent-Garden Theatres.

IRELAND.

THE CLUBS.

The clubs are undergoing a more perfect organisation. They are being divided into sections and sub-sections, so as to answer to the roll-call, and come more readily under the eye of the commander. All their movements, however, are well known; their minutest acts are reported to the police. Reports are furnished by members of their own body, and, knowing this, they proceed with necessary caution. It is calculated that the entire force of the clubs does not include 50,000

The county of Wicklow grand jury has unanimously signed a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, praying his Excellency to put down the clubs, and, failing the means at his disposal, to apply to the legislature for additional powers, as they considered their existence to be most dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the county.

Mr. Doheny was admitted to bail on Saturday evening, the charge against him having been only for sedition. After regaining his liberty he started for Cashel, where the King Cormac Club received him with open ranks; and thence he was, on Sunday to the broad ridge of Slievenamon in an open barouche, drawn by four horses, and attired in the half-forgotten uniform of the '98 Club. The procession from Cashel is said to have reckoned 8000. On reaching the summit the host was met by a large assemblage, composed of Cork, Waterford, Wexford, and Dungarvan clubmen, on all these counties. Here the chair was not filled, as stated in the programme, by Mr. Doheny, but he spoke at some length, "advised the people to form clubs, cautioned them to be firm and four not, and the day was their own." There was no disorder beyond that which accompanies the gathering of some 30,000 persons—the report sets down 50,000.

Mr. Meagher proceeded from Waterford to the place of meeting in a car drawn by six horses, and followed by the clubs of Waterford in military array. On the return of the procession in the evening, some of the authorities were disposed to prevent them entering the city in marching order; and it was proposed to support a command that they should break ranks and enter in civil mode by the military and cannon if necessary. The magistracy of Waterford refused, however, to support the latter measure. The toll-bar was put down before the procession reached the bridge at the Kilkenny side the Suir, and it was enjoined that the procession should break up before being allowed to pass. The answer was that they would pay the whole toll-bar, and the party entered in triumph.

On Sunday last there was to have been an assembly of the Clubs in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and the members accordingly mustered in full force in their various club-rooms; but at two o'clock p.m. the assembly was postponed the reason did not transpire. A large body of police was in attendance at each of the places of meeting, and a full muster was taken of the day, ascertaining, when possible, the names of the members, their apparent rank in life, age, average heights, and such other minutiæ as might tend to enlighten Government with respect to the class of persons composing these dangerous bodies.

PROSECUTIONS AGAINST THE NEWSVENDERS

At the various police-offices, on Monday, informations were preferred by the police against newsvenders for selling copies of the *Nation* and *Felon* newspapers.

HEAD-OFFICE.—Sergeant Bowen, A 21, brought a boy, named *Patrick Cullen*, before Messrs. Fortue and Magee, for "vending a seditious publication called the *Nation*." It appeared that he was crying various papers, among others, the *Nation*, when the constable went up and asked for a *Nation*. The prisoner denied he had one, but, on searching him, the constable found a copy. The paper was handed to the magistrates, when Mr. Porter read the leading article, bearing the initials C. G. D." After a long discussion, in which Mr. Ennis, solicitor, appeared for the prisoner, Mr. Porter declared that the paper was a seditious publication, and that the magistrates would send the case for adjudication before a jury. Ultimately it was arranged to bind the prisoner to appear next day, when informations were received.

HENRY-STREET OFFICE.—Police-Constable C 48 charged *Ellen Roche* with selling copies of the *Nation* and *Felon* newspapers, on Saturday last, same being seditious and felonious publications. Mr. Kelly, the presiding magistrate, called for the papers referred to. The constable stated that he did not deprive the prisoner of them. Mr. Kelly, therefore, dismissed the case.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE.—*Joseph Mooney* was charged by B 4 with an offence similar to the above, before Mr. Tyndal. The papers were produced and identified by the constable. Mr. Tyndal said, "I will send this case for trial to the next sessions." The prisoner, having entered into two securities of £10 each, to appear at the next sessions, was discharged.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTIONS.—The Limerick Grand Jury have found true bills against Mr. T. F. Meagher. He has traversed to next session, and his trial for "sedition" accordingly stands postponed until the month of March, 1849. The prosecution against the law officers of the Crown in the case of Mr. Darcy M'Gee, of the *Nation*, and Mr. Duffy, of the *Felon*, for similar offences, have, by some mismanagement, been rendered altogether nugatory. The offence with which Messrs M'Gee and Hollywood stood charged was committed on Sunday, July 2. The informations, however, were not lodged until Wednesday, the 12th instant, on the evening of which day, at six o'clock, their arrest was accomplished. Having been brought before the magistrates of College-street police-office, they were held to bail for a recognizance ordered to attend forthwith at Wicklow, in which county the offence was committed, and where the necessary bodies were duly to be holden. Thither the traversers repaired, on the 13th; but on arrival there it was discovered that the grand jury had been released from their duties at eleven o'clock the day previous, and just seven hours before M'Gee and Hollywood had been taken into custody.

THE 12TH OF JULY.—The anniversary of the battle of the Boyne passed over without any disturbance. The only place in the North where a collision between the Orangemen and Repealers was expected is Castlewellan, county Down. There is an eminence outside the town on which the Orangemen say that a man would hoist the flag of Antrim. The Repealers declared they should not, and, true to their determination, they entrenched themselves on the summit on the morning of the 12th, all armed, and counting some 5000 men. No attempt was made to dislodge them. A military force was at hand to prevent collision.

THE REPEAL PRESS.—On Saturday, the *Nation* and *Felon* appeared as usual, the *Tribune* standing over, in consequence of incomplete arrangements. The *Nation* leads with an article on the Clubs, by Mr. Duffy, dated "Newgate;" and the very strong sentiments of Mr. Duffy are backed up in another leader by Mr. M'Gee. Should the Government attempt to put down the Clubs by any existing or future legislation, Mr. Duffy recommends a Provisional Council of all the chief officers, and to resist, if necessary, with arms. Messrs. Martin and Reilly address the Earl of Clarendon in the *Felon*; Mr. Reilly concluding, as usual, with an "immortal hatred." A notice has been served by the police at the residences of all the newsvenders in Dublin, cautioning them against the sale of any felonious or seditious papers. Such offenders will render themselves liable to prosecution

ARRESTS.—On Tuesday, at Cork, Messrs. Isaac S. Varian, J. W. Bourke, and John O'Brien were arrested at half-past two o'clock, upon a charge of sedition uttered at Cross Barry on the 2nd of July. They have been admitted to bail.

MARTIAL LAW.—On Tuesday last the following districts were proclaimed under the late Act by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland:—The city of Dublin; the county of Dublin; the county and town of Drogheda; the city of Cork; the city of Waterford; the county of Waterford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Carlingford, in the county of Cork; the baronies of Kilculliihn, Middlethird, and Gaultier, in the county of Waterford.

ARREST AND RESCUE.—The Rev. Mr. Byrne, Roman Catholic priest, was, on Monday, arrested, on a charge of sedition, and placed in the Bridewell of Carrick-on-Suir. On the affair becoming known, people assembled in large numbers, made an attack on the police, and succeeded in rescuing Mr. Byrne; they also set free all the prisoners. The military, being without orders, did not act.

THE departure of the Lord Lieutenant for England had been delayed for a few days.

SLIGO BOROUGH ELECTION.—The following was the state of the poll at the final close:—Somers (Repealer), 102; Hartley, 99; Ball, 87. A meeting of Mr. Hartley's supporters took place on Saturday morning, when it was decided that a petition should be immediately lodged against Mr. Somers, grounded upon his non-qualification; and, secondly, his having a sufficient number of what are termed "locks" upon the voters' list to place Mr. Hartley in security. At six o'clock the Mayor declared Mr Somers duly elected to serve as member for the borough in Parliament.

MEETING OF THE IRISH LEAGUE.—A crowded meeting of the Irish League took place in the Music Hall on Wednesday evening. A deputation from the Corporation of Kilkenny was in attendance. The Mayor of Kilkenny was called to the chair. On Mr. W. S. O'Brien making his appearance he was received with [illegible] 702 new members were admitted. Dr. Cane, of Kilkenny, proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously carried:—"That the Acts of the English Parliament since the Legislative Union between this country and England, but more especially during its latest sessions, are [illegible] at proofs of the utter hopelessness of looking to it either for justice or good government, and that there is no prospect of happiness or prosperity for this country until it is free from the painful influence of foreign, hostile, and oppressive legislation. Resolved, "That acting on this conviction, the Irish League has been formed with the sole view and object of restoring to this country their ancient constitution of Queen, Lords, and Commons, by the combination of Irishmen in a course of action at once constitutional and decided." The Rev. Mr O'Kelly, Mr Smith O'Brien, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, recommending the retention of their arms by the people, notwithstanding the Government proclamation

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A Cabinet Council was held at two o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, at the Foreign Office. The ministers present were Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Mr Hard of Auckland, Sir John Hobhouse, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Lord Campbell, the Marquis of Chandos, and Viscount Morpeth. The Council sat two hours and a half.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—FLOWER SHOW. On Tuesday, the fourth of the ornamental flower show of the Royal South London Horticultural Society was held in these pleasant gardens. The show was decidedly one of the best of the season, both for quantity and quality of the specimens exhibited, no fewer than four large tents being crowded with the most beautiful varietas of almost every species of flower, both foreign and domesticated, in bloom at this period of the year.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. A——." *They shall have prompt attention.*

"P. H——." *We have treat some dangerous problems in the way you suggest, but the [illegible] is not [illegible]ssing, and we doubt their having any advantage over the ordinary ones in facilitating the study of positions.*

"X. O. Z."—1. *The solution which puzzles you is—1. Kt to Q Kt 6th; 2. Q to K 3d mate. 2. With reg[illegible]rd to the "Sphynx" (with the construction of which the author named had nothing whatever to do), it has been repeatedly stated by us that mate can be given in six moves. 3. They differ only in name*

"Epsilon."—*We are glad you have adopted our advice. Much inconvenience will be avoided by it. Of the two positions with which you have favoured us, we are sorry to have nothing favourable to say. The one is too full of pieces to very easy and very commonplace; and that in six, an old Problem shorn of its original beauty, and rendered unpracticable by your alterations. How can White, at his fifth move, check, unless violating a principle of the game? The positions subsequently [illegible]ned are much too obvious.*

"A. L., Holloway."—*Duly received, and very acceptable. The best shall appear.*

"Gilbertus."—*We think "K Kt's mate!*

"M. E."—*It is impossible to tell what rule originally obtained with regard to the Queening of a Pawn. It differs now in different countries; but that adopted here has been so long—for a long period, both in France and in Germany, and is sanctioned as best by all the leading authors of modern times.*

"H., Liverpool.—*It is pretty, but, we fear, too evident.*

"Simon Eber.—*Get the "Chess Player's Companion" in the first place. For the more elaborate works there will be time enough hereafter. Your solution is incorrect.*

"A. L., Holloway."—*We are sorry we cannot give you the information you require.*

"A. D.," Cardi.—*Your solutions, with the exception of Enigma 32, in four moves, are correct; but, with all due courtesy, we must protest against being subjected to the expense of foreign postage every week, for the purpose of making so very unimportant a report*

"A. Z. B."—*Mr Harwicke, the celebrated German player, we believe, now plies lessons in the game. Address him, at the German Chess Club.*

"W. L., Jun."—*The first of your Problems, marked "No. 2607," can be solved in two moves; and the others, we are sorry to say, have small sufficient merit for publication.*

"J. N."—*To grave of La Bourdonnais is on the southern side of Kensall-green Cemetery, near the Chapel; it is marked only by a common head and foot-stone, bearing the simple inscription, "Louis Charle de La Bourdonnais, the celebrated chess-player. Died 13th December, 1840, aged 43 years." Your Problem in five moves shall be sought for*

"[illegible]."—*The problems are very acceptable. We shall be glad to see the game by correspondence to which you allude.*

"Enquirer."—*You can have two or more Queens on the board at the same time. We have not space to answer your other question. Such mere rudimentary matters should be learned from some work on the game, before you attempt to play.*

"J. D. P."—*They shall have immediate attention.*

"J. M. D.—*In both instances you are wrong. Mate cannot be possibly given in three moves to Problem No. 232; and it can, without much difficulty, be accomplished in No. 233. Look at them again*

"F. J."—*We cannot name any place in London where you can play with profficients except upon the terms you depreca[illegible] The objection to take odds is so general among inferior players, that it has been found impossible without some stake to [illegible] the game, and thus give both parties an interest in the struggle. The person, to have occurred in play, is very rare, and shall find a place among our Chess Enigmas.*

"J. L. P."—*The position from the Handbook shall be examined, and reported on in our next.*

"Dermot."—*We purpose resuming the publication of the games at the very earliest opportunity.*

"E. B., M.," *Nova Scotia.*—*You are quite right, and we shall be glad to hear from you again*

Solutions by "Dermot," "G. A. H.," "A. C. S.," "C. J. R.," "J. A." Grosvenor-square; "C. A. M. K.," "F. G. R.," "A. C.," "Sopractite," "A. B. K.," "Hermes," "J. T. L." and others.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
11. P to K B 4th	10. K B to Q B 2d

London to play.

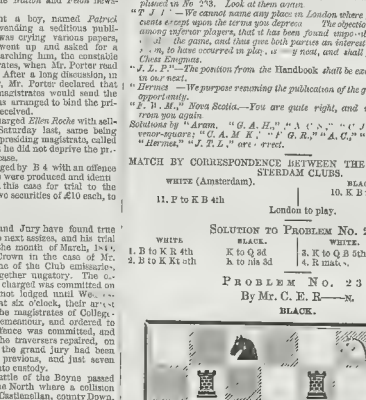
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 234.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K R 4th	K to Q 3d	3. K to Q B 5th	K to his 4th
2. B to K Kt 6th	K to his 3d	4. R mates.	

PROBLEM NO. 235.

By Mr. C. E. R——N.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following lively specimen of a protracted Evans' Gambit came off a short time back between the Hon. H. T——ll and Mr. Colonel L——ll, the former giving his Q's Knight

(Remove Black's Q Kt from the board.)

BLACK (Hon. H. T. L.)	WHITE. (Hon. Col. L.)	BLACK. (Hon. H. T. L.)	WHITE. (Hon. Col. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. P takes P	Q B takes Kt
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	13. Q to K 4th (ch)	Kt to K 2d
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	14. B takes P.	P to K B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B to K Kt 2d	15. Q to K 6th (c)	Q takes B
5. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q 5th	16. R to K sq	Q to Q B 4th
6. K Kt takes P	Q to K R 3d (a)	17. P to Q 4th	Q to Q 3d
7. K Kt to his 4th	Q Kt takes B P (ch) (b)	18. Q to K Kt 8th (ch)	K to Q 2d
8. Q takes Kt	Q takes R	19. Q takes R	Q takes Q P
9. Castles	Q to her 3d	20. Q to K B 8th	Q to her 3d
10. Q B to Kt 2d	Q to her B 4th	21. B to K B 6th	
11. B takes K Kt P	P to Q 4th	And wins.	

(a) P to Q 4th, to prevent the five [illegible] Kt retreating to his 4th sq, and then Q to K B 3d, would have given White a fork[illegible].

(b) This is temptin[illegible] but under the circumstances is not the most prudent line of play.

(c) Leaving the [illegible] at a loss to draw off his adverse Q from the protection of her Kt, &c.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1.—By Mr. M. LAMBERT.

WHITE	BLACK	BLACK.
K at his R 3d	K at his K 4th	Ps at K B 2d and K 5th
Q at Kt 8th	Q at Kt 3d	
Kt at K B sq	R at K Kt 3d	

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 2.—By Mr. M——n.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B 2d	K at his R 5th	Ps at K 4th and Q 4th	Kts at K 2d and Q 2d
Q at his 8th	[illegible]		Ps at K B 5th and Q B 4th
R at h. R 8th	[illegible]		
B at K B 6th	[illegible]		
Kt at Q B 3d	Ps at Q 3d and Q B sq	White, playing first, mates in four moves.	

No. 340.—By Mr. A. LULMAN

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 8th	K at K R 5th	B at Q 8th	and K B 2d
R at Kt K 3d and Q 4th	R at K B sq	Ps at K R 2d and K B 4th	Pat Q R 7th
	Kt at K R 4th		

White to play, and mate in three moves.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING, AT YORK.

IN our Journal of last week we reported the proceedings of this great Meeting up to the Council Dinner on Wednesday evening. At the close of the discussion which followed the address of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in acknowledgment for his health being drunk, Mr. Hudson, the Secretary to the Society, read the List of Prizes awarded by the Judges, which will be found in an adjoining page.

THURSDAY.

This day the Cattle Show was visited by 20,733 persons. In the early part of the day the tickets were exhausted: about 1200 were admitted by paying money at the door. On Tuesday, 1113 persons were admitted; on Wednesday, 6066; and on Thursday, 25,783; making in all 32,912 for the period spoken of. By far the greater proportion came in with the half-crown tickets, whereas, formerly, from one-third to two-thirds only have been admitted, and the remainder at one shilling each.

THE PAVILION DINNER

Took place on Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, in the Great Pavilion. The number of the company could not have been less than 1200, and comprised, with the exception of the agricultural labourers, all classes connected by occupation or otherwise with the landed interest of the country. The appearance of so large an assemblage, when rising to do honour to the toasts proposed on the distinguished guests present, was particularly striking and fine. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who was received with enthusiastic and vociferous applause, sat on the right hand of the President (the Earl of Yarborough), on a raised platform, which ran along one side of the Pavilion, on which the following noblemen and gentlemen were also seated: Earl Fortescue, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Zetland, Earl Powis, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Beaumont, the Chevalier Bunsen, M. Van de Weyer, Mr. Bancroft, the Lord Mayor of York, Lord George Bentinck, Lord Feversham, Professor Johnston, Viscount Morpeth, Mr. M. Milnes, M.P., Mr. C. Hilyard, Mr. Hudson, M.P., Mr. Pusey, M.P., Mr. George Stephenson, civil engineer, and other distinguished personages. In other parts of the pavilion were seated the Marquis of Downshire, Sir T. D. Acland, Mr. Childers, M.P., the Duke of Richmond, Sir Francis Lawley, Sir C. Lemon, Sir Robert Price, Lord Portman, Lord Southampton, the Earl of Egmont. The table opposite the President's, on the other side of the Pavilion, was occupied by the Earl of Chichester, President elect, and the other Vice-Presidents of the Society.

The Pavilion, as shewn in our Illustration last week, was erected between the Castle and the Ouse, in St. George's Fields, a spacious piece of land belonging to the Corporation of York, and situated between the high road to Selby and the very beautiful and fashionable promenade called the New Walk, "made," says Drake, under the date of 1730, "a year or two ago, at the expense of the city." The Pavilion, like the buildings at the showyard, was erected by Mr. Manning, of London. It was 140 feet long, by 84 feet deep, and was capable of accommodating 1400 persons comfortably, though the contract for the dinner was for only 1200.

The dinner being dispatched, the noble Chairman proposed the health of the Queen, which was drunk with great enthusiasm.

In introducing the next toast the noble Chairman referred to the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert at the meeting, and the evident pains he had taken in the inspection of its several departments. His Lordship concluded his address by observing: "And I need not remind you that one of the great objects of this Society has been to lead the country to know that it is not merely for the benefit of the farmer that it holds these meetings, but that it wishes sincerely that the condition of the labourers may be bettered. (Cheers.) I cannot remind you of that without asking you if you do not believe with me that the country was perfectly electrified with the speech which was made lately by his Royal Highness, when he was advocating the claims of the labourer? (Loud cheering.) Under all these circumstances, then, I have the satisfaction of proposing to you the health of "The Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the rest of the Royal Family." (Loud and long-continued cheering.)

His Royal Highness Prince Albert rose to acknowledge the toast, and was received with loud and reiterated cheers. He said: "Gentlemen, I have been most deeply touched to witness the expressions of your loyalty to the Queen (renewed cheering), and to the members of the Royal Family generally. (More cheering.) I beg to return you my best thanks for having received the toast of my health with so much cordiality. (Cheers.) It has been a great satisfaction to me to have been enabled this year to pay you an old debt—(cheers)—an thus coming amongst you, and attending at this most useful and interesting meeting. (Loud and reiterated cheers.) All I have seen to-day and yesterday exhibits a bright picture of the progress of British agriculture; and for much of that progress the country is, I firmly believe, indebted to this Society. (Cheers.) Agriculture, which was once the main pursuit of this like every other nation, holds even now, notwithstanding the development of commerce and of manufactures, a fundamental position in this realm. (Cheers.) And although time has changed the position which was once held by the landed proprietor with his lands dependents, yet the country gentleman with his wife, and the country clergyman, the farmer, and the labourer form still one great, and I hope united family one united family, in which we gladly recognise the foundation of our social state. (Cheers.) Science and mechanics improvements have changed the mere practice of cultivating the soil, in these days, into an industrial pursuit, requiring capital, machinery, skill, and perseverance in the struggle of competition. (Cheers.) We must consider this a great progress, as it demands higher energies and higher intelligence. (Cheers.) Conscious of these changes, we agriculturists of England (tremendous cheering) collect in these meetings—these meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in order to communicate to each other the result of our various experience, and the progress that some may have made in the application of science, in the improvement and ingenuity of machinery, or in the breeding and rearing of cattle. (Cheers.) Feeling, as I do, a high and lively interest in these noble pursuits (cheers), and having myself in a small way (renewed cheering and laughter) experienced all the pleasures and little hangs (cheers), and knowing its paramount importance to the country (cheers), I feel highly gratified that the President of the Society should have entrusted to me to propose to you the toast of the day, which is, 'Success to the Royal Agricultural Society of England.' I trust you will respond to it with enthusiastic cheers. Gentlemen, "The Royal Agricultural Society of England, and success to it,"

The toast was responded to with loud cheers.

The Earl Fitzwilliam then proposed the "Health of the Foreign Ministers present," which was eloquently replied to by M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister, and the Chevalier Bunsen. Among the toasts which followed were, "Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce;" "The Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of York;" "The Yorkshire Agricultural Society;" "The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland;" and "The Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland." The health of the President was then proposed by Mr. Pusey, M.P., and drunk with all honours. The American Minister proposed the health of the President elect of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, prefaced by an address characterised by liberal principles and striking command of language. The Earl of Chichester returned thanks, and concluded by proposing "The Railway Companies, and thanks to them for the facilities which they have afforded to the Society," his Lordship adding a merited tribute to Mr. Hudson, whose reply was received with loud and protracted applause.

We must not omit to record the enthusiastic reception given to the toast of "The Labouring Classes of this country," proposed in a luminous speech by Lord Wharncliffe, in which his Lordship dwelt with much force upon the interest of the wealthy in the welfare of the working population, and the duty as it is the interest of every man connected with agriculture, or connected with the land of this country, to advance the moral, social, and intellectual position of the labouring classes.

The Chairman then rose and said:—"I wish to express to his Royal Highness Prince Albert the great joy that he has diffused amongst the members of this Society by coming amongst us on this occasion, and showing that he is not indifferent to our transactions; and we earnestly but respectfully hope that it will be convenient to his Royal Highness again to visit this Society. I may, perhaps, be allowed to add, that it has been a great satisfaction to me that I was the first President who had the honour of receiving his Royal Highness as a participator in our proceedings."

Prince Albert then rose, and gracefully bowed his acknowledgments to the company, and was loudly cheered for some minutes.

His Royal Highness and the rest of the company then withdrew, at twenty minutes before nine o'clock.

In the evening Prince Albert honoured with his presence a Grand Ball, given by the Lady Mayoress.

FRIDAY.

This morning, shortly after eight o'clock, Prince Albert left York by special train, having been received during his visit to this ancient city with unbounded cordiality and enthusiasm. The proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society terminated to-day with the general meeting of the Society in the Guildhall, at which the usual formal business was transacted.

PRIZE IMPLEMENTS.

The following were the awards of the Judges of Implements:—

For the best plough for heavy land, £10—Mr. Busby.
For the best plough for light land, £10—Messrs. Howard and Son.
For the best drill for general purposes, £15—Mr. Hornsby.
For the best turnip drill on the flat, £10—Mr. Garrett.
For the best turnip drill on the ridge, £10—Mr. Hornsby.
For the best hand drilling machine, £5—Withheld.
For the best scarifier or grubber, £10—Messrs. Sharman and Co.
For the best machine for making draining tiles or pipes, £30—Mr. Whitehead.
For the best harrow, £5—Messrs. Howard and Son.
For the best steaming apparatus, £10—Messrs Sharman and Co.
For the best skim or paring plough, £—Mr. Busby.
For the best horse seed dibble, £10—Mr. Newberry.
For the best one-horse cart, £5—Mr. Eaton.
For the best waggon, £10—Mr. Stratton.
For the best thrashing machine, £20—Mr Garrett.
For the best steam-engine, £50—Mr. Hornsby.
For the best corn-dressing machine, £10—Mr. Hornsby.
For the best gorse bruiser, £5—Messrs Barrett, Exall, and Co.
For the best implement for distributing pulverised manure, £10—Mr. Hornsby.
For the best grinding mill, £15—Withheld.
For the best grate or stove for cottages, £5—Mr. W. N. Nicholson.

MEDALS.

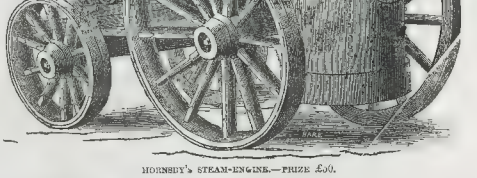
Norwegian harrow—Mr. Crosskill.
Haymaking machine—Mr. Smith, of Stamford.
Horse-rake—Mr Hensman.
Horse hoe on the flat—Mr. Garrett.
Horse hoe on the ridge—Mr. Busby.
Grass land cultivator—Mr Busby.
Linseed and corn crusher—Messrs. Sharman and Co.
Liquid manure drill—Mr T. Cauder
Chaff cutter—Mr. Corner.
Cake-breaker—Mr. W. N. Nicholson.
Root-washer—Mr. Crosskill.
Cesspool and tank-cleanser—Messrs Dean, Dray, and Co.
Cheese-press—Mr. Brucklaber.
Stock-remover—Mr. Summers.
Level—Mr Blandell.
For his improvements in the transparent water gauge, as attached to the steam-engine—Mr. Howe.
Steaming apparatus—Mr. R. Robinson
Self-acting hopper, as applied to his drill—Mr. Hensman.
Thrashing, shaking, and dressing machine—Mr. Abbey.
Portable thrashing, straw-shaking, and dressing machine—Mr. R. Barrell

We have engraved a few of the above.

Mr. Hornsby's Prize Six-horse power Portable Steam-engine; invented, improved, and manufactured by the exhibitor. This steam-engine is simple in its construction, fitted with governors, and easy to manage, with tubular boiler, fire-box, and smoke-box complete. The thickness of boiler plates as follows: Fire-box, various ¼ in., 7 16th, ⅜ in., and ½ in. thick; the Horizontal part, ½ in. thick; smoke-box ¼ in., and chimney ⅛ in. thick; the quality, Page's best scrap plates; the diameter of cylinder, 10 in.; length of stroke of the piston, 14 in.; number of revolutions of the crank shaft, 110; crank shaft 3 in. in diameter; journals, 2½ in., wrought iron; diameter of fly-wheels, 6 ft.; weight of ditto, 7 cwt., which acts as driving pulley. The engine calculated to work at 6-horse power; probable time it will require to generate the steam to working pressure is 48 minutes; quantity of fuel it will consume in getting up the steam is 84lbs.; consumption of fuel for every hour it is in full work is 84lbs.; mounted upon carriages, with four wheels, and double shafts, complete, for thrashing corn and other agricultural purposes. Price, £265.

HORNSBY'S STEAM-ENGINE.—PRICE £50.

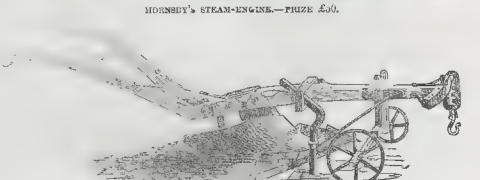
Mr Kilby's Prize Turf and Stubble Paring Plough; invented, improved, and manufactured by Thomas Glover, of Thrussington, near Leicester. This implement gained a prize of £5 at the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Liverpool and £5 at the same Society's Show at Northampton, and £4 with Silver Medal, at the Yorkshire Agricultural Show at Scarborough, 1847. The implement pares turf or stubble ground to any thickness required, from 1 to 3 inches, and 14 inches wide. It lays the turf in a hollow cut, a form admirably adapted for drying. It may be worked by a pair or three horses, according to the nature of the ground and the depth required; and will complete two acres per day. The improvement consists of a simplification of the machinery, by which the same effect is produced, and a reduction in price of £1. Price, £5 10s.



MR. KILBY'S PARING PLOUGH.—PRICE £5.

Mr. Busby's Horse Hoe on the Ridge—Silver Medal. The simple and effective operation of this hitherto unnoticed implement is a boast of admirers of York. The harrow at the back brings the weeds to the surface, and prevents their growing again, as would otherwise be the case in wet weather.

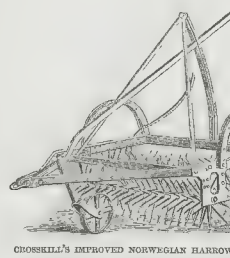
Messrs. Sharman and Co's Prize Patent Scarifier, with Seven Wrought-iron Tines; invented by Mr. Arthur Sharman, of Playford, and improved and manufactured by Rassmus and Mary, of Ipswich. This implement received the prize of £10 from the Society last year at Northampton. It is made principally of wrought-iron, and covers a space of nearly two feet; the tines can be moved to different distances apart to suit various modes of tillage. It is equally efficient as a grubber in clearing of land, and as a general cultivator where the surface is not required to be turned down. Cast-iron or wrought steel hoes, from 4 to 6 inches wide, can be put on, with which it is admirably adapted to clean bean or pea stubble after harvest, break up clover leys where baked, or prepare for turnips. Price, delivered in London, £18 18s.; in Peterborough, Wellingborough, and York, £19 19s.



BUSBY'S HORSE HOE ON THE RIDGE.—SILVER MEDAL.

Mr. Crosskill's Prize (medal) Improved Norwegian Harrow; improved and manufactured by the exhibitor. This Norwegian harrow is fitted with three sets of rowels, or roller parts, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, the rowels revolving separately or independently of each other, thereby avoiding the danger of breakage from stones, &c. The rowel points are of an improved form and length, the more effectually to imitate the action of the garden fork. Price, £12

Mr. W. N. Nicholson's Prize new Cottage Range (with registered improvements). Invented, improved, and manufactured by the exhibitor. Price, £2 2s.



CROSSKILL'S IMPROVED NORWEGIAN HARROW.—SILVER MEDAL.

PRIZE ANIMALS.

The following were a portion of the awards of the Prizes for Cattle, read by the Secretary at the Council Dinner on Wednesday, our limits allowing us only to quote the first prize of each class:—

SHORT-HORNS

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of January, 1846.—First prize of 40 sovs to Mr. R. Keevil, Shaw Farm, Melksham, Wiltshire.

Class 2—Bulls calved since 1st of January, 1846. First prize of 20 sovs to Mr William Linton, Sheriff-Hutton, Yorkshire.

Class 3—Cows in milk or in calf.—First prize of 20 sovs to Mr. J. M. Hopper, Newsham Grange, Stockton-on-Tees

Class 4—In-calf heifers. First prize of 20 sovs to Mr. R. Booth, Warlaby, Northallerton.

Class 5. Yearling heifers.—First prize of 10 sovs to Mr. William Smith, West Rasen, near Market Rasen, Lincolnshire.

HEREFORDS.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of January, 1846.—First prize of 40 sovs to Mr. R. Hole, of Knowle House, near Exeter, Somerset

Class 2.—Bulls calved since 1st January, 1846.—First prize of 20 sovs to Mr. G Turner, of Barton, near Exeter

Class 3.—Cows in milk, or in calf.—First prize of 20 sovs to Mr. Thomas Bond, of Bishop's Lydiard, near Taunton, Somerset.

Class 4 In-calf heifers.—First prize of 20 sovs to Mr. T. W. Fourneo, of Durston, near Taunton, Somerset.

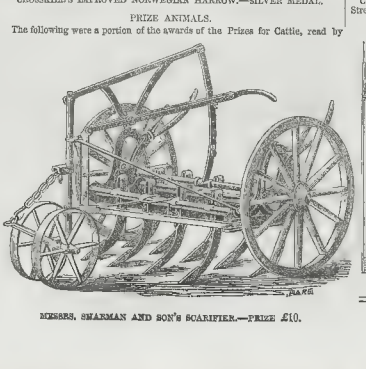
Class 5.—Yearling heifers.—First prize of 10 sovs to Mr. James Hole, of Knowle-house, near Dunstar, Somerset.

CATTLE OF ANY BREED.

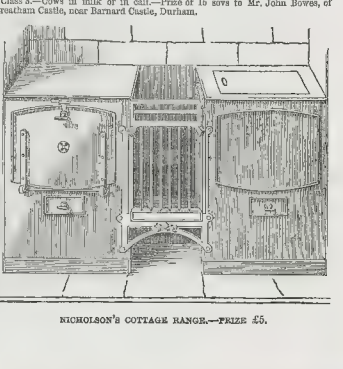
Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of January, 1846.—First prize of 25 sovs to Mr. E. Cane, of Berwick court, Lewes, Sussex.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since the 1st of January, 1846—Prize of 15 sovs, no competition

Class 3.—Cows in milk or in calf.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. John Bowes, of Streatham Castle, near Barnard Castle, Durham.



MESSRS. SHARMAN AND SON'S SCARIFIER.—PRICE £10.



NICHOLSON'S COTTAGE RANGE.—PRICE £5.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT YORK.

ENTRY OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT INTO YORK.

Class 4.—In-calf heifers.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. Thomas Beards, of Stowe, near Buckingham.

Class 5.—Yearling heifers.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. Thomas Beards, of Stowe, near Buckingham.

HORSES.

Class 1.—Stallions for agricultural purposes.—First prize of 30 sovs to the Most Hon the Marquis of Downshire.

Class 2.—Stallions for draught purposes.—Prize of 20 sovs to Mr. G Townsend, Saperton-field, near Bunckley, Leicester.

Class 3.—Two-year-old stallions for agricultural purposes.—First prize of 15 sovs to Mr H Eddison, of Gateford, near Worksop.

Class 4.—Mares and fillies for agricultural purposes.—First prize of 20 sovs to Mr. A. Chibnall, of Bromham, near Bedford.

Class 5.—Two-year-old fillies.—First prize of 10 sovs to the Right Hon. Lord St. John, of Melchbourne, near Higham Ferrers, Bedford.

LEICESTER SHEEP.

Class 1.—Shearling rams.—First prize of 30 sovs to Mr. J. Borton, of Barton-le-street, near Malton, Yorkshire.

Class 2.—Rams of any other age.—First prize of 30 sovs to Mr. J. Borton, of Barton le-street, Malton, Yorkshire.

Class 3.—Shearling ewes.—First prize of 20 sovs to Mr. W. Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, Notts.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

Class 1.—Shearling rams.—First prize of 30 sovs to Mr. J. Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge.

Class 2.—Rams of any other age.—First prize of 30 sovs to Mr. Wm. Salisbury, of West Lavington, near Devizes, Wilts.

Class 3.—Shearling ewes.—First prize of 20 sovs to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, near Chichester

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Class 1.—Shearling rams.—First prize of 30 sovs to Mr. G. Hewer, Ley Gore, Northleach, Gloucester.

Class 2.—Rams of any other age.—First prize of 30 sovs to Mr. W. Garne, of Aldsworth, Northleach, Gloucester.

Class 3.—Shearling ewes.—First prize of 20 sovs to Mr. C. Large, of Broadwell, Oxfordshire.

PIGS.

Class 1.—Boars of a large breed.—First prize of 15 sovs to Dr. Hobson, Park House, Leeds.

Class 2.—Boars of a small breed.—First prize of 15 sovs to Mr. R. Smith, Grewelthorpe, Ripon, Yorkshire (this animal was of Mr Fisher Hobbs' breed).

Class 3.—Breeding sows of a large breed.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. J. Tuley, Exley Head, Keighley, Yorkshire.

Class 4.—Breeding sows of a small breed.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. E. Eddison, Headingley-hill, near Leeds.

Class 5.—Three breeding sow pigs of a large breed.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. Tulsy, Exley Head, Keighley.

Class 6.—Three breeding sow pigs of a small breed.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. J. Roper, Keighley, York.

LOCAL PRIZES.

These local prizes were confined to parties only who occupy either a house or land, within the county of York, subject to the general regulations. Animals competing for these local prizes were, however, entitled to be shown for any of

VIEW OF YORK, FROM CLIFFORD'S TOWER.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT YORK.

MR GAUNT'S "FATHER OF THE TURF."—1ST PRIZE.

MR. SILVESTER REED'S "FREEMAN."—2ND PRIZE.

the general prizes of the Society for which they were qualified, provided a special entry to that effect had been duly made as prescribed.

SHORT HORNS.

Class 1.—Bulls of any age. First prize of 20 sovs to Mr. H. Ambler, of Watkinson-hall, near Halifax, Yorkshire.

Class 2.—Bulls above one year and not exceeding two years.—First prize of 20 sovs to Mr. Wm. Linton, of Sheriff Hutton, Yorkshire.

Class 3.—Best cow above three years old.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. R. Booth, of Warlaby, near Northallerton, Yorkshire.

Class 4.—Pair of in-calf heifers.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. Richard Booth, of Warlaby, near Northallerton, Yorkshire.

HORSES.

Class 1.—Stallions for hunting purposes.—First prize of 20 sovs to Mr. R. Gaunt, of Hall Field Cottage, Wetherby, Yorkshire.

Class 2.—Stallions for carriage purposes.—First prize of 20 sovs to Mr. J. Shaw, of Acomb Hall, Yorkshire.

Class 3.—Stallions qualified to get roadsters.—Prize of 20 sovs to Mr. J. Wake of Market Weighton, Yorkshire.

Class 4.—Cleveland stallion.—Prize of 20 sovs to Mr. J. Langdale, of Leakonfield-park, near Beverley, Yorkshire.

Class 5.—Mare and foal for hunting purposes.—First prize of 20 sovs to Mr. W. Firth, of Kirkstall, near Leeds, Yorkshire.

Class 6. Mare and foal for carriage purposes. First prize of 20 sovs to Mr. R. Goodlass, of Hutton Cranswick, near Driffield, Yorkshire.

Class 7.—Cleveland mare and foal.—Prize of 20 sovs to Mr. H. Ricatson, of Upsall, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.

LEICESTER SHEEP.

Class 1.—Shearling ram.—Prize of 15 sovs to Mr. John Borton, of Barton-le-Street, near Malton, Yorkshire.

Class 2. Shearling ewes.—Prize of 5 sovs to Mr. W. E. Botterill, of East Thorpe, Market Weighton.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Class 1.—Shearling ram.—Prize of 15 sovs to Mr. W. Simpson, of Kirby Grindalyth, Sledmere, Yorkshire.

Class 2.—Shearling ewes.—Prize of 5 sovs to Mr. W. Simpson of Kirby Grindalyth, Sledmere, Yorkshire.

PIGS.

Class 1.—Boar, large breed.—Prize of 5 sovs to Dr. Hobson, of Park House near Leeds, Yorkshire.

Class 2.—Boar, small breed.—Prize of 5 sovs to Mr. R. Smith, of Givendale, near Ripon, Yorkshire.

Class 3.—Sow, large breed.—Prize of 5 sovs to Mr. T. Smith, of Hoyland Hall, near Barnsley, Yorkshire

Class 4.—Sow, small breed.—Prize of 5 sovs to Mr. Mark Stainaby, jun., Lady Pit Lane, Hunslet, near Leeds, Yorkshire.

We append a few notes upon the specimens we have illustrated:—

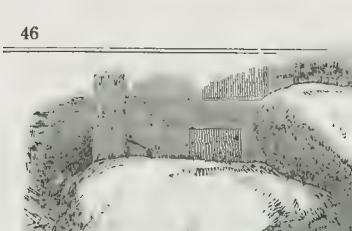
In the great breeding county of York, a show of stallions is a matter of great interest. A very large number (120) of horses were shown at the late meeting including several well-known and fashionable sires. Our Illustration gives portraits, drawn on the block from the animals, of The Father of the Turf, winner of the first prize of 20 sovs; and Freeman, winner of the second prize of 15 sovs.

The Father is a thorough-bred, by Muley Moloch, out of Thomasina by Welbeck. He never raced, being disqualified for the Derby, St. Leger, and his other engagements, by the death of his owner the late Christopher Wilson, Esq. This is the eighth premium he has won. He is a rich dark chesnut, sixteen

1ST PRIZE, HEREFORDS.—CLASS 1.
MR. J. H. CARPENTER, EARDISLAND, NEAR LEOMINSTER, HEREFORD.

1ST PRIZE, SHORT HORNS.—CLASS 1.
MR. KEEVIL, SHAW FARM, MELKSHAM, WILTS.

2ND PRIZE, SHORT HORNS.—CLASS 1.
MR. BANNERSMAN, SOUTH LODGE, CHORLEY, LANCASHIRE.



LONG-WOOLED SHEEP.—CLASS I.—1ST AND 2ND PRIZES.—MR. G. HEWER, LEY GORE, NORTHLEACH, GLO'STH.

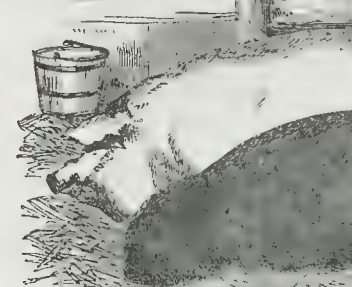
hands high, short legs, with good bone, cap tal middle and top, but looks rather too thick on the shoulder, and light in th ; gaskins and hocks. His fortunate owner is Mr. Gaunt, of Wetherby, in the West Riding

The Cattle we have illustrated contrast well the peculiarities of the two breeds, Short Horn and Hereford. Notwithstanding that the county may be termed the head-quarters of the breed, the Short Horns were fewer in number than usual, and, perhaps, not of such high quality as we recollect to have seen at other shows of the Society. The bulls we have engraved, though good in all their points, were rather too near their Hereford neighbour fully to satisfy expectation : the heifers fell almost during criticism.

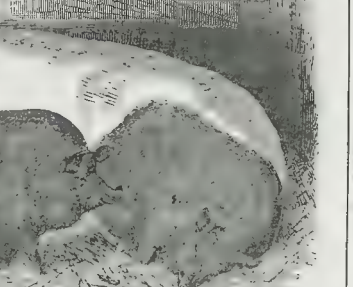
The two Sheep are from the Long-woolled Pens, being shearling rams of the Cotswold breed—winners of the first and second prizes of 30 and 15 sovs in Class I. They are large, level animals, very wide forward, and well up otherwise ; probably weighing 6 or 6½ lbs. a quarter.

The Pigs excited great interest, particularly in the West Riding visitors. Some of them were almost unapproachable excellence and beauty, particular ; the dark gentleman we have represented sitting, who won the two prizes of 15 sovs and 5 sovs.

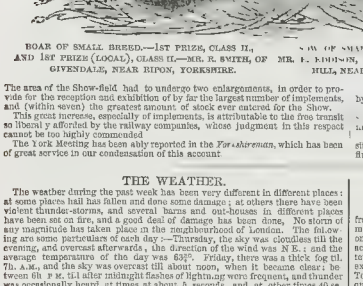
This has been altogether the finest important Show yet held by the Society.



BOAR OF SMALL BREED.—1ST PRIZE, CLASS II, AND 1ST PRIZE (LOCAL), CLASS II.—MR. R. SMITH, OF GIVENDALE, NEAR RIPON, YORKSHIRE.



BOAR OF SMALL BREED.—CLASS II.—1ST PRIZE (LOCAL), AND 1ST LOCAL PRIZE IN CLASS I.—MR. HULL, NEAR LEEDS.



BOAR OF LARGE BREED.—CLASS I.—1ST PRIZE (ROYAL), AND 1ST LOCAL PRIZE IN CLASS I.—MR. HOBSON, PARK-HOUSE, LEEDS.

The area of the Show-field had to undergo two enlargements, in order to provide for the reception and exhibition of by far the largest number of implements, and (which seven) the greatest amount of stock ever ranged for the Show.

This great increase, especially of implements, is attributable to the facilities transit so liberal y afforded by the railway companies, whose judgment in this respect cannot be too highly commended.

The York Meeting has been ably reported in the *Yorkshireman*, which has been of great service in our condensation of this account

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been very different in different places : at some places hail has fallen and done some damage ; at others there have been violent thunder-storms, and several barns and out-houses in different places have been set on fire, and a good deal of damage has been done. No storm of any magnitude has taken place in the neighborhood of London. The following are some particulars of each day :—Thursday, the sky was cloudless till the evening, and overcast afterwards, the direction of the wind was N.E. ; and the average temperature of the day was 63°. Friday, there was a thick fog till 7h. A.M., and the sky was overcast till about noon, when it became clear ; between 6h and 8h. till after midnight flashes of lightning were frequent, and thunder was occasionally heard, at times at about 5 seconds, and at other times 40 seconds, after the lightning ; the storm was situated to the N. and N.W. ; the direction of the wind was N.E. ; and the average temperature was 64°. Saturday, till 3h. A.M. frequent flashes of lightning were seen, followed by thunder at very long intervals, and the sky was overcast till the evening, and put thinly so afterwards ; the direction of the wind was N.E. ; and the average temperature was 61°5 : on Saturday at midnight a thermometer placed on grass read 53°, and early on Sunday morning it read 29½° ; at this time vegetation on the open country must have been covered with frozen particles of water. On Sunday A.M. sky was partially covered with clouds at all times, and nearly clear nearly wholly so, the direction of the wind was N.E. ; and the average temperature was 56°5. On Monday the sky was almost one-half covered with cirrostratus and fleecy clouds ; the direction of the wind W.N.W. ; and the average temperature was 63°. On Tuesday the sky was for the most part cloudless ; the direction of the wind was W.S.W. ; and the average temperature was 64°. On Wednesday the sky was covered with clouds till 10h. A.M., and mostly so after that hour, and the average temperature was 63°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were :—

Thursday,	July 13, the highest during the day was 81½ deg., and the lowest was 49 deg.		
Friday,	July 14,	84	50
Saturday,	July 15,	74	50
Sunday,	July 16,	74	42½
Monday,	July 17,	76½	45
Tuesday,	July 18,	79	48
Wednesday,	July 19,	79½	54

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The fifth annual meeting of this society will commence at Lincoln on Tuesday next, and will terminate on Monday, July 31. The following is a general programme of the proceedings : *Tuesday*—Reception-room at Railway Hotel. Introductory meeting at 12, in County Assembly-room, near the Cathedral. Resignation of the Presidency by the Lord Bishop of Norwich to the Earl [illegible] President elect. Visits to antiquities and objects of interest in Lincoln : remains of the Bishop's Palace—the Castle Mint Wall and Roman Gate vestiges of Ancient Lindum the Jew's House—John of Gaunt's House —the Mechanics' Institute, an ancient monastic building, &c. Opening of the Archæological Museum at the Assembly-room. Exhibition to Monk's house, and other objects adjacent to Lincoln. Public dinner at the Corn Exchange. The Earl Brownlow, the President, in the chair, at six. *Wednesday*. [illegible] ings at the County Assembly-room and Stone how. [illegible] ral at the County Assembly-room, at 12. Visits to the [illegible] ral. Conversazione in the evening, at eight, at the County Assembly-room. *Thursday*.—Excursion to Stow and Gainsborough, returning by Torksey. Conversazione and sectional meeting in the evening at the County Assembly-room, at 8 *Friday*.—Excursion by rail to Southwell Minster, Newark and Castle, and Wollaton Hall, the seat of Lord Middleton. *Notice* given by the Mayor and corporation at the County Assembly-room. *Saturday*.—Excursion by special train [illegible] ire to Tattershall Castle, Kirkstead Abbey, and Boston. Early and Mediæval sections at the Corn Exchange in the evening. *Monday*. Sectional meeting at the Assembly [illegible] emple Bruere. Excursion at the Roman Camp [illegible] ing Dunsthorpe station from Lincoln at nine. General meeting at the County Assembly-room at one. Central office at the Guildhall in the Stone-how, at the foot of the High-street, where every information may be obtained regarding the proceedings of the week.—We intend to illustrate the Proceedings of the Institute, the most interesting sites visited, &c.

Our several Illustrations, in this and our last week's Number, are from sketches by Mr. J. W Snow, of York

As a memorial of the Royal visit, we append an Engraving of the animated [illegible] presented by the city on the arrival of Prince Albert, on Monday last, etching.

The companion picture shows a general view of York, from Clifford's Tower, situated at the southern extremity of the walls, in the angle formed by the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Foss.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The abundance of money, fine weather, and absence of any exciting news from the Continent caused a gradual advance in prices from the opening of the market on Monday until Wednesday. Consols on Monday opened 87¼ to ⅜ ; on Tuesday 89, closing at 88⅝ for Money and the August Account. Conflicting accounts from Ireland, which proved, after investigation, to be of an alarming tendency, agitated the market on Wednesday. The fluctuations were rapid and extensive, Consols at one period registering a fall of one and a half per cent Towards the close of business, however, a rally occurred, and 88¾ was the last quotation. Considerable depression marked the opening on Thursday : Consols quoted 87⅞, declined to 87½ to ⅝, but afterwards rallied, quoting 87¾ to ⅞. The market may be considered, however, the reverse of firm, and the late rapid advance will probably be followed by a strong reaction, should the news from Ireland continue unfavourable. Any downward tendency usually produces realisation on the part of previous buyers, depression being the result. Exchequer Bills have improved and maintain the advance. India Bonds continue below the market value. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents have been in some demand. Consols may be sold and Reduced purchased at a present profit [illegible] arly the half-year's dividend due in October. At the close of the week Bank Stock was 199 ; Reduced, 87¼ ; Consols, 87¾ ; New Three-and-Quarter per Cents, 88¼ ; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1859, 9¼ ; India Stock, 240 ; India Bonds, £1000, 38 pm ; India Bonds, under £1000, 36 pm ; Consols for Account, 87¾ ; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 48 pm ; Ditto, £1000, [illegible] ; Ditto, £500, [illegible] ; Small, June, 48 pm.

Foreign Securities shared in the improvement of the English funds at the commencement of the week, and without suffering the same extent of reaction towards the close. On Tuesday the advance in prices was general, with the exception of Spanish and Dutch. Mexican improved 4 per cent.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1 per cent. Russian attained par, and Brazilian, 71. Spanish Three per Cents, in the contracted quarter, receded to 21⅛ ; and Dutch Four per Cents were flat at 71. Danish has been gradually advancing since the proposed armistice, registering at present a rise of about 7 per cent. The market at the close of the week was heavy. Mexican declining on the receipt of intelligence that Paredes had still sufficient influence to embarrass the peace party in Mexico. Spanish also closed heavily at Brazilian Bonds, Small, 71 ; Colombian Bonds, Three per Cent., 40 ; Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent., 70 ; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1840, 17¼ ; Ditto, Account, 17⅝ ; Portuguese Three per Cent., 17¾ ; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 11½ ; Do., Account, 12 ; Do., Passive, 3 ; Three per Cent., Account, 22 ; Dutch Two and a Half per Cent., 47½ ; Do., Account, 45¾ ; Do., Four per Cent., Certificates, 72.

Shares on Monday and Tuesday were not only firm, but in many instances at an advance. London and North-Western quoted 129 ; Eastern Counties, 15¾ ; South-Western and Great Western also tended upward. But the reaction in Consols brought sellers into the market, and prices again receded, as may be seen by the annexed list : Aberdeen, 23½ ; Birmingh a and Oxford Junction, 14 ex in. ; Buckinghamshire, 4 dis. ; Caledonian, 2 [illegible] Chester and Holyhead, 3½ ; E. Counties, 14½ ; Do New Guaranteed 6 per [illegible] er Cent., ; Great Northern, 64 ; Great South [illegible] Lancashire and Yorkshire Quarter Shares, 13½ ; Ditto, Fifths, 7½ ; Ditto New, Gua. 6 per cent., 3 ; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 32 ; Ditto Guaranteed 5 per cent., 85 ; London and North Western, 129¾ ; Ditto, New, 7½ ; Do. Fifths, 7½ ; Ditto £10 (M. and B.) B, 11 ; Midland, 104 ; Ditto, ditto, £36 Shares, 145 ; North British, 22½ ; Ditto, Thirds, 2½ ; North Staffordshire [illegible] Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton, 27 ; Scottish Central, 99½ ; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B, 14½ ; South Devon, 17 ; South-Eastern, 25½ ; Ditto, No. 2, 2 ; Ditto, No. 3, 16½ ; Ditto, No. 4, Thirds, 9½ ; South Wales, 7⅛ ; West Valley, [illegible] Cent. Guaranteed, 97½ ; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 32½ ; Ditto, New and Berwick, 31½ ; Ditto, Extension, No 1, 17¼ ; Ditto, ditto, No [illegible] ; [illegible] istorn Preference, 99 ; York and North Midland, [illegible] ; [illegible] tension, 31¾ ; Bolton [illegible]

[illegible]

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened yesterday at 87¾, but soon after declined, upon its transpiring that Lord Hardinge would be immediately despatched to Ireland. Affairs in that country it was considered daily assumed a graver aspect, and the closing price of Consols, in consequence, fell to 87½ to ⅝. The Foreign and Share Markets were flat, with limited transactions.

THE MARKETS.

CORN.—The supply from [illegible] RANGE (Friday).—Since Monday the arrival of English wheat for our market [illegible] arrivals as well as [illegible] and samples have been reasonably good, and of full average quality. The slow of samples to-day exceeding the wants of the buyers—whose attendance was somewhat limited—the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was in [illegible] on state, at barely Monday's prices. The best parcels of foreign wheat were [illegible] . A late rise in the middling and inferior kinds next to nothing was [illegible] and prices were with difficulty supported. Scarcely a sample of English barley was [illegible] and the show of corn was good. The trade was heavy, and [illegible] relief in favour of the buyers. Malt—the supply of which was moderate—[illegible] at barely late figures. The oat trade was in a very depressed state, and, in some instances, prices were quite 6d per quarter lower. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour very bad.

ARRIVALS.—English : wheat, 6540 ; barley, 261 ; oats, 3320 ; Irish : oats 3090 ; flour, 1610 ; barrels. 12,670 ; and 11,240 sacks. Foreign : wheat 2160 sacks ; malt 700 qrs ; [illegible] ; Anatolia, —; [illegible] ; 500 ditto ; white 40s to [illegible] ; Saffa 8, 42s [illegible] ; Ma [illegible] 40s to 52s ; grinding [illegible] ; Odessa, [illegible] ; [illegible] ; Ancona and Leghorn, [illegible] ; brown 40s, 47s to 54s ; Riga, 40s to 46s ; Memel, 42s to 46s ; Danzig, 39s to 40s ; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats 18s to 21s ; potato do. 20s to 23s ; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 18s ; ditto, white, 16s to 22s ; Irish beans, new, 32s to 34s ; ditto, old, 40s to 42s ; grey peas, 30s to 36s ; maple, 32s to 38s ; white, 34s to 36s ; boilers, 37s to 38s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s to 43s ; Suffolk, 38s to 39s ; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 36s per 280 lbs. Foreign : Danzig red wheat, [illegible] s to [illegible] ; white, [illegible] s to —s ; barley, [illegible] s to [illegible] s ; oats, [illegible] s to —s ; beans, —s to —s ; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 32s to 37s per 196 lbs ; Italian, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—A few parcels of new rapeseed caraway seed have been disposed of this week. In all other kinds of seeds next to nothing has been done.

LINSEED, English, sowing, 46s to 49s ; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s ; Mediterranean and Odessa, crushing, [illegible] ; Hempseed, 40s to 42s per quarter ; Coriander [illegible] ; Canary, [illegible] s to [illegible] s ; Rapeseed, 28s to 30s ; white, 30s to 32s ; brown, 24s to 26s, per last ; of ten quarters. Cloverseed, red, [illegible] s to [illegible] s ; white, [illegible] s to [illegible] s ; ditto foreign, £8 0s to £9 5s per 100 ; Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton. Canary, 7s to 7s 3d per quarter. English Cheese-seed, red, —s to —s ; white, —s to —s ; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s ; extra, —s ; white, —s to —s ; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s ; extra, —s ; white, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d ; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d, per 4lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 49s 1d ; barley, 29s 0d ; oats, 20s 9d ; rye, 31s 0d ; beans, 36s 6d ; peas, 37s 3d

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 47s 11d ; barley, 30s 6d ; oats, 20s 9d ; rye, 30s 3d ; beans, 37s 2d ; peas, 37s 8d.

Duties.—Foreign Grain.—Wheat, 19s 0d ; barley, 2s 6d ; oats, 2s 6d ; rye, 2s 6d ; beans, 2s 6d ; peas 2s 6d.

Flour.—The market continues very slow, and last week's prices are well supported in every instance. The deliveries are good.

Oils.—There is comparatively little business has been transacted in sugar since our last report ; and in some instances the quotations have rated almost nominal

Provisions.—Although the supply of foreign meat is large, the demand for that article is steady, at full prices. Fine Friesland is quoted at 80s to 84s, other fine marks [illegible] and mixed ditto, 68s to 72s per cwt. In Irish butter a slow sale, at last week's quotations. Cloonne, and Kilkenny, landed, 88s to 94s, Sligo, 76s to 78s. Limerick, 78s to 79s ; and Waterford, 76s to 78s per cwt. Bacon, in fair request. Fine singed sides, 56s to 60s. Irish ditto, 52s to 56s. Prime Dorset, 51s for middling and good, 48s to 50s for fine Devon, and from 42s to 44s for good ditto. For fresh [illegible] has been a moderate amount of sales, at full prices. In other kinds very little is doing. Waterford, singed sides, 50s to 52s ; heavy, 42s to 48s ; Limerick, ditto, 48s to 52s ; and heavy, 40s to 44s.

Hops and Stocks.—Old monday bag, 42s to 44s ; new ditto, 42s to 46s 10s ; old observ, £4 0s to £5 0s ; new ditto, £2 10s to £4 10s ; and straw, £1 4s to £1 10s per load

Spirits.—Rum, 1s 4½d to 1s 5d ; and per gallon less number. Ordinary [illegible] gs at 1s 3d to 1s 4d per gallon. Brandy and corn spirits move off slowly at [illegible] ds (Friday).—East Anglia, 12s ; Hotywell Main, 14s 9d ; Towneley, 12s ; Tanfield Moor, 13s 3d ; Hetwell, 15s 3d ; Hilton 16s per ton

Wool, Friday.—The plantation accounts being very favourable, notwithstanding the prevailing high winds, the demand for all kinds of hops is exceedingly heavy, and prices have further receded 2s per cwt. The duty is called from £265,000 to £262,000. Sussex pockets, £2 4s to £2 12s ; Weald of Kent, ditto, £2 8s to £2 16s ; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £2 16s to £3 per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday.)—The supply of beasts on sale in to-day's market being very moderate, the attendance of buyers on the increase, and the weather more favourable to slaughtering, the beef trade was steady, at an advance on Monday's quotations of 2d per 8lb, some of the primest Scots producing 4s 4d per 8lb, and at which a good clearance was effected. The arrival from Scotland comprised 280 Scots, and 400 others. There was a falling-off in the numbers of English sheep, the sale for which was firm, at [illegible] equa. to clean past last week's prime old Downs selling at 3d per 8lb without difficulty [illegible] best lambs were in moderate request, at full currencies ; otherwise the lamb trade was heavy, at barely late rates. In calves a full average business was doing, at our quotations. Pigs were slow in sale, but not cheaper. Meat-cows sold at from £15 to £18 each, including their small calves.

Per 8lb to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s 0d, prime Scots, &c., 4s 2d to 4s 4d ; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d ; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d, prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d ; prime South Downs, ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d ; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 6d, prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d ; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 2d ; neat small porkers, 4s 4d to 4s 6d ; lambs, 4s 6d to 5s 8d. Suckling calves, 18s to 28s ; and quarter old store pigs, 12s to 20s each. Total supplies [illegible] Beasts, 2,400 ; sheep, 11,640 ; calves, 241 ; pigs, 270. Foreign supplies [illegible] Mouton, —.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were steady to-day, at full prices of 3d per 8lb by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 3s 4d to 3s 8d, middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d ; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d ; prime small [illegible] 4s 6d ; large pork, —s to —s, prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d ; small pork, 4s 4d to 4s 6d ; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 2d ; small pork, 4s 4d to 4s 6d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

WAR OFFICE JULY 18.

1st Dragoon Guards : C E Wyatt to be Cornet, vice Errington

3d Light Dragoons : A J H Eliot to be Cornet, vice H gatton

11th Foot : Lieut and Capt E Goulburn to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hudson, Exempt and Lieut H F Pinkerby to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Goulburn ; C P Clews to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Pownall

24th Foot : Ensign J A Woodgate to be Lieutenant, vice Steinforth, [illegible] A Tempest to be Ensign, vice Woodgate. Assist-Surg [illegible] Kerr, to be Surgeon, vice Sandall. Staff : Lieut R C G Crookshank to be [illegible] Ensign S G Carter to be Lieutenant, vice Crookshank. Ensign [illegible] n, vice Carter. 97th : Lieut C W Blair to be Captain, vice Pilcher, [illegible] E W G M'Niven to be Major, vice J G Brice. Capt T C Tinnies to be Major, vice M'Niven. Lieut G A Scott to be Captain, vice Tinnies. Ensign J C O'Brien to be Lieutenant, vice Blair. Lieut [illegible] to be Ensign, vice O'Brien. 98th : Cadet C H Darby to be Ensign, vice [illegible]

BANKRUPTS.

E NOBLE, Manchester, commission agent. [illegible] ; H. Hall, 15, Stone Marylebone, [illegible]

BANKRUPTS.

J GLOGE, Portsmouth, tailor : H ELLIS, 27, [illegible] Square, baker. H N ADDISON, Sunnerland, Southwark, engineer. H J KI [illegible] y, innkeeper. W B HILLS and R W ALLEN, Stockbridge, [illegible] S H HAWORTH and H ARCHBUTT, Manchester, [illegible] cloths from foreigners. T WOODHEAD, Little Elbury-street, plumber. M G HOOPER, March, [illegible] J HICKS, Hull, French, Cowell, merchant. J TEMPLE, Senape, lurcher, carrier. J S TONGE, Liverpool, coal-proprietor. H A STEWART, Liverpool, ship-broker. W and H HARRIS, Wrexham, paper-manufacturers. J HIRST, Manchester [illegible] ufacturer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J TAYLOR, Arbroath brewer. W ABBOTT, Glasgow, cash proprietor. A BLACK, Lanarkshire, storekeeper at Shott's iron-works. R JOHNSTON, Glasgow, [illegible]

FRIDAY, JULY 21

WAR-OFFICE, July 21.

9th Light Dragoons : Paymaster C Bowden to be Paymaster, vice Leech. 14th : Capt T Garratt to be Captain, vice Dawson

6th Foot : Lieut-Col F Dundas to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J Crofton ; Major H Ainslie to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Dundas. Brevet Major T S Powell to be Major, vice Ainslie. Lieut C B Bowker to be Captain, vice T S Powell. Ensign J Parker to be Lieutenant, vice Bowker. H A Crofton to be Ensign, vice Norris. 18th : Capt T H Ashton to be Captain, vice Lovett. 24th : Ensign C P Hood to be Lieutenant, vice Wright. Ensign E Bale to be Lieutenant, vice Parker, H D Probyn to be Ensign, vice Bale. 31st : Ensign A Elliott to be Quartermaster, vice Young. 49th : Ensign J Cypress to be Lieutenant, vice W S Hesketh to be Ensign, vice Cypress. 47th : Lieut C Skrine to be Captain, vice Rooke ; Ensign S G Phipps to be Lieutenant, vice Skrine. F P Hume to be Ensign, vice Phipps. Ensign A G Armstrong to be Ensign, vice Lloyd. 53d : Captain J M'Neal Walker to be Captain, vice Bastard. 57th : Captain G K M Inverarity to be Captain, vice Hall. Ensign G G Forsyth to be Lieutenant, vice Armstrong. 68th : Assistant-Surgeon G A F Shelton, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice O'Brien. 84th : Lieut C S Astley to be Capt, vice Parker ; Ensign H R C Godley to be Lieut, vice Astley. F P Hood to be Ensign, vice Godley. 94th : Ensign J Beaumont to be Lieutenant, vice De Butts : Ensign I A Bryden to be Lieut, vice Wallace ; J W Wilson to be Ensign, vice Bryden. 97th : Capt J M Bastard to be Captain, vice Walker. 99th : Lieut W Scott to be Lieutenant, vice Stroud. 58th : Quartermaster T Young to be Ensign, vice Elliott. 92d : Lieut A J Tobin to be Lieutenant, vice Turner. Ensign J A M Cathcart to be Lieut, vice Tobin, 1 Foot, to be Second Lieut, vice Cathcart. 90th : Capt W B Bestard to be Captain, vice Wallace. 97th : Capt J M Bastard to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Barnes, Lieut A Bruce to be Captain, vice Bibbert ; Ensign L W Reynolds to be Lieut, vice Bruce ; T H Tipton to be Ensign, vice Reynolds

[illegible] West India Regiment : W Cripps to be Ensign, vice Knapman : Assistant Surgeon T [illegible] to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Kehoe. 2nd Capt : W M Lovell to be Captain, vice Ashton. [illegible] Nombland Hilbert to be Major in the Army.

[illegible] STAFF.—Assistant Surgeon T Kehoe, M.D, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Parr

ADMIRALTY, JULY 21.

Corps of Royal Marines : First Lieut P Dunbar to be Captain, vice Shoveller ; Second Lieut R G Halliby to be First Lieutenant, vice Onslow.

DOMINICA.—SIGNED BY THE LORDS LIEUTENANT

SOUTHAMPTON.—The Hon Sir E Butler, Knight, to be Deputy-Lieutenant ; W Garnier, Esq, to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED

W ELDENSON and T HUMPHREYS, Birmingham, [illegible]

BANKRUPTS.

E and H HAGEN, Mill-street, Bermondsey, [illegible] ; J and W WITH, Wapping, corn-chandlers, C WILLIS, King-street, [illegible] ; J HAND, Cowgate, Newcastle, [illegible] ; A HOLDSWORTH, Liverpool, [illegible] ; and [illegible] commission agent. J and C D [illegible] ; W [illegible] ; and J COMP, Whitehaven, Cumberland, [illegible]

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

A LEE, of Dundee, baker. T PENMAN, Glasgow, grain-merchant.

BIRTHS.

[illegible] Lanarkshire, on the 16th inst., Mrs Handyside, of a son.—At Whitmore Reading, the lady of the Rev Charles Henry Mallowan, g. of a daughter.—The [illegible] Esq, Caythorpe Hill Service, of a son.—At Twickenham, the wife of [illegible] Esq, of Hodgson Court, Berkshire, a daughter.—At Hendon, the wife of the Rev [illegible] Johnston, the lady of the Rev Christopher Jeffreson, of a son.—At [illegible] the lady of the Rev [illegible] Bowen, of a son.—At [illegible] the wife of the Rev [illegible] Lee, of a daughter.—At Hackney, the wife of the Rev [illegible] Rectory, Great Chart, the wife of the Rev Edward Rave Burney, of a son.—At Ryarsh, the lady of Sir [illegible] Bart, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St Pancras Church, John Lynch Esq, Bar.-at-Law, of Queen's Colle [illegible] John, Hall, Brown's Town Jamaica, to Christina, fourth daughter [illegible] Kentish-town.—At Fareham, John Bonham Carter, Esq, of Burton, to the Hon. Hamilton Paulyn Maria, the youngest daughter of George Thomas Noel, Esq, of Wyesby Abbey in the county of Surrey.—At St Pancras Church [illegible] youngest son of the late Major James Gibson, formerly on the Irish staff, and [illegible] Macdonald, [illegible] daughter, to Ellen, daughter of J Barnes, Esq, [illegible]

DEATHS.

[illegible] ay, the Dowager Viscountess Bolingbroke [illegible] n, Lower Belgrave-street, Belgrave-square, Mrs Catherine Williams, the widow of the late Genera. Henry Williams, aged 78.—At the Rectory, Dryden, Suffolk, Mary Ann, the wife of the Rev Martin John Lloyd, Rector of Dryden, near Bury St Edmunds.—At No. 38, Montagu-square, Alexander Wi [illegible] Esq, second son of the late Alexander Wilson, Esq, of Dunse, aged 20.—At [illegible] Lieut-Col [illegible] of the Madras Artillery, William Espinasse, Esq, of Kilbride [illegible] in the county of Dublin.—At [illegible] the beloved wife of the Rev S Blackall,

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

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SOUTH HACKNEY CHURCH.

THIS very handsome Church is, perhaps, one of the best examples of modern skill in church architecture which we have lately had occasion to notice. It has been a long time in course of erection. A representation of the exterior, as seen from the west, and a slight descriptive notice of it, was given in our Journal of May 17, 1845, on the occasion of laying the first stone. We have now to record the completion and consecration of the church; and, to aid us in describing the interior of the building, which is very striking, we give a faithful view of it, and premise that our representation is taken from the western end of the church.

Passing through the west doorway, which is in the centre of the lofty tower, a square vestibule formed in the tower is entered, and separated from the church by a screen of open arches, above which is the organ gallery, supported by massive brackets of timber of extremely bold design. Doors in the screen give ingress to the Church, and its beautiful design at once arrests the eye

The edifice is divided into a nave, with aisles; and a chancel, separated from the nave by transepts. The nave is partitioned from the aisles by five pillars and pointed arches, above which rises the clerestory. The pillars are not of uniform shape—some of them being octangular, and others circular; and a very good diversity of ornament has been studied in the details of the capitals. The mouldings of the arches are enriched by characteristic ornamentation; and a moulded string-course, just above the arches, separates them from the clerestory

In the spandrils between the arches are richly sculptured brackets supporting the clustered pillars, whence spring the arches of the roof. The clerestory windows are of varied design and character, and are all filled with stained glass, as are also the windows of the aisles.

The roof, of open-work, is of excellent style, and of extremely lofty pitch, it being sixty feet in the highest point from the pavement. The arched and foliated ribs supporting the roof are of massive construction, and a degree of enrichment is given by the bolt-heads at intervals around them. At the intersection of the nave and transepts is a stone arch, of corresponding pitch to the ribs of timber just mentioned.

A striking and most effective portion of the church is the meeting of the transepts, chancel, and nave. From piers of clustered columns spring richly moulded arches, spanning the before-mentioned parts of the edifice; and from short octagonal columns, at the angles, rise groins of timber meeting in the centre, the spaces between the groins being filled with timber, and painted; whilst by the sides of the groins texts are painted, which were selected by the Rector, to illustrate the will of God, that in all times there should be a place set apart for his worship. The transepts have timber roofs; and, with the exception of large windows, of good design, filled with stained glass, are unornamented. The nave aisles open into the transepts by arches, and in the northern transept there is a door into the vestry.

The chancel is of stone, the roof being of the same solid substance as the walls. In plan, the chancel terminates with an apse, forming a portion of an octagon, at the corners of which and sides of the chancel are columns, whence spring groins, meeting in the centre of the roof. Tall, narrow, single-light windows are in each compartment of the walls, and beneath them an arcade of trefoil-headed arches is introduced. In the panels of the arcades in the apse, the walls are painted, and adorned with diapering. In the centre or eastern compartment, the wall is blue, powdered with stars, and the inscription, "Peace and goodwill towards men," painted on it; whilst the north-east wall is red, diapered with fleurs-de-lis; and the sacred monogram "I H S." The text "He was known of them in breaking of bread," is painted on it, as are also the Creed and Lord's Prayer. The south-east wall is enriched with the same diaperings as the opposite corner, with the commandments and the text "When I see the blood I will pass over you." In the north wall of the chancel within one of the arches of the arcade is an arched recess, somewhat resembling in form the memorials of the founders of churches to be met with in our old ecclesiastical structures; on the keystone of which two angels are sculptured, one of them pointing upwards, as if to say, "He is not here; He is risen." This recess forms the table of prothesis, or table on which the sacramental elements are placed, previous to consecration. The space within the altar-rails is covered with a beautiful carpet.

The pulpit and reading-desk are on either side of the chancel arch, and entrance to them is attained from the steps leading to the chancel. They are of admirable design and workmanship. The pulpit is of octagonal form, and the whole surface covered with diapering, elegantly wrought. The reading-desk is of open-worked arches, and has fronts looking westward and southward, the spandrils being filled with diapering. Many of the seats are free; and others have doors to them, as pews; while all have floreated ends. The last seats at the western end of the Church have very highly enriched bench ends, one of which we represent in our initial letter; and on the buttresses are different devices—one having the crest of the rector, a stag pierced with an arrow; another, the lamb with a flag; the third has an eagle; and the fourth a lynx, as symbolical of Christian watchfulness. The backs of these last seats are very elegantly ornamented with panels and quatrefoils, as may be seen in our large view of the church.

The windows in this Church are filled with stained glass, all of it of very meritorious design. The chancel windows contain, in small compartments, the incidents in the life of our Saviour, figures of the Apostles, &c., executed with great depth and brilliancy of colour, by Wailes, of Newcastle. The windows in the transepts are by Messrs. Powell, and represent in the tracery of the north window Abraham offering up Isaac; and, in that of the south, scenes in the life of Moses typical of the Redeemer, such as Moses striking the rock, Moses with the Laws, and lifting up the Serpent in the Wilderness. The remaining portions of the windows are filled with richly diapered glass. The aisle windows are simply but elegantly diapered, with the exception of the two at the western end of the aisle, which have separate subjects in them; these latter are by Wailes, the former by Mr. Castell. The clerestory windows are of various design and character; one of them is a memorial window, placed there in lieu of erecting a monument to a little child, and in it are represented Jesus blessing little children, and raising Jairus' daughter. This window, which is exquisitely painted, is the production of Messrs. Ward and Nixon; and by the same gentlemen are two other clerestory windows, containing scriptural subjects. The clerestory windows on the north side contain, in single lights, figures of Elias and John the Baptist; then, in double lights, the Royal arms of England; the arms of the see of Canterbury, London, &c., disposed: these, and one in the western entrance, are the work of Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars.

In front of the altar-rails the floor is laid with Minton's tiles. The font, placed near the western end, is beautifully sculptured; it is not, however, from the design of Mr. Hakewill, but was presented to the Church. The organ is the one from the old church at Hackney. Of the peal of bells, eight in number, one was given by his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh; another by Mr. Bowdler; and we believe some of the others are also gifts.

From this brief description it will be imacined the Church is one of no ordinary beauty or interest, and that the greatest praise is due to its architect, Edward C. Hakewill, Esq., for so admirable a specimen of his talents.

The Church was on Thursday consecrated by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Rector, the Rev. H. H. Norris, whose clear good voice was distinctly heard over the whole of this large Church, in spite of the storm of wind, which caused great noise in the roof.

There were upwards of 1500 persons assembled within the building, of whom about 200 were clergymen, in their robes; the parochial clergy entering with the Bishop within the altar-rails

The Bishop preached an excellent sermon, after which, while the sentences of the offertory were read, a collection was made, amounting to £517

The Bishop mentioned in his sermon that the entire cost of the building had been £16,000, and that £600 was wanted to make up the deficiency

After the sermon, the worthy Rector entertained the Bishop, and an immense assemblage of his friends and parishioners with great liberality in his grounds; were, ever and anon, the music of the peal of bells of the new Church seemed to rejoice every heart.

On Tuesday the foundation stone of a large Wesleyan chapel, with school rooms, and minister-house attached, was laid in St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, by the Rev. J. Bunting, in the presence of a numerous assemblage, assisted by a body of the Wesleyan clergy. In the evening a public meeting was held in the old chapel adjacent, Mr. Healey, M.P., in the chair, to promote the Wesleyan Church Extension Fund.

DINNER TO SIR HARRY OF SCINDE.—A complimentary dinner was given last week, at the United Service Club, in Pall-mall, to Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier, on his return from the conquest and pacification of Scinde, in India. General Lord Strafford was in the chair.

FROM a return of the number of petitions to the Commissioners of Customs since the 18th August, 1846, praying for the admission of saccharine matter at a rate of duty less than that imposed upon sugars not equal to white clayed, it appears that 21 petitions were presented, and the commissioners adjudged the duty to be paid in each case. In "eight" instances the duty had not been paid, and the goods still remained in warehouse.

INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, AT SOUTH HACKNEY, CONSECRATED ON THURSDAY.

RE-INTERMENT OF QUEEN MARY OF GUELDRES, IN HOLYROOD CHAPEL.

RE-INTERMENT OF QUEEN MARY OF GUELDRES.

IN the low ground, a little to the east of the North Bridge at Edinburgh, until lately stood the Gothic Collegiate Church, founded and endowed by Mary of Gueldres, wife of James II., in the year 1463; and, at her death, she was buried in the north aisle of the sacred edifice. A short time since, the entire pile was taken down, to make way for the North British Railway; and, during the removal, the remains of the Queen were found. They were carried to the Crown-Office, and, after lying there some time, were ordered to be conveyed to the Chapel Royal, at Holyrood, as their final resting place

The re-interment took place on Saturday last. The Lord Provost, magistrates, and town-council, several members of the Society of Antiquaries, and about 300 ladies and gentlemen, were present on the interesting occasion. At eight o'clock the coffin containing the royal remains was conveyed in a hearse from the Exchequer Chamber to the gate of the Chapel Royal, and was there borne on the shoulders of four men to the royal vault, in the south-east corner of the chapel. The agent of the Duke of Hamilton, as deputy-keeper of the palace, acted as chief mourner, while the right side of the coffin was taken by the Lord Provost. As the procession moved slowly along to the vault, which had previously been prepared for the reception of the Royal remains, the company remained uncovered, and the ceremony at this stage was of a singularly solemn and impressive character. Passing into the royal vault, the floor of which is strewn with all that is left of the Kings and Queens of Scotland, the pall-bearers deposited the Royal remains in a recess in the south wall, and soon emerged from the tomb, without any religious ceremony being performed. A cast of the skull has, we understand, been taken in presence of a number of eminent literary and scientific gentlemen

The accompanying Illustration of the scene is from a sketch by an Edinburgh artist.

CAPTURE OF A GANG OF RIVER PIRATES.—During the past week a gang of thieves, who, for a length of time, have successfully carried on their nightly depredations on the Thames, have been captured and committed for trial from Gravesend to Maidstone Gaol

ASSASSINATIONS IN PARIS.—The *Patrie* of Monday night says:—"At noon to-day, as a grenadier of the 59th Regiment of the Line was crossing the Port d'Arcole, he was stabbed in the back with a knife. He was taken to the Hôtel de Ville. The assassin made his escape." "On Friday morning," says the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, "as a detachment of the Garde Mobile, quartered at Courbevoie, was escorting a convoy of gunpowder from Mont Valerien, through the Bois de Boulogne, one of the soldiers, quite a youth, quitted the line in the Allée de Fouras, and laid himself down in the thicket, saying that he was so much overcome with the heat and fatigue, that he would rather undergo a fortnight's imprisonment in the Salle de Police than march a step further. As the convoy continued to move on, the captain thought it better to leave the tired man behind than lose time in forcing him to rejoin his company. At six o'clock the battalion returned to the barracks at Courbevoie. The young soldier never made his appearance. At daybreak on Saturday morning, some of his comrades returned to seek him at the spot where they had left him, and found him dead, with seven knife wounds in his body. Neither any part of his accoutrements, nor of 15 francs which he had in his pocket, had been taken from him. Suspicion rests upon a man who, in the village of Suresne, assailed the party with cries of brigands, thieves, and other opprobrious terms. Search is being made for this person"

London: Printed and published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1848.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 328.—Vol. XIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1848. [Sixpence.

THE IRISH REBELLION.

It is seldom indeed in the history of any free country, that such measures as have been resorted to by the British Government, within the last few days, for the suppression, or rather the prevention, of rebellion in Ireland, have been received with unanimous approval from men of all parties. With unexampled rapidity, a law has been introduced and carried through all its stages, the object of which is to suspend the commonest rights of a free country; yet, so deep was the conviction in the breasts of all who had a voice in the matter, that present severity towards the guilty was the truest mercy for them, as well as for the people whom they mislead, that no opposition worthy of the name was excited to the propositions of the Minister. The suspension of Irish freedom was voted by acclamation—not because the British Government, Legislature, or any individual of the many who formed the overwhelming majority, nourished any design or any thought hostile to the liberty of Irishmen, or any other section of the people; but because the Government and the Legislature, supported by the common sense of the people of all grades of society, felt and knew that not to suspend Irish liberty for the present was to endanger it for the future, at the cost, moreover, of a fearful sacrifice of human life. Months ago a tribute, as just as it was unexpected, was rendered to the clemency of the British Government, and to the real freedom of the Irish people, by the organs of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, which stated that, not even amid the license engendered in France by a successful revolution, could such proceedings have been tolerated as those of the Irish deputation to M. de Lamartine. The calm, forbearing dignity of the Executive, which elicited this praise, has been maintained amid many provocations, until further delay on the part of the Government would have been a cruel tampering with the lives of perhaps thousands and tens of thousands of unoffending or deluded people. Then only, at the last moment, the British Government determined to act. It has been, and will be, supported in its determination by the moral force of the whole Empire.

So grave a measure as the virtual suspension of all constitutional freedom in Ireland was not to be resorted to without a justification sufficient not alone for Englishmen and Irishmen, but for all Europe—not alone for the present, but for all future time—not alone for the contemporary press, but for the unborn writers of impartial history. That justification has been found in the circumstances of this Irish rebellion; and even those who most vehemently condemn the sins of omission and commission of the Russell Administration, cease their condemnation, and unite with its friends in support of the policy it has been so reluctantly compelled to follow in Ireland. Upon the heads of the vain and ferocious men who have misled the Irish people, must the odium rest of this suspension of liberty. It is not the least remarkable characteristic of the power put forth upon this occasion, that it has been exerted not to destroy, but to save—not to uphold English rule in Ireland, because there is no peculiarly English rule in that portion of the country—but to save Ireland itself from anarchy and bloodshed, and the unspeakable horrors of a war of peasants for the possession of the soil. Such a war would be even more terrible than that which raged but a few weeks ago in the streets of Paris; and the Irish, if left to fight it out without the intervention of a single Saxon, would soon have reason to implore as the greatest of boons that union with and support of Great Britain which their blatant "felons" now so zealously, mischievously, and stupidly repudiate.

We know of nothing in history more deplorable and disgraceful, more painful and disheartening, than the conduct of the physical force agitators in Ireland since their first split with the late Daniel O'Connell. Self-glorification at the expense of the pockets of the people may have been the fault of that great leader; but he never indulged in self-glorification at the hazard of their blood. The O'Briens, the Meaghers, the Mitchels, and all the raving democrats who before the death of O'Connell began to dispute the palm of popular sovereignty with him, and who since his death have caused his real services to the Irish people to be forgotten in the hubbub of their noisy declamation, have manifested on every occasion such a brutality of feeling—such a disregard for truth—such a scorn for justice—such a contempt for common sense, in their appeals to Irish passion and ignorance against not only the unoffending English Government, but against that generous and maligned people that paid so many millions of money which they could not well spare, to relieve their Irish brethren from the miseries of starvation, that the contempt which we might feel towards them as agitators, gives place to disgust and indignation towards them as

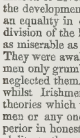
GOODWOOD RACES.—THE PARK.—(SEE PAGE 57.)

men. We all know that Ireland is unhappy. We all feel that Great Britain has, at the cost of much treasure, endeavoured to relieve its wretchedness. We are all aware that much remains to be done, and must be done before Ireland can be what she might be; but we are all aware at the same time, that if Ireland is so wretched and degraded in comparison with England and Scotland, the fault must rest, to some extent, in the Irish themselves. Every liberty enjoyed by Englishmen and Scotchmen is enjoyed by Irishmen. There was, at one time, a political disability attached to the majority of the people, on account of the religion they professed. It was removed. In all other respects they were upon the same footing as their fellow-citizens in this country; and when that disability was removed, they were, to all intents and purposes, and in every imaginable way, the coparmers of Englishmen and Scotchmen in constitutional liberty. If in anything they were not equal, it was in their burdens, for they were relieved from many taxes which press upon the energies of the people in the other two divisions of the Empire. The sum of their grievances, as alleged by the Mitchels and Meaghers, stripped of all verbiage and mystification, seemed to be that a Parliament did not sit in College-green. This was certainly a debateable point, but it was not a point that justified appeals to violence. It was, moreover, a point that argued but little for the intelligence of the Irish. Edinburgh was once the seat of an independent legislation. If the Scotch, like the Irish, had chosen to whine and howl that there was no longer a Parliament in that city, instead of devoting themselves to the pursuits of honest industry, to the development of their resources, and the enjoyment to the full of an equality in every respect with the larger and more important division of the kingdom, it is likely that Scotland would have been as miserable as Ireland now is. But Scotchmen were more wise. They were awake when Irishmen slept. They wrought when Irishmen only grumbled. They improved opportunities whilst Irishmen neglected them. They looked after realities and profited by them, whilst Irishmen dreamed, speculated, groaned, and wept about theories which were of no imaginable consequence either to Irishmen or any one else. Not even Mr. O'Connell, immeasurably superior in honesty (though he had not much of that to spare) and in ability to the conceited firebrands who succeeded him, ever devoted any pains to shew his countrymen the truth, and prove to them, not only that "he who would be free himself must strike the blow," but that he who would be happy must deserve to be so, and that the nation which would prosper must be made to prosper by industrious, painstaking, and persevering. He taught them to rely upon others and not upon themselves for aid; while his successors, following up his preaching in that respect, have given them an additional dogma to reflect upon and carry out—that it is proper on the part of a people to accept enormous relief amid enormous misery, and repay the boon with enormous hatred, vituperation, and ingratitude.

The recent proceedings of these men made it the imperative duty of the Government to prevent them from doing the mischief which their words and acts alike pointed at. In mercy to them, and to the people whom they have deluded, they will be kept out of harm's way for a time. Should, after all, a rebellion ensue, all its horrors will be infinitely less than the horrors which would have befallen unhappy Ireland, if her democrats and agitators had by any chance succeeded in their object of severing Ireland from her partnership with Great Britain—a partnership which to Great Britain is neither very profitable nor very comfortable, but which to Ireland is essential.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

COURT GRANVILLE, ESQ., F.P., OF CALWICH ABBEY, COUNTY STAFFORD

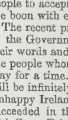


THIS gentleman, who died on the 16th inst., was son of the late Bernard d'Ewes, Esq., of Hagley and Wollescourne, and assumed in 1825—on inheriting the estates of his uncle, the Rev. John Granville, of Calwich Abbey—the surname and arms of Granville, as representative of the famed Sir Bevil Granville, the gallant C. valier commander, who fell, in the arms of victory, at Lansdowne Hill, near Bath.

Mr. Court Granville was born in 1779, and married, in 1803, Maria, daughter of Edward Ferrers, Esq., of Baddesley Clinton, county Warwick, by whom he had issue Bernard (now of Calwich Abbey), three other sons, and three daughters.

Mrs. Delany, the favourite of King George III and Queen Charlotte, was grand-aunt of the gentleman whose decease we record.

THE DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS BOLINGBROKE.



ISABELLA, Viscountess Bolingbroke, whose death we record, was (at the period of her marriage to the late Lord Bolingbroke) Baroness Hompesch, in Germany, the daughter of an ancient and ennobled family. By his Lordship she had two sons—Ferdinand, born 16th October, 1804; and Charles Robert, who died 21st January, 1844.

STANDISH, VISCOUNT GUILLAMORE

THE decease of this much-lamented Peer occurred at his seat, Rockbarton, county Limerick. His Lordship was eldest son and heir of the late celebrated Standish O'Grady, for several years Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, who was elevated to the peerage as Viscount Guillamore, in 1831, and died 21st April, 1840. The family whence the noble Lord descended was a scion of the great house of O'Grady, which [illegible] an equal antiquity and a common [illegible]

Lord Guillamore (whose death we record) sprang from the Wallers of Castletown, an offshoot of the stem of Waller, so famous for having given birth to the poet. In early life his Lordship was presented an Ensigncy in the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, became Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1827, and was appointed Aide-de-camp to the Queen in 1842. He married, 16th of December, 1828, Gertrude Jane, daughter of the honourable Berkeley Paget, brother of the Marquis of Anglesey; and leaves by her a large family; his eldest son and heir being Standish, now third Viscount Guillamore, who was born the 8th of July, 1832

SIR JOSEPH DE COURCY LAFFAN, BART., K.H., M.D., AND LL.D.

THIS respected gentleman, whose death occurred last week, was third son of Walter Laffan, Esq., of Cashel, grandson maternally of Richard de Courcy, Esq., of the same city, and youngest brother of Robert Laffan, titular Archbishop of Cashel. He was born 8th May, 1787, and, having graduated at Edinburgh, gained such distinction in the medical profession as to be appointed successively Physician to the Forces in the Peninsular War, and Physician in Ordinary to the Viceroy, His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. In 1828 he received a patent of Baronetcy, and in 1836 was honoured with the insignia of the Guelphic Order. Sir Joseph married, in 18[illegible], Jemima, daughter and co-heir of Paul Pilcher, Esq., of Rochester, and became a widower, without issue, in 1835. The [illegible] baronetcy, consequently, become EXTINCT.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 2. From the Registrar-General's return of the births, deaths, &c. registered in the metropolis and suburbs during the above week, we find the births to have been 1309 in number, of which 669 were males and 640 females. This number is 1 less than that of the preceding week. The deaths registered during the same week were 1096 in number (567 males, and 529 females), this being less than the deaths from this cause by 3, and exceeding the weekly average for the last five summers by 124; they also exceeded those of the preceding week by 166. The excess over the average is principally accounted for under the heads of small-pox, the deaths from this cause being 3[illegible], and the average is [illegible]; 50, over [illegible] 37; diarrhœa, 54, over [illegible] 36; cholera, 21, average 7; typhus, 70, average 49. The [illegible] of cholera mentioned above are principally of English cholera, Asiatic cholera, and cholera morbus. One case, however, was of Asiatic cholera, namely, that of a woman aged 39, living in Mount-street, Regent-street, who died after an illness of sixteen hours' duration.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

With the restoration of peace and order in Paris, and their establishment on a secure basis, under the firm, albeit absolute and military rule of General Cavaignac, the news from across the Channel becomes less interesting and exciting. There is in fact, this week, quite a dearth of stirring incident, such as our readers since the formation of the Republic up to the present time have not failed to present. On this state of things augurs well for the future, and we trust it will become permanent.

The Assembly has voted the project of decree respecting the mobilisation of 200 battalions of National Guards—respecting which the committee to whom the question had been referred stated in its report that with the Government it believed in the maintenance of peace; but it considered that under existing circumstances France ought to be powerfully armed, in order to maintain hereher share of the influence which so justly belongs to her in Europe. Nevertheless, the committee was of opinion that this force, organized regularly, ought to be employed not only in case Europe should have to fear a foreign invasion, but likewise on all occasions wnen it might become necessary to repress anarchy, should it again menace public order and security.

The Commission appointed by the National Assembly to prepare a constitution, assembled on Monday, together with the fifteen delegates chosen by the standing committees of the Assembly. M. Armand Marrast, the President of the Assembly, having attended the meeting, was offered the Presidency of the Commission, but he declined the honour, preferring to retain the functions of reporter. M. de Cormenin consequently continued to fill the President's chair in the Commission.

The proceedings were merely of a formal nature. The President of the Commission simply demanded of each delegate to state the observations he had to make on each article of the project. After which the amendments proposed by the delegates were laid before the members of the Commission.

It was understood that the Commission would forthwith set about preparing their final report.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the Customs duties collected during the month of June last, which amounted to 5,586,453 francs. They had produced in the corresponding month of 1846, 12,612,579 francs; and in 1847, 11,180,153. The receipts of the customs during the first half of the year 1848 did not exceed 38,180,764 francs, whilst they had amounted in 1846 to 74,676,736; and in 1847 to 65,966,675.

The number of French and foreign vessels that entered the harbours of France during the six months of 1848 ending on the 1st July, was 6095, measuring 881,250 tons, or 3905 vessels and 521,373 tons less than in 1847. The number of vessels of all countries, which sailed from French harbours during the last six months was 6084, measuring 676,363 tons, or 815 vessels and 94,884 tons less than in 1847.

The new loan was said to have caused much dissatisfaction among some of the monied interest in Paris. Many holders of Treasury Bonds, and the depositors in the savings banks, who had been compelled to receive Five per Cent. Stock at 80, and Three per Cent. Stock at 55, for their property, complained that they had been sacrificed to the avidity and dignity which were 2000f in favour of his mother, and declare it reversible on the head of his sister, Elvire Dornès.

The Assembly voted the decree by acclamation.

M. Barrot communicated to the Assembly the result of the electoral operation of Corsica, where M. Louis Napoleon had been elected.

M. Marrast read a letter from M. Louis Napoleon, dated London, July 10, in which he expressed surprise at the election in Corsica having chosen him for their representative, after he had resigned a post offered to him by three departments. The same reason, however, which had imposed upon him that sacrifice, obliged him again to decline the honour until the period when his presence in France should not be taken advantage of by the enemies of the Republic to disturb its peace. He charged him with communicating to the Assembly their resignation.

The order of the day on the Loan Bill (175 to 200 millions of francs) was then taken, and the Assembly, after a short discussion, passed a project of decree which M. Goudchaux, the Minister of Finance, had proposed, viz

"Art. 1. The engagements contracted by the subscribers to the last loan of 250 millions of francs not having been acquitted in respect of the last instalment due, that loan is declared null and void, so far as regards the instalments not paid up, and the *rentes* not delivered.

"Art. 2. A credit of 131,500f *rentes* 5 per Cents, the interest running from the 22nd March, 1848, which shall be negociated at the price of [illegible], shall be opened in the Ministry of Finance.

"Art. 3. The price of the *rentes* so negotiated, as provided in the preceding Article, shall be paid at the following periods:—On the 7th August, 1848, 17½ per cent; 20th September, 10; 20th October, 7½; 20th November, 7½; 20th December, 7½; 20th January, 1849, 7½; 20th February, 7½; 20th March, 10; 20th April, 7½; 20th May, 7½; 20th June, 5; and 20th July, 5 per cent.

"Art. 4. On the payment of each of those instalments, with the exception of the first, which is to be considered as a deposit to guarantee the payment of the remainder, the subscribers shall receive a coupon of *rentes*, representing, at the price of the negotiation, the amount paid. The coupon belonging to the first instalment of 17½ per cent. shall only be delivered after the payment of the first instalment.

"Art. 5. The certificates of the two first instalments of the loan of 1847, for 250 millions, forming the deposit or guarantee of 7 francs 50½ centimes per 9 francs *rente*, shall, until the 17th of August next, be deemed acceptable for the same amount of 7 francs 50½ centimes, or 3 francs *rente* in the payment of the first instalment of the new loan. The surplus shall be paid in specie. After the expiration of that delay, the certificates of the former loan shall be considered as null and void.

"Art. 6. A sinking fund of one one-hundredth of the nominal capital of the *rentes* issued in virtue of the present decree shall be included in the attributions of the sinking fund administration.

"Art. 7. The measures to be adopted for the execution of the present decree, particularly as respects the holders of certificates of the new loan who shall not have effected the payment of the instalments as they become due, shall be decided by the Minister of Finance."

[illegible] was then put from the chair, and adopted by an immense majority.

The Assembly afterwards decreed the admission into the Hôtel des Invalides of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Garde Mobile wounded in the insurrection of June, and adjourned at four o'clock.

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid mention that on the 18th inst., M. Sancher, Physician to the Queen, had been ordered by her Majesty to repair to Seville, to be present at the accouchement of the Duchess de Montpensier. The hopes of the Queen, who was understood to be in an interesting situation, giving promise to the throne of Spain, have been for the present frustrated, as the imprudence of her Majesty (for the Isopatch entered into no detail) must have occasioned that accident, which, however, had not impaired the health of the Queen. Several medical men, summoned to the Queen, had, on the 20th, left in all haste for that residence. All the intelligence from Navarre and the Basque Provinces described the Carlists as beaten, and dispersed on every point. The insurrection in fact was considered at an end, the young men of the province having abandoned the chiefs who had raised the Montemolinist standard in the country.

BELGIUM

On Saturday last, the seventeenth anniversary of the accession of Leopold I. to the throne of Belgium was commemorated with great solemnity. Early in the morning the Princes alone assisted at the ceremony of the "Te Deum," but on the present occasion the King himself, accompanied by the Queen and their august children, proceeded to the cathedral and attended the service.

The reception of the Royal Family was most respectful. There was no review, owing to the uncertain state of the weather.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.—From the seat of war we learn that the headquarters of the Italian army had been transferred to Mantua, five miles from Mantua. At the same time the Duke of Savoy proceeded with his division to take up his quarters in Castel Belfiore, passing the advanced posts at Castellaro. The Duke of Genoa was expected at Mozzecane on the 17th, so that Mantua will soon be blockaded on all sides.

The Austrians, on evacuating Ferrara, had even resolved that town on hearing the approach of Italian troops to that side of the Po. On the 17th General Bava attacked a body of Austrians about 2000 strong, near Governolo, and obtained a complete victory. He took a standard, two pieces of cannon, and 500 prisoners. This success is important, as it secures to the army the only passage across the Lower Mincio held by the Austrians, and renders it extremely difficult to attack the Italians on their right flank. The Piedmontese troops arrived at Venice on the 14th, and were received with loud cheers by the people. They [illegible] possession of the city in the name of Charles Albert.

On the 20th, a body of 1000 Austrians attacked 300 Tuscans and Lombardians, at about four miles from Rivoli. The engagement was obstinate on both sides; the Duke of Genoa commanded the Italians. The result was not known. Accounts from Roverbella, of the 16th, state that the operations before Mantua and Verona are still in progress, and that the cannon of the Austrians is heard every now and then directed against the works of the besiegers. Thus beckoned on every point, it is impossible that those two cities can be reinforced. Four hundred Austrians who made a sally from Mantua, and advanced as far as Grazo to reconnoitre, were made prisoners. Some slight affairs, the result of which is unknown, came off near Rivoli and Pastrengo. Peschiera Vecchia has been burnt by the Austrians.

The Austrians, it is said, are now in possession only of the interior road from Villafranca to Roncanova by Lagnano, four miles from Castellaro.

Charles Albert issued an ordinance on the 11th, decreeing the immediate union of Lombardy and the provinces of Padua, Vicenza, Treviso, and Rovigo, already voted by the people. Lombardy and the aforesaid provinces will form, with the Sardinian States, one single kingdom. A common constituent assembly will be convoked, by universal suffrage, for the discussion of the basis and the form of the new monarchy.

The *Gornale del Lloyds Austriaco* of the 16th states that vessels are now allowed to enter and depart from Trieste without impediment. Trade has not yet resumed its regular course, but symptoms of a revival are already manifest, and even speculative business is recommencing.

FLORENCE.—The accounts from Florence show that the total absence of repressive power on the part of the Government is producing serious disorders in Tuscany, which not only disturb public tranquillity, but even menace property.

ROME.—From Rome the accounts are still of a very unfavourable to the prospect of tranquillity. The *Contemporanea* of the 15th of July shows that two Governments exist in that capital—a regular *supersus* a *superio*—the one recognised and applauded by the Chamber and the people, that of Mamiani and his Ministry, the other, occult, illegal, and obscure—in short, the retrograde or ultramontane faction, fomented by the intrigues of the Jesuits. "It is to be hoped," adds the Correspondent, "that the Mamiani Ministry will triumph over the intrigues which beset its path, for it is the only Government that can save the country from a perilous crisis."

SICILY.—The news of the selection of the Duke of Genoa to fill the throne of Sicily has been confirmed. The following is the official text of the decree of the Sicilian Parliament:—"Art. 1. The Duke of Genoa, second son of the present King of Sardinia, and his posterity, are called to reign in Sicily, according to the constitutional statutes of the 10th July, 1848. Art. 2. He will assume the name and title of Alberto Amedeo I., King of Sicily, in virtue of the constitution of the kingdom. Art. 3. He shall not be crowned, and shall take the oath required by the 40th article of the statutes. Done and deliberated at Palermo on the 11th July, 1848. (Signed.) The President of the House of Commons, the Marquis de Torrearsa; the President of the House of Peers, the Duke de Serra di Falco."

NAPLES.—Advices to the 17th mention that, immediately on the arrival at Naples of the intelligence of the election of the Duke of Genoa as King of Sicily, preparations on an extensive scale for the invasion of Sicily were made. Orders were issued to prepare all the steam frigates and gun-boats in the bay and harbour, and all the commercial steamers were shortly to follow, as well as every description of boat capable of carrying arms. The sailors employed in the coasting trade, not only at Naples but at all the islands, were impressed. Every expedient was resorted to to augment the force which was to be placed at the forces available for the invasion consisted of about 20,000 troops in Calabria, about 8000 in the fortress of Messina, and 8000 or 9000 at Naples. It was expected that the embarkation would take place about the 20th, and that the forces would be landed at Syracuse. The Liberal party were in high spirits, feeling a confidence that the Sicilians, aided by Charles Albert, would certainly prevail against the Royal troops. It was expected that a British steamer would bring the new King from Genoa to Sicily. The British merchants resident in Naples were made to contribute to the forced loan. The Liberal cause has sustained a check in Calabria. The royal troops occupy Cosenza, Cabanzano, and the coast; the Liberals are in possession of all the mountains and the interior, from Tivioli downwards

GERMAN STATES

FRANKFORT.—On the 22d inst. the Assembly at Frankfort discussed the report presented by M. de Wydenbrugh, in the name of the international commission, on addresses and petitions concerning the relations with Russia, France, and the United States. The conclusions arrived at by the commission led to a recommendation to the National Assembly to adhere to the principle of foreign policy that is before set forth

"That our foreign policy should, before all things, watch over the honour and rights of Germany, is a principle which scarcely needs to be especially and positively recognised. It lives in the breast of the entire people, who are happy in being reunited in a single state, and who are ready to make any sacrifices required by the country for the maintenance of their liberty and unity. But the commission thinks at right that it should be an established point that Germany will never allow the interference of any foreign state in the independent development of its internal affairs, and that it will never lend assistance in the assertion of particular states for political principles. In the energetic execution of these principles, which all civilised peoples have adopted or will adopt, lies the guarantee that the movement which has awed the entire world, and which has already become an history, will not degenerate into a universal struggle of nations, and that it will not lose its most valuable acquisitions. Let us hope, rather, that the peace of Europe will be established on those foundations which will secure it for ever."

The conclusions of the commission were unanimously adopted.

The commission then made another motion to the following effect:

The National Assembly decrees that in the event of war in Germany there shall be sent German forces in sufficient number to put them in a position to oppose any hostile forces

M. Biedermann proposed to add an amendment to the effect that the abovementioned measure be left to the province of the central power, who should carry it out with due regard to the augmentation of the army, already resolved upon by the Assembly. The original motion, as well as the amendment of M. Biedermann, were agreed to

Lastly, the commission made the following motion

"1. The Assembly will pass to the order of the day on propositions for the conclusion of treaties offensive and defensive with different states. 2. The National Assembly declares it sees nothing but what is natural in the recognition of France as a Republic, and the sending to Paris of a Minister for Germany at the time of the approaching regulation of the legations for Germany."

This motion was unanimously adopted.

AUSTRIA.

The new Cabinet has at last been formed by Baron Doblhoff, and sanctioned by the Archduke John. The list was published on the 20th inst., and is as follows:—

President and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Wessenberg; Interior, Baron Doblhoff; Justice, Dr Bach; War, Count Latour; Finance, Baron Kraus; Financial Secretary, Baron Stiffi; Trade, Mr Hornbostel; Public Instruction, Baron Doblhoff (who has taken that office provisionally); Secretary to the Ministry of Public Instruction, Baron Feuchtersleben; Public Works, Mr. Schwarzer

The new Ministry have issued a document in which they set forth the principles on which they propose to act. They declare themselves in favour of a constitutional, democratic monarchy on the basis of the popular will, expressed in a legal and constitutional manner. They are convinced that a Government cannot be strong unless it leans upon the people for the confidence and support of all friends of legal progress, and this, they say, will enable them to protect the rights of the people and the throne against all attacks. But liberty cannot be strong, unless Government too is strong. The Ministers declare that all just wishes and complaints shall be attended to, but they protest that no power on earth shall induce them to act in contradiction to their ideas of justice and right.

The regulations of the National Assembly were provisionally adopted at Vienna also on the 20th. Dr. Francis Schmidt, the member for Vienna, was elected President for a month. Messrs. Strobach, of Prague, and Macnevan, of Trieste, were appointed Vice-Presidents. The Archduke John was to open the Diet on the 22d. The election of the President does not in any manner prejudge the strength of the contending parties.

PRUSSIA

From Berlin this week we learn that the voluntary loan, as a financial measure, had proved a total failure, though individual instances of patriotic contributions are mentioned. Even the advantage of one-and-a-half per cent. more interest on the deposits, and exemption from the forced loan of those contributing their fair quota, had not been tempting enough.

The Court of Appeal had confirmed the sentence passed on the student Monecke for sedition—two years and a half's imprisonment, with forfeiture of the right of wearing the national cockade.

The trial of the ringleaders of the mob in the attack on the Arsenal had been concluded: Korn and Siegerist were sentenced to seven years, Lowensohn to two years, and Urban to one year's imprisonment in a fortress. The other persons in custody would be tried further.

A deputation from Cologne had arrived at Berlin, for the purpose of inviting the King to [illegible] the Constitutional Assembly. [illegible] Majesty had replied that he would [illegible] Diet, deputies were [illegible] to the Regent of the Empire, and to the two Kings of Bavaria, Louis and Maximilian.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

According to our accounts this week from the Duchies, the temporary truce which had been arranged between General Wrangel and Hedermann for three days, from the 20th to the 18th instant (which was prolonged to afford time for answers to arrive from Copenhagen, Berlin, and Frankfort, we also learn that an English, Swedish, and Russian negotiator, respectively, had arrived at Kolding on the same errand, for the purpose, if possible, of bringing the long-expected armistice to a final conclusion. The Free Corps of Major Van Tann had been sent from the scene of military operations, and would be speedily dissolved, notwithstanding the opposition of the friends of the Provisional Government.

SWITZERLAND

Letters from Switzerland, of the 22nd inst., state that the draft of the Federal Constitution was adopted by the Grand Council of Berne, by a majority of 122 to 80. M. Ochsenbein, the former chief of the Free Corps, warmly defended, on this occasion, the Conservative cause, and mainly contributed to the defeat of the Radical party. In the Grand Council of Zurich the new Constitution was voted by the 156 members present. It is there is every probability, the Constitution be generally approved, the Switzerland of 1814 will soon have disappeared, and make way for a Republic similar to that of the United States.

POLAND.

Letters dated Cracow, the 18th inst., inform us that the new sentences pronounced against the persons compromised in the insurrection of 1846 have just been published. Karasinski was sentenced to 12 years' hard labour in Siberia, and 1000 lashes of the knout; Pokasenski to 500; Karzenkowski to 300; and Akord to 200. The three latter and five others, viz. Rembouski, Zaczewski, Gelewski, Cwerkiski, and Kwiatko, are moreover sentenced to twelve years' hard labour in the mines of Siberia. Karasinski suffered the corporal punishment with great courage. He will soon have recovered. Karzenkowski, a young man, 21 years of age, suffered the most.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Ambassador to the German Parliament at Frankfort has been instructed by the Ministry to enter into diplomatic communications with the German Cabinet as soon as it has been formed by the Regent.

The Commander of the Hungarian forces in the Banat has granted the Servian insurgents another armistice.

PRINCIPALITIES OF THE DANUBE.

Advices to the 1st inst. from Bucharest (Wallachia) mention an attempt at a Russian counter-revolution which had been made. A colonel named Solomon, to whom the Russians promised the Ministry of War, collected a number of soldiers, with whom he attacked the Provisional Government. He was repulsed by the National Guards; whereupon he hastened to the barracks, seized the artillery, and prepared for a siege. Ultimately, however, he fell into the hands of the people, who would have torn him to pieces, but for some young men, who conducted him to a dungeon; when interrogated, he confesse i that he was the pay of Russia.

Later accounts state that the Russian Consul Kotzebue, of Focksshani, has addressed a threatening letter to the Metropolitan, announcing the march of the Russian troops (100,000 men, it is said) into Wallachia, and strongly dwelling on the misfortunes to which the country would be exposed, unless a stop were at once put to the innovations now going on, and unless Prince Bibesco were recalled to the Government, and it is added that the measures of the Russian Government had so terrified the Provisional Government, that the members, after a vain attempt to raise the peasantry, fled in all directions. Bucharest was tranquil on the 10th, and it was expected that the inhabitants of the country districts would receive the Russians with open arms. In Wallachia the peasantry took upon themselves as their liberators, their policy having always been to protect the peasantry against the oppression of the nobility; which may explain the present state of things in the provinces of the Danube.

From Jassy, in Moldavia, we learn that the Russians have pitched their camp before the city, because the cholera rages within it.

UNITED STATES.

By this week's arrival the news from the States is of little interest. The official proclamation of peace with Mexico had been published at Washington. The President, in his message to Congress announcing the ratification, recommends the appropriation of twenty millions to fulfil the treaty stipulations, to be paid in four annual instalments; provision for the appointment of surveyors of the boundary line; for the appointment of a board of commissioners to decide on the claims of United States Citizens against Mexico; the immediate establishment of a territorial government over California and New Mexico, and the extension of laws over the same; the regulation of commerce on the coast by law; liberal grants of public land to settlers; and, finally, that no increase in the army be made.

That part of the message which states that indemnity had been secured by the acquisition of territory, and that the brilliant exploits of the army were a guarantee for security, was received with laughter, as was also that portion of it which says, "we shall probably be saved the necessity for another foreign war for a series of years."

The President's message also states the whole United States debt as 65,000,000 dollars.

Congress is still in session; the exclusion of slavery from Oregon appears to be the chief topic of debate.

The Presidential canvass engages great attention.

MEXICO.

Accounts from Mexico to the 22d of June mention that Paredes had seized the city of Guanajuato, and headed a rebellion, under the plea of hostility to the treaty. There were strong symptoms of revolution in Mexico. President Herrera had issued a proclamation in favour of order.

The American forces were rapidly evacuating Mexico. Commodore Perry, in the United States frigate, was still at Vera Cruz.

The city of Mexico is described as at present literally swarming with desperadoes of every description, who lurk in all the avenues, awaiting an opportunity for the perpetration of their nefarious designs.

Perfect political liberty prevailed, and trade was reviving.

INDIA.

Advices in anticipation of the monthly mail from India have been received this week. The intelligence is important, and reaches to the 1st of June from Bombay and Calcutta, and to the 9th from Madras. The mid-monthly mail had been discontinued from Bombay, in consequence of the setting in of the monsoon.

At Lahore, General Kham Singh, of the Sikh Artillery, had been discovered heading a plot to allure our Sepoys from their allegiance, and had been hanged by order of the Resident, along with a Moonshee of the name, similarly implicated. It was expected that important information would be gleaned from a third culprit, who had been reprieved at the gallows on that condition. About twenty other persons were in custody on the same charge. The plot had been brought to light mainly by the instrumentality of several Sepoy officers. Previous to this discovery it had been considered necessary by our authorities at Lahore to employ further measures of precaution to secure the peace of that capital. Troops had been ordered to move up there and to the Jullunder Doab, from various quarters.

The engineers were occupied in raising a parapet around the whole inner edge of the rampart of Lahore, and by every possible means strengthening and isolating the works occupied by the troops. A large magazine of arms in the city, formerly of old by Runjeet Singh, had been transferred by order of the Resident, and blown up. It was said that the populace had begun to help themselves to arms from that arsenal. The strictest garrison duty was being maintained, and every officer had been called in from the districts. The measures thus enforced had left little grounds of serious alarm as to the ultimate issue of affairs at the Sikh capital.

From Moolan we learn, respecting the insurgents, that the Dewan had offered large bounties to Sikh Sepoys, and especially to horsemen, to induce them to join his standard, and there appears no doubt that considerable masses had already collected around him. He is said to be strengthening and garrisoning the fort of Moolan, and also that of Mittenkote, on the Indus, at the confines of our territory. He attempted to intercept an officer and his family who were descending the Ravee, but they received timely notice and escaped. His horsemen had been out also in pursuit of Lieutenant Edwardes.

The Nawaub of Bhawulpoor, whose territory is contiguous to that of Moolan, and who remained faithful to our interests, had been threatened by the Dewan.

It had been determined at Bombay not to undertake military operations from that presidency, at the present season of the year, against the insurgents, and it was understood that the Governor-General had decided upon deferring operations against Moolan until after the rains.

Several cases of cholera are reported to have occurred daily at Surat and Broach, in Western India.

WEST INDIES.

Our accounts this week state that at Martinique comparative order had been restored amongst the Blacks.

The Island of St. Domingo still remained in a very bad state. The slave population of St Jago de Cuba had evinced symptoms of a desire for insurrection.

From Trinidad we learn that a memorial, signed by a great majority of the inhabitants, against the Spanish slave trade, had been forwarded to her Majesty.

There had been heavy rains in the colony of Demerara.

The wet weather at Jamaica had been succeeded by a great drought, which was somewhat injurious to the crops. The embankments of the railway had been repaired, and the trains resumed their work.

His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica had issued a proclamation appointing the 27th of June as the day for the meeting of the House of Assembly. A proposition to borrow £15,000 upon security of the taxes or bonds of the island, had been rejected by a majority of Commissioners of Public Accounts.

THE WEATHER.

THE weather during the past week has been dull, the sky has been generally clouded, and rain has fallen frequently. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, during the afternoon, the sky was partially clear, at all other times it was overcast; the direction of the wind was S.S.W. at the former part of the day, and W.S.W. at the latter; the average temperature of the air for the day was 60°. Friday, till the evening, the sky was partially covered by clouds, and wholly covered afterwards; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature was 58°. Saturday, with slight exception, the sky was free from cloud; the direction of the wind was W.S.W. at the early part of the day, and S.S.E. at the latter; the average temperature of the day was 64°. Sunday, during the afternoon, the clouds were somewhat broken; at other times the sky was overcast, and heavy rain was falling from 5h. 30m. p.m. till midnight: the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; the average temperature was 56°. Monday, the sky was overcast during the morning, the clouds became broken after noon, and the night was cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 62½°. Tuesday, rain was falling generally throughout the day, the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature was 60½°. Wednesday, the sky was overcast, and rain was falling frequently; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature was 61°, and that for the week ending this day was 61·2°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday,	July 20, the highest during the day was 71 degs., and the lowest was 49 degs.				
Friday,	July 21,	.....	69	.....	49½
Saturday,	July 22,	.....	72	.....	57
Sunday,	July 23,	.....	71½	.....	51
Monday,	July 24,	.....	71	.....	51
Tuesday,	July 25,	.....	67	.....	51
Wednesday,	July 26,	.....	67	.....	55

Blackheath, Thursday, July 27th, 1848. J. G.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On the occasion of the sale of the horses and carriages belonging to the Count of Paris and the Duchess of Orleans, in Paris, a few days since, there were few buyers and fewer spectators present. Most of the horses, all of them choice and valuable animals, of England stock, were knocked down at prices which ordinarily would not purchase horses of a mediocre class. The carriages went at corresponding prices.

It appears that the damage caused to property in Paris by the collision between the troops and the people on the 23d, 24th, and 25th of February last, was not so great as had been calculated. A grant of 200,000f. (£8000) was made by the Provisional Government to indemnify the sufferers, of which only 167,000f. (£6680) has been claimed.

The Dieppe Railroad is to be opened to the public on the 31st inst.

The Palace of the Louvre, it is said, is about to be finished. The plans proposed by Visconti have been adopted. The difficulty of providing money has been overcome by the offer of a company to make all the necessary advances on transfer of an adequate portion of the estates of the Crown.

The National Assembly of France has not terminated the discussion relative to gratuitous admission into the Polytechnique and St. Cyr Schools. It has been decided that bursaries shall not be granted to the sons of representatives, but that their nephews are not excluded from such grants.

L'Union, of the 20th, has the following:—"The Committee of the Interior has entertained a proposition for the institution of a governmental and popular press, and the creation of public libraries. The object of this governmental press will be to oppose publicity to publicity (*Opposer la publicite à la publicité*)."

The fleet under the command of Sir Charles Napier, C.B., arrived at Cork at twelve o'clock on Tuesday, and consisted of five sail of the line and several smaller craft. It was thought that the presence of these ships and so determined a commander would have a salutary effect in repressing the disaffected.

Several whales have been seen of late off the coast of Scotland. Last week a bottle-nose whale was caught by some fishermen in their herring nets in the Sound of Kilbrandon, measuring 30 feet in length, and weighing about ten tons.

The Catholic clergy in Ireland are said to be acting with true intrepidity, and, on behalf of order, exposing themselves to unpopularity. The noble example of Dean Burke and the Rev. Mr. Henebury, of Clonmel, has been followed by the Rev. Mr. England, parish priest of Passage, in the vicinity of Cork.

The wife of Archduke John of Austria, who is dignified in the official gazette as the first German lady, made a solemn entry into Vienna on the evening of the 19th. Crowds assembled to meet her, and a number of young girls, dressed for the occasion, formed a procession, after presenting to the wife of the Archduke crowns of flowers.

Steam-boat disasters appear to be becoming as common in our American colonies as in the United States. To the loss of the *Dasna*, in the St. Lawrence rapids, near Montreal, on the 20th of June, is now added the burning of the *Speed*, a new steamer built last year, for the route between Granville and Bytown (Canada), at an outlay of £9000.

There is no truth whatever in the curiously circumstantial reports of the arrest for sedition and subsequent rescue of the Rev. Mr. Byrne, at Carrick-on-Suir, which appeared in the papers of last week.

On Wednesday the Queen's printer issued eight new Acts of Parliament, all of which received the Royal assent on Saturday last.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have granted a pension of £.00 per annum, for life, to Lieut. Waghorn, R.N., as an acknowledgment for the services he has rendered the cause of steam communication between this country and India.

On Wednesday afternoon a review and inspection of the whole of the disposable men from each of the six divisions of the City police force, amounting to nearly 500 men, took place on the parade ground of the City Artillery, Bunhill-row, in the presence of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Alderman Johnson, Wilson, and Salomons, the members of the police committee.

The Highland Destitution Board contemplates a cessation of labour somewhere about the 35th of September, by which time the committee calculates on being able to ascertain the extent of the potato rot and the productiveness of the harvest. Meanwhile emigration goes on apace.

At a meeting of Chartists held in Cripplegate on Wednesday evening, a petition to the House of Commons was agreed to, praying that the Chartist prisoners might be allowed to wear their own clothes, the use of books, pens, ink, and paper, that they might not be subject to hard labour and to the silent system and to solitary confinement, and that they might not be treated as felons when only convicted of misdemeanor.

At Strasburgh, on the 18th inst., an attempt at insurrection was made by two or three hundred operatives, employed in the Communal workshops and tobacco manufactory, who proceeded in a tumultuous manner to the Hôtel de Ville. The *reppel* was beaten, and the National Guard having taken arms, order was restored without a collision.

The cholera was on the decline in Russia.

Paris was visited by a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning on Sunday night and Monday morning.

Notwithstanding all that was said about the telegraphic signals with which, as was supposed, the insurgents at Paris communicated with each other during and after the insurrection, it has been discovered, after a searching investigation, that no signals were employed.

It is stated from the departments of France that the price of wheat has not been so low since the year 1830 as it is at this moment.

A number of unemployed operatives, forming 250 families, and who are now existing on alms distributed at their respective mairies in Paris, have petitioned the National Assembly to be permitted to establish a colony in Algeria.

Several societies are on foot in the midland counties, the object of which is to secure small plots of freehold ground to working men, that they may use the land for gardens, and in right of possessing it secure also a vote for the county.

The Railway Commissioners have granted to the South Western Railway Company, under their Act of 1845, an extension of two years to complete the line from the Waterloo-bridge station to London-bridge.

A deputation, consisting of Mr. G. Rochfort Clarke, Mr. Steward, Mr. Lee, Mr. Meadows, and M.. Stevenson, had an interview with the Commissioners of Railways on Tuesday, at their office in the Board of Trade, respecting an application for an extension of time made by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company.

Lord Auckland held a levee at the Admiralty on Tuesday.

Prince Albert has issued orders to the Hon. Artillery Company of London, of which he is Colonel, to proceed to Charlton for a series of drill practice. Gold medals will be fired for by the respective companies: Prince Albert's medal being open for the competition only of the prize men of the several companies.

The statement in a Sunday paper relative to the approaching sale at Stowe, viz. that the mortgagee of the property had been paid out by a relation of the Duchess of Buckingham, is untrue. The sale will take place as advertised.

The door-keeper of the Court of Chancery, whose duties are returned as "none," receives a salary from "fees" to the extent of £3218 per annum, his right to which is returned in the Parliamentary papers as "usage" only.

On Monday morning, at eight o'clock, William Thomas Hewson, aged 45, who was convicted at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of William Woodhouse, one of the Colnbrook-fields police men, underwent the extreme penalty of the law in the front of Newgate.

The export of tea from China to England from 1st July, 1847, to 18th May, 1848, was 48,981,000lbs., against 44,266,200lbs. last season, showing a decrease this year of upwards of 5,000,000lb.; of congou alone, 3,000,000lb.

Letters from Orleans mention a fact demonstrative of the improvement in the cultivation since the cessation of public order. Wool of La Sologne, which a short time since could not find buyers at 50 centimes (5d.) a pound, is now in demand at 60 and 65 (6d. and 6½d.)

The gunpowder magazine of Le Bouchet, in the department of Seine-et-Oise (France), containing 3000lb. of fulminating cotton, lately received from Vincennes, was blown up on Monday last with a dreadful shock, which destroyed the building to the foundation. Four young men who were in the house perished.

The annual inspection of the Corps of the Yeomen of the Guard, in full uniform, under arms, took place on Tuesday, in St. James's Palace, by the Marquis of Donegal, Captain of the Corps. The other officers were also in attendance.

According to the returns published by the *Moniteur*, the number of wounded of June still remaining in the civil hospitals of Paris, in the evening of the 21st, was 797. Nine had died on that day.

The West India Mail Packet Company's intercolonial schooner *Leo*, was wrecked on a reef 60 miles to the northward of Belize, on the 10th ult. The crew reached Belize in an open boat.

The *Scourge*, with Mr. Mitchel on board, arrived at Bermuda on the 20th of June.

The total number of British vessels built and registered since the passing of the act 5 and 6 William IV., cap. 56, amounted, in 1837, to 26,027 (tonnage, 2,879,211); in 1838, to 26,509 (aggregate tonnage, 3,018,0.4); in 1839, 27,145 (tonnage, 3,219,680); in 1840, to 28,962 (tonnage, 3,472,499); in 1841, to 30,09? (tonnage, 3,679,771); and in 1842, to 30,815 (aggregate tonnage, 3,7?0,482)

On Sunday there was a grand illumination in Hamburgh, in honour of the appointment of the Archduke John as Administrator of the German Confederation.

The assassinations in the neighbourhood of Paris have not been discontinued yet. On Thursday week, the bodies of two Gardes Mobiles were found in a well at Belleville.

The returns of the produce and consumption of domestic sugar during the last season in France shew that 86 manufactories were in operation on the 1st instant, that the quantity of sugar manufactured amounted to 53,321,134 kilogrammes, or 10,513,488 more than last year; and that sold for consumption, to 39,746,796 kilogrammes.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*Tyro*," *Oxford.*—*The first endeavour of your club should be to possess themselves of the best elementary works and periodicals upon the game. These are absolutely indispensable for the improvement of the members, and no club can hope to attain even to mediocrity without them.*

"*J. H. R.*," *Dolgelly.*—*Your solut on is correct.*

"*J. A. H.*"—*You have succeeded in one (No 235); the others are failures.*

"*Jutz.*"—*If you will send a diagram of the position, the solution shall be given to No. 231 in aid by Mr. Barnes; to what Problem, then, d*

"*P. B.*," *Aylesbury.*—*The solution you require is as follows:* 1. *At to Q B 5th.* 2. *Kt to Q 7th.* 3. *Kt to K 5th.* 4. *Kt to K B 7th—Mate. Black's moves are all forced.*

"*Hyslop.*"—*The notice in question was in type a month since, and refers to two Problems dated July 6, one of which, with the pieces placed thus:*—*White, K at K B 5th: Rooks at K Kt 6th and 7th; Pawn at K Kt 4th: Black, K at K R 3d; Pawn at K 5th; White to mate in six moves with his Pawn, is an unmatchable plagiarism from a position by one of the old masters, with the additional demerit of being unsolvable. Hyslop's subsequent emendation, too, has not saved it. We defy him still to mate with the Pawn, as he proposes, in six moves.*

"*W. T. T.*," *Carlisle.*—*Your solution was correct.*

"*C. B. W.*" *is thanked, but the mate is too obvious, and may be given in more than one way.*

"*Philologos.*"—*We are not ignorant that attempts have been made to derive "Escheqier" from* Scaccarium, *instead of* Scaccarium. *See Polydore Virgil, Lust, p. 194, n. 20:* "*Non Barones, louum autem quod corrupta vox Scacci ium declinat. Scaccarium appellant: quod sani stabilis et ludem firma regni sedes: quando nihil aque regnum stabilit quam ius regni exercitium.*" *But in the Records from the Conquest to the present time, the Court of Exchequer is invariably called* Scaccarium; *and our correspondent will find additional evidence of the propriety of the spelling, by consulting Fitz-Nigell's "Dialogus de Scaccario," chap. 1, beginning* "*Quod est Scaccarium?*"—"*Scaccarium tabula est, quadrangula,*" &c. *An answer to the second query might resolve us in a controversy, for which we have an opinion.*

"*A Calder*," *Hull.*—*In the position sent White is compelled to play his Pawn and claim, for it a piece of some description.*

"*S. S.*," *Hailsham.*—*The correction shall be made.*

"*G. S., Hamilton.*—*The abridgment you suggest in the solution of Mr. M'G——'s problem, No. 34, in the Chess-Player's Chronicle, is an undoubted improvement upon the author's.*

"*Box Moss.*" *When a player has advanced a Pawn to the adverse Royal line, he is bound to claim some piece for it immediately, before his adversary makes any further move. In the first problem submitted, mate can be easily seen, without the sacrifice of the Queen, by simply moving the R's or B's Pawn. The second is also too simple.*

"*J. L. P.*"—*The position referred to is perfectly correct. White checks with his Rook, which must be taken; he then plays Kt to Kt's 6th, ch. If Black takes the Kt, White takes the P with P disc. ch with his Q, which Black must take, staimating him on the move. If Black does not take the Kt, perpetual check then ensuously follows.*

"*A French Citizen.*"—*In No. 233 Mate is effected as you surmise, by Castling.*

"*W. L.*" *The Problems alluded to shall be carefully examined. Blank diagrams may be got of Hastings, in Cards-street.*

Solutions by "*W. L.*," "*Spero*," "*M. P.*," "*W. W. N.*," "*Fidus*," "*Box Moss*," "*Philologos*," "*Eos*," "*P. G. R.*," "*G. A. H.*" *Sopwith*," "*C. A. M.*," "*Spero*," *are correct.*

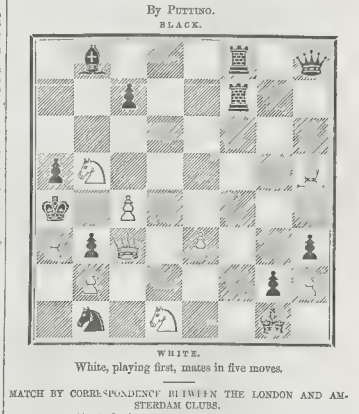
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 235.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 5th (ch)	P takes R (best)	4. R to K 6th (ch)	R takes R
2. P to K Kt 4th (ch)	K takes K P	5. Kt to Q 7th	Mate.
3. P to Q B 4th (dis ch)	R takes B		

PROBLEM NO. 236.

By PUTTINO.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCY BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
	11. Q Kt to Q 2d

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 341.—By Mr. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q 2d.	K at K 4th	Ps at K Kt 4th, K B	Ps at K B 5th,
Q at K B 2d	R at Q 3d	3d and 5th, Q B	K 2d, Q 4th.
B at Q R 5th	R at Q sq	4th, and Q Kt 3d	Q B 3d & 4th

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No 342.—By HERR KLING.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 3d	K at K B 4th	Ps at K R 2d, K Kt 2d,	
Q at her sq	P at K Kt 4th	K 2d, and Q 2d	
Kt at K 8th			

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 343.—By the Same.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K R 8th	K at K B 4th	R at Q Kt 6th	
R at K 3d and Q Kt 5th		P at Q Kt 3d	

White to play, and mate in five moves.

HILL COOLIES.

(FROM SKETCHES MADE IN DEMERARA.)

One of the most recent efforts made to substitute free for slave labour in the West Indies, it will be recollected, was the importation of a number of Hill Coolies from India for this purpose. The experiment has miserably failed, as acknowledged by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech on the introduction of the Sugar Duty Bill, now in progress through Parliament. The people themselves are curious specimens of the human family, as we are enabled to illustrate, by means of a set of characteristic sketches recently made by a Correspondent at Demerara, and who has favoured us with the loan of his portfolio of drawings, from which the accompanying six have been engraved, the several individuals having stood to the artist for their portraits.

The Coolies were removed to Demerara from Madras in ship-loads to supply the labour-market in British Guiana, at the expense of that colony; and, as our Correspondent learned, at a rate which reached even the Negro himself, against whom they came to compete. Many agents were employed in their recruitment, and large bounties were given; such temptations led parties to crowd the colony with numbers of miserable persons, quite unable to perform any laborious employment. It was the general opinion that, owing to physical inability, scarcely one in a hundred of these Coolies was fit for manual labour; and, whilst our Correspondent was at Demerara a law was issued by the Governor, granting permission for labourers to enter Guiana, from certain countries only, namely, the East Indies.

"The wretchedness of these immigrant Coolies was truly distressing: numbers of them might be seen wandering about, and living in the open air, on charity, in George Town, congregating about the market-house and elsewhere, many of them covered with sores, and all but naked. Hospitals were subsequently pro-

HILL COOLIES.—(SKETCHED IN DEMERARA.)

COOLIE INTERPRETER.—(MOOTO SAMI.)

LUTCHMEE, WIFE OF MOOTO SAMI.

vided for them in different places, in which they were maintained at the public expense; and by this means they were removed from about the town and frontier of the colony.

First in our portraits is *Mooto Sami*, the interpreter, a high-caste man, and accordingly entitled to wear a turban. He was a shopkeeper in Madras, where he sold clothes, when he was induced to go to Demerara. He was an intelligent person, and lived as servant to the immigration agent; and he had with him his wife and child. "Seeing," says our Correspondent, "so many of these people wandering about the streets when I landed, I thought I would in charity take one to perform any light work (as I by signs (pointing to their mouth) they all wished to do something for their living. One, accordingly, jumped up into my gig, and I took him to Mooto Sami, the interpreter, to ascertain what the man could do, and what I should pay him for his labour. The assumption of the interpreter, who just before was all humility, was astounding. He folded his arms, and drawing himself up with great *sangfroid*, and coldly throwing out one leg, in an assumed tone of voice and pompous manner, began to interrogate my intended domestic, whom he soon ordered off as an idiot. I afterwards learned that many of these Coolies are notorious thieves."

In the accompanying Illustration we have *Lutchmee, the wife of Mooto Sami*. In the picture are shown the luxuriant plantain and tree-fern of the colony.

A couple of *Low-Caste Coolies* are next portrayed. The manner in which these poor fellows lived, bivouacking on a piece of waste ground in the centre of George Town, Demerara, is shown in the background of Mooto Sami's portrait. Here 30 or 40 Coolies might be seen squatting or lying in the broiling sun, all day, tormented with insects. This spot adjoins the market, whence the poor creatures collected offal, or vegetable stuff, wherewith to keep body and soul together. Some of these men have very fine features and figure, some of them standing six feet at least, but their ankles and feet are usually swollen from hard usage, as well as from the stings of mosquitoes, sand flies, and jiggers, all which insects inflict serious injury upon new comers. These Portraits are by no means caricatures: a piece of coarse cloth is commonly the only covering, many have only a piece tied between the legs, supported by string across the loins; and in this state, wearing a sort of hat ("shock ng hat"), they might be seen in scores about Demerara, attenuated to a degree never witnessed in a negro. It is said that the former living on rice, and the latter on coarse vegetables, is the reason of this great difference in their muscular and fleshy appearance. All Negroes, without exception, are fat; and no one would hire the poor skeleton Coolies. The building in the distance of this picture is the Barracks, at George Town.

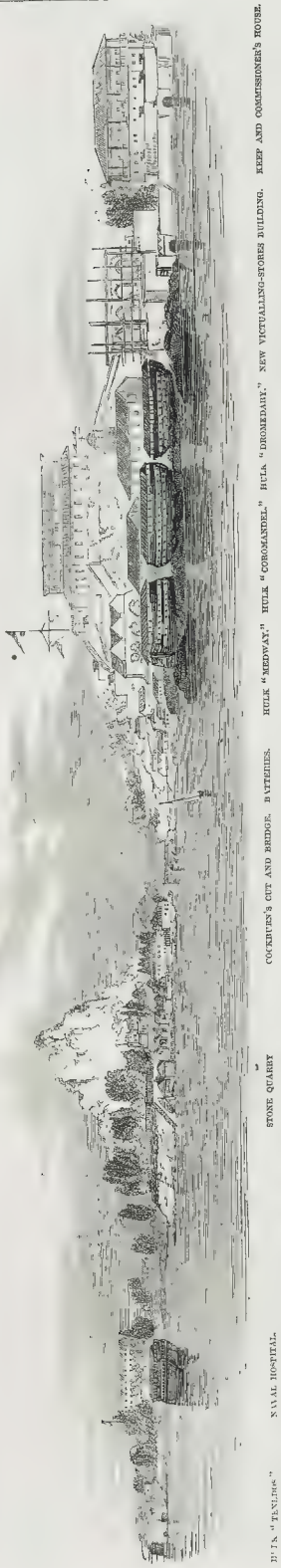
A *Coolie Woman* of low caste, and a *Gentleman's Servant* of better caste, form the fourth group. There were few women among the Coolie immigrants; they had their feet and ankles much swollen by insect bites. In drinking, Coolie women do not allow the vessel to touch their lips: in short, all these people have peculiarities in eating, drinking, and living, which make it the more inconvenient to employ them. Accompanying the low-caste Coolie woman is a Gentleman's Servant, of better caste; he wears a long robe, lightly embroidered, and a sort of turban in lieu of a hood.

Our Correspondent writes, the Portuguese Madeira immigrants at Demerara, of whom there are a great number, are very fine men, highly prized by the planter: they are very industrious and saving, and sometimes deny themselves even the necessaries of life. But, much mortality has taken place among them.

It may be as well to add, that in India the Coolie is commonly a Porter or carrier. Mr. Shoolbred, in his very useful "Oriental Interpreter," just published, refers to the Coolies, in connexion with the Bheels, "a race of people who inhabit the northern part of the chain of Ghauts, forming what is called the coast of Malabar. On one side they are bordered by the Co[illegible] and on another by the Gounds of Gondwana. They are considered to be [illegible]een the aborigines of Central India, and, with the Coolies, Gounds, and Ramoosies, are bold, daring, and predatory marauders occasionally mercenaries, but invariably plunderers. There are, however, many shades of difference in the extent of the depredations of these several people, in which the balance of enormity is said to be considerably on the side of the Bheels. They are, nevertheless, described as faithful when employed and trusted, and the travellers who pay them their *chout*, or tribute, may leave untold treasure in their hands and may consider themselves as safe with them as in the streets of London. Their word is sacred, their promise unimpeachable."

LOW-CASTE COOLIES.

LOW-CASTE COOLIE WOMAN, AND GENTLEMAN'S SERVANT OF BETTER CASTE.



IRELAND ISLAND, BERMUDA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE NEW AMERICAN PACKET-SHIP "DEVONSHIRE."

THE NEW YORK AND LONDON PACKET-SHIP "DEVONSHIRE."

THIS magnificent new sailing-vessel has lately been built in New York, whither she was brought to this country, and lay for a short time moored in the London Docks, where she excited the unqualified admiration of all who inspected her.

The new vessel has been named in honour of the Duke of Devonshire; and, previous to the ship sailing for New York, a large party of visitors were entertained on board. Her burthen is 1300 tons; and all her appointments are of a very superior description.

A very fine tinted representation of the *Devonshire*, drawn and lithographed by Mr. T. G Dutton, has lately been published in illustration of the noble bearing of the Ship.

IRELAND ISLAND, BERMUDA.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent at Halifax with the accompanying sketch of Ireland Island, Bermuda, showing the different localities of the Convict Hulks, and the principal points of the Island. The hulk *Dromedary*, the last vessel on the right of the picture, is the *locus in quo* of John Mitchel, who arrived by the *Scourge* steamer upon the 20th of June; and when our Correspondent left was to be seen taking exercise upon the breakwater outside the hulks, in a smart costume, with his name and number (1922) in large characters upon his back.

In the Sketch, we commence with the hulk *Tenedos*; then the Naval Hospital, with the ship *Weymouth* beneath; next, is the stone quarry; and beneath it, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Campbell, dockyard chaplain; and to the right of it, the residence of Mr. Ballinghall, master attendant. Cockburn's Cut and Bridge are next seen; then the Batteries, Telegraph, Soldiers' Barracks, and Church; and beneath, the three hulks, *Medway*, *Coromandel*, and *Dromedary*: and, lastly, the new Victualling Stores, now building; and the Keep, or Commissioner's house.

Of the Bermudas we gave a brief historical and descriptive sketch in our last volume. Sir William Molesworth, in his speech in the House of Commons, on introducing his motion respecting the colonies, stated the garrison at the Bermudas to consist of about 1200 men, at a cost, exclusive of the expense for convicts, of about £30,000 a year.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER VI.—LONDON DOCKS, SAILORS, AND EMIGRANTS.

THERE are people still living who can remember when Blackwall Reach had for its land-marks grim gibbet-posts, on which the bodies of pirates bleached and blackened in the storm and sunshine, "making night hideous;" when the whole neighbourhood beyond the Tower, instead o being the home of mighty ships—that seem to sleep after their perilous voyages in the Docks—was a nest of ill-famed streets and dangerous alleys, unsafe even in the open noon of day, and at night trodden with dread by the peaceful passenger; when the Tower Hamlets disgorged their lawless inhabitants to witness an execution on Tower-hill, attack a press-gang, or rescue some sailor from the claws of justice, to be borne in triumph to the nearest tavern, and amid flip, fiddling, and dancing, bid defiance to every Charley that for a mile around drawled out the passing hours. In those days it was not uncommon for the drum to beat an alarm, and a troop or two of soldiers to turn out of the Tower, to quell the brawls which arose between the land-lubbers and the sons of the salt sea: nor were the military always successful in putting down these midnight riots; for whether Jack hunted a Jew, or unroofed a crimping-house, he would not give in (unless overpowered) until he had chased down the one and demolished the other.

Even now, after all the alterations and improvements which have been made, there are places in the neighbourhood of St. Katherine and the London Docks which present almost the same features as they did a century or two ago. No contrast can be greater than that between the West and the East end of London: the very houses, dresses, and language of the inhabitants are different; for in the latter their talk is "all of ships." Here at the shop-doors dangle oil-case nor'-westers, with long fan-tails behind, telling that, unlike the hats in Bond-street, these are made to keep a billow that breaks over the head out of the nape of the neck; while the rough pilot-coats, that hang like skins about the tent of a Russian bear-hunter, proclaim that they were never made to be worn in "a lady's chamber," but to be donned where the winds whistle, and the sea-gulls scream, and the big waves come roaring after each other like a thousand unchained hungry lions. There you see the gaudy handkerchief which Jack loves to leave a little out, that it may be seen from his blue jacket pocket; those slops, in the whiteness of which he prides himself; and the checked shirt, that he delights to throw open about his sun-browned throat, while he leaves the fringed corners of his black neckerchief to flutter like a pennon in the breeze. There is a forecastle smell about the streets, a mingle ment of junk and rum, tar and biscuit, casks, ropes, and tobacco, not unpleasant to one who is proud of the wave-washed island on which he was born.

But the grandeur of this locality is its magnificent Docks—watery squares surrounded with high-piled warehouses, and filled with gigantic shipping, the tall masts of which tower proudly above the loftiest houses. Here you see keels that have ploughed up the stormy Atlantic—sails hanging idly in the breeze that have been filled with the spicy

EXPORT DOCK AND OLD BLOCK-HOUSE, BLACKWALL

sles of India—figures ahead that have looked down into icy seas, or bent listlessly where the waves of the warm Mediterranean roll, and the arch-backed dolphins tumble. It makes the heart of a true-born Englishman, although he is not worth a groat, beat high when he enters the gates that open upon such a scene of naval grandeur; and we forgive those old sea-kings, while we gaze around, who all but conquered our country, and blended their Danish with our Saxon blood. Warriors of old, who guided their snorting sea-horses along the road of the swans, and swept the stormy Baltic to stand face to face with Alfred the Great, and to be at last scattered like the ocean spray by the arm of the Island King. Peace to their manes! they were the first who taught our grey forefathers that England's wooden walls are its safest bulwarks.

Many a house had to be levelled with the earth, and many an old grave-yard to be dug up, before these mighty Docks could be made; even the ancient hospital, founded by Queen Matilda seven centuries ago, was demolished; and where oft the Sabbath bell had tolled, and the old Londoners paused to glance at the "narrow beds" where their fathers slept, or wore the stones hollow with their passing feet—all were doomed to be swept away, to make room for the "guardian giants that prowl around our coasts." From this, good came: living London had not room enough for her dead; and the green hills that look down upon her glory were then turned into sepulchres; rural cemeteries sprang up, and there her departed sons and daughters were borne; instead of pent-up city churchyards, our metropolis became surrounded with great Gardens of Graves, which look like rural resting-places. Over such, a poet might fancy, their peaceful spirits would linger, and look beyond, to where the vast city gradually grows in length and breadth, from year to year, until, as is not improbable, it may at last extend its foot to the edge of the open ocean.

St. Katherine's, and the two adjoining London Docks—which alone cover a space of more than one hundred acres—will contain six hundred ships, and near half a million tons of goods. In the West India Docks, which lie nearer Blackwall, merchandise valued at twenty millions of money has at one time been deposited on the wharfs, in the warehouses, and in the vaults below. The wealth of London lies not in her gaudy shops; beyond the Tower stand her great storehouses. A stranger who passes on the river, on his way to Greenwich or Gravesend, sees but little of these enormous treasuries—the tops of the tall masts alone point out their "whereabouts." These Docks are surrounded by high, strong-built walls—so lofty, that it would be a puzzle to a most expert thief to scale them, on account of the finish of the coping; and, if even this were accomplished, a greater difficulty would remain in getting over the bulky goods which are stored within. The walls which enclose the two London Docks were erected at a cost of sixty-five thousand pounds; and no less a sum than four millions was expended in completing this vast establishment. The East India Docks are at Blackwall, and our Engraving is a view of the old Mast House in the Export Dock—one of the most prominent objects in the landscape, when the eye is turned in that direction, either from the summit of One-tree-hill, in Greenwich Park, or as seen from the right of the Observatory.

It will be readily imagined that such improvements as these were not made without meeting with much opposition, for it is on record that the cargo of a large vessel often took up five or six weeks before it was delivered. For before the Docks were made, goods were put into lighters at Blackwall, and carried to the old-fashioned quays near London-bridge, and after a long delay, occasioned even by the Custom House authorities themselves, they were finally removed to the different warehouses in the city. In these good old times river robbery was a thriving trade; and we have more than rumour for asserting that many a fortune was made by this systematic plunder. No marvel that when the first inroad was made on these old vested rights, a clamour was raised by carmen, porters, lightermen, and all the shoal of water-side labourers, who benefited more or less by the very difficulties which attended the removal of merchandise, and that from Wapping to Westminster the whole aquatic populace raised their voices against the dock crusaders. Even the Trinity House itself murmured about an invasion of interests, and contended that the Royal Cloak of Charles would be ruined. City limits and city privileges were all in a-l to these sticklers for old rights; nor have matters altered much even up to the present day, when a proposed improvement in the sewerage of the city seems to create as much alarm as if all its charters and privileges were about to be undermined and swallowed up. All these claims and demands had to be bought up, and thousands were expended in silencing these clamours before the Docks were commenced; for there were legal quays beside the river, and moorages within, and landing-places that time out of mind had their little perquisites. And when all the Joneses, Smiths, and Tomkinses were satisfied, the mighty work began to proceed; and thus in time spread out and rose up these broad city basins and high-piled warehouses, which are the pride of England, and the envy of so many surrounding nations.

But it is not the removal and storing of merchandise, in which as many as five thousand men are sometimes employed, that alone engrosses the eye of the observant stranger when he visits the Docks. There are other scenes of painful or pleasurable interest which fall upon the eye and heart, according to the humour of the man. One of those it is our province to portray.

About a year ago we dined on board a large vessel in St. Katherine's Docks, which had been chartered to carry out emigrants to America. it was a few days before the ship was announced to sail. The owner was a worthy gentleman, the party who had hired the ship needy adventurers, whose reference had blended all inquiries, and who were only found out when interference was of no legal avail. For days "hired vessels [illegible]" at every wharf and public-house in the neighbourhood, and the [illegible] not so openly made as that of an [illegible] for "[illegible]" Parties [illegible] for a long voyage [illegible] whatever they could get, paying no regard as to whether or not they had stores to last the voyage, or would starve before they were half over the Atlantic. "It was a sorry sight," and the law had no power beyond that of making a few arrangements that would contribute to the comforts of the poor passengers.

We went down into the hold, which was fitted up with berths, such a name may be given to the tiers of unplaned deal boards, which resembled large hen-coops piled one above another; and stretched on mattresses upon these wooden partitions were many of the emigrants, waiting wearily for the appointed hour that was fixed for sailing. It made the heart sicken to picture that hold, when out at sea with the hatches battened down, and the vessel driving through a storm. There were then little children running about, and playing at hide-and-seek amongst the bales and casks—fine-haired, rosy-cheeked, pretty beauties, whose sun-burnt arms and necks told that they had had the run of the open village-green; and such we found had been the case when we enquired Both father and mother were fine specimens of our English peasantry the grandfather and grandmother also there. They had fixed up the very clock in the hold, which had for years ticked in the old familiar cottage, and brought a few choice flowers in pots which they hoped to plant about their new home in a foreign land. An antique oak table, that had been in the family for many generations, was also doomed to bear them company for long years to come. The old grandfather, whose countenance would have enraptured an artist, sat in a deep Rembrandt-like shadow at one corner of the hold, with the family bible opened on his knee. They appeared to be well provided for the voyage, and were full of "heart and hope."

Another corner was occupied by a wretched looking Irish family. An excepting the old countryman and his family seemed to regard this miserable group with an eye of suspicion more than of pity, for it was whispered that a few biscuits and a little oatmeal was all the provision they had made for the voyage. They were capable, however, of having had some experience, considered that they were amply provided, and he had made the strictest inquiry. A bag of coarse bread, which had been cut into slices and then browned in the oven, had that morning, he said, been set on board to assist them—it was the gift of a few poor Irish people who lived in the borough of Southwark. This bread, he said, with little suet, made excellent puddings; and he promised that Pat should not lack the latter ingredient. It appeared that there were many little things which a willing hand might do on board a ship, and, as he said, "We never yet allowed one to starve; but this is a queer lot." If we remember rightly, the number of passengers were not sufficient to call for the interference of the Emigration Commissioners. The ship had been chartered to carry a cargo, a part of which, from some cause or other, was withheld, so the speculators endeavoured to make up the loss by passengers. Our attention was too much engrossed in conversation with those who were about to quit their native country, it might be, for ever, to enter fully into these legal matters, although we believe the number at last became sufficient to call for this interference.

To our feelings there was something very revolting in married and single, young and old, being thus placed together in the hold of a ship, which was never intended for the accommodation of passengers; and we think that Government might be worse employed than in applying a remedy to these evils. We know that many who leave our shores with refined and delicate feelings, who, however humble may be their station in life, are gifted with that innate feeling of modesty which in no country has a more natural growth than in our own—that many such are doomed to quit England, and, through circumstances over which they have no control, find great losers in these never-to-be-recovered gifts.

A voyage to America in the hold of a vessel, fitted up temporarily as we have described, is a scene not likely to fall under the eye of a popular author; it can only be sketched by getting the information from some poor unfortunate fellow who has been bumped and thumped against those huge beams which run inside the berths, and rolled about like a barrel, and has been lucky enough to outlive all such pitching and tossing. A state cabin, in the roughest gale, must be a palace compared with such a place in a moderate calm. And a common steerage, rendered as comfortable as circumstances will permit, a perfect Elysium. Picture those who have never in all their lives encountered a stronger gale than needed a safe hand to keep on the hat, turning all sorts of imaginable somersaults—and who never heard any noise louder over their heads than what some relative fell down drunk upon the chamber floor at a feast-time, first listening to the tramp, and thunder, and hurly-burly on deck, when the ship is struck by a heavy sea, and every timber groans again in its deep agony. No regular steward to assist—no steward to attend—both morning to bed—child squalling against child—one praying here, another cursing there—the hold all but dark, and, where a glimmering of light is seen, the sea rushing in like a cataract—and, over all, the wind howling like a raging demon, and every wave knocking at the ship's side, and demanding admittance; and, if such is only a picture of certain nameless place upon earth, it would convey no bad idea of one upon the sea.

And those dear children nestled together, with their little arms encircling one another in the cheerless berths—their mother incapable of comforting them! It gave one the heartache to think of what they were destined to endure. We pictured them in their restless slumber, murmuring like bees—dreaming of their cottage, then far away—or, dizzy with the rocking of the ship, recalling the swing which hung between the apple-trees in the garden, and unconscious of the danger with which they were surrounded. Then we remembered Him who "tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb"—

> Who moves in a mysterious way
> His wonders to perform;
> Who plants his footsteps on the sea,
> And rides upon the storm.

Wearily over the wilderness of waters would they journey onward. Like birds with ruffled plumage, that feel themselves strangers when they have alighted upon a new land, the wild waste beside the ocean-shore where they landed would at first be trod with an aching heart; there would not be one old familiar object to comfort them. The Indian who carries the bones of his relatives to the far forest which he is driven into, and there erects a new hut, leaves scarcely an object of regret behind, for his hopes are anchored upon his great hunting-ground beyond the grave. One who has been taken higher and purer realms in the dreams of all [illegible]eafter, is chained to earth by greater regrets. The very tree in the centre of the village-green wears a new charm when seen through the "mind's eye" from a far distance, and the humblest objects become more endeared to us when they are no longer within our grasp. Brighter and broader landscapes may burst upon the view in a new world beyond the ocean; but never shall we again find those familiar features in the scene which we have left behind. oft

> —In the stilly night,
> When slumber's chain hath bound us,
> Fond memory brings the light
> Of other days around us.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 30.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity. New Moon at 7h. 29m. A.M.
MONDAY, 31. Sun due East at 7h. 6m.
TUESDAY, August 1. Lammas Day. The Moon and Mars are near together.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Mercury rises at 3h. 11m. in the morning, near the E.N.E. point of the horizon.
THURSDAY, 3. Venus sets at 7h. 55m. P.M.
FRIDAY, 4. Jupiter rises at 3h. 40m. in the morning.
SATURDAY, 5. The Sun rises at 4h. 32m., and sets at 7h. 39m.

For the situation of the planets in our Almanack of this year, the particulars with respect to Jupiter in the month of July were mentioned. Since then he [illegible]—Jupiter will be in the constellation Cancer throughout the month. He is visible a short time before the sun rises in the E.N.E. He rises, on August 1st, at 3h. 51m. A.M.; on the 16th, at 3h. 14m. A.M.; and on the 31st, at 2h. 37m. A.M.: on the 15th, he souths at 11h. 0m. A.M.; and sets at about 6h. 7 P.M. His motion among the stars is eastward. He is near the moon on the 25th. During the morning of the 15th and 16th he is very near Mercury; his path, and that of Mercury, is engraved in the Almanack, from which their positions with respect to the neighbouring stars may be immediately seen on any day in the month. The particulars with respect to Saturn will be given next week.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
h. m. h. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 2	2 3	3 4	4 5	5 6	6 7	7 8

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"M. C." Madame Grisi did not appear as Amina, in the "Somnambula," at the Royal Italian Opera last season, but she has played the part at Her Majesty's Theatre.

"A Constant Subscriber."—Pronounce the name Lar-mor-toon.

"R. C. C." The Promenade Concerts at Drury-Lane Theatre will be continued by M. Jullien. Portraits of Sims Reeves and Madame Dorus Gras, in "Lucia," appeared in our Eleventh Volume.

"L. A. G.," Liverpool; "A Subscriber" (C. S.)—The patronage of the Bank of England is shared among the Directors. The clerks' salaries range from £50 to about £230. (See Hudson's "Bank Directory Handbook.")

"[illegible]."—The cost of an ensign's commission in the Foot Guards is £1300.

"[illegible]."—The Mistress of the Robes is the Duchess of Sutherland.

"J. W." Preston, Lancashire, is the nearest seaport for machinery.

"A. S. C." Mansfield; "An Intending Emigrant," Leeds; "D. S. T." Aberdeen; T. B. H.; R. W.—The "Government Colonization Circular" is published by Mr. C. Knight, 90, Fleet-street, price 3d. The edition before us is corrected to July.

"Miles's Bay," Oaken Gate. The tide of the Severn, before the dredging operations, so [illegible] times reached Upton-upon-Severn bridge, nineteen miles from Gloucester: but it usually did not flow more than a few yards above that city. (See Cliffe's "Book of South Wales," second edition, just published.)

"A Subscriber," Southsea.—The Covers for Binding Vol. XII., with the new Allegorical Device, may be had by order of a bookseller, price 1s.

"R. W." Langley. The most simple means of obtaining the approximate average temperature of the air for the day is, by placing a maximum thermometer and a minimum thermometer, the bulbs of each of which are three feet above the ground, at some little distance from walls, &c., and protected from the rays as much as possible. The arithmetical mean of these two readings will give the temperature nearly.

"A Constant Subscriber." The baronets of Scotland are called "Baronets of Nova Scotia," from having been originally made to promote the plantation of that province. The baronets of England and Ireland, and the baronets of the United Kingdom, bear, as an honourable augmentation in their armorial ensigns, "The Red Hand," the Royal Arms of Ulster, as a badge indicative of the cause which engendered the institution of the baronetage, viz. the plantation of that Irish province.

"[illegible]."—Charles Radcliffe, titular Earl of Derwentwater, the ill-fated adherent of Charles Edward, married Barbara Mary, Countess of Newburgh in her own right, and had, with other children who died unmarried, two sons and one daughter, viz. 1. James Bartholomew, who succeeded his mother as fourth Earl of Newburgh, and died an only son, Anthony Jerome, fifth Earl of Newburgh, who died s. p. in 1814; 2. James Clement, a General Officer in the French service, who died in 1788; and 3. Mary, wife of Francis Eyre, Esq., of Hassop, and grandmother of the present Earl of Newburgh, who is thus representative of Charles Radcliffe.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED.

Arithmetic for Young Children.—Royal Correspondence.—Railways in India. The Doctor. Carpenter's Angler.—Watt on National Economy.—The Island of Liberty.—Dr. Chalmers's Posthumous Works, Vol. 4.—Wilkinson's South Australia.

MUSIC.—The Orphan's Lament.—Se la Vita vuol godere.

MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT LINCOLN.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday next, August 5, 1848 will contain several elaborate Engravings (from Original Drawings) of the principal Localities of Antiquarian Interest visited by the Archæological Institute, at their Meeting in the past Week.

BINDING VOL. XII.—We have caused to be designed and prepared for the binding of the Volume of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS a Design allegorical of the Revolutions of 1848; and it is our intention that the Cover for each future Volume shall bear a design characteristic of its leading contents. Our Subscribers are particularly requested to specify this in giving orders for the binding of their Volumes.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1848.

THE subjects of Emigration and Colonisation, and incidentally the management of the Colonial Office generally, were brought under the notice of the House of Commons on Tuesday night, by Sir William Molesworth. The speech of the honourable baronet is allowed, on all hands, to have been one of the most brilliant and useful made during the present session. The questions upon which he touched are among the most interesting and important that can be raised in the present circumstances of this country and of the world, as we endeavoured to show in our publication of last week; and Sir William Molesworth, by devoting his energies, time, and talents to the mastery of the matter in all its details, has rendered a public service of no small magnitude. The terms of Sir William's motion merely went to affirm the opinion of the House, "that the colonial expenditure of the British empire demands inquiry, with a view to its reduction; and that, to accomplish this object, and to secure greater contentment and prosperity to the colonists, they ought to be invested with larger powers for the administration of their local affairs." But the details which it was necessary to give in support of the proposition opened up far wider and more important subjects of inquiry than the theoretical advantages of self-government. Emigration, by the voluntary expatriation of labourers and small capitalists, had steadily increased from year to year during the last twenty years. The number of emigrants, principally to Canada, the United States, and Australia, amounted, in the year 1832, to upwards of 60,000 souls; in 1837 the numbers were 66,000; in 1840, they were 86,000; and, in 1847, they were 121,000. Still our colonies suffered for want of labour; and the United States of America received a large proportion of those available hands, which, if they had been turned towards Canada or Australia, would have greatly increased the prosperity of these colonies. Sir William Molesworth drew the conclusion from the valuable facts that he brought before the notice of this country, that free trade and emigration ought to be the sole objects held in view in reference to the colonies, in concurrence with maintaining the sovereignty of Great Britain over them; and urged upon the Government the folly of spending £4,000,000 annually upon naval and military establishments to defend these scantily-peopled countries, while, at an expenditure of half the amount, applied to the purposes of systematic colonisation, we could enable the colonies to defend themselves by the strong arms of wealth-producing labourers. Emigrants could be conveyed to the Cape of Good Hope, for instance, at an expense of £10 per head, whilst every soldier we kept there cost this country £60 per annum; so that if the money thus spent upon the 1500 unproductive soldiers we maintained there were spent in emigration, we could send 9000 men every year to the population of the colony, every one of whom, instead of an unproductive soldier, would be a productive tiller of the ground, and better able to defend the territory, in case of need, than the number of soldiers by whom they were now displaced. At this late period of the session there is little or no prospect of any tangible result from the motion of Sir William Molesworth; but, as the discussion upon it has been adjourned for a fortnight, we may indulge the hope that the debates which have already taken place upon it, and those which will ensue when it again comes before the House, will be the means of awakening an interest in, and spreading abroad a knowledge of the subject, that will be extensively and permanently useful at a future time.

THE most important foreign news of the week is the invasion of Sicily by the King of Naples. The Sicilians having chosen a Constitution for themselves in defiance of the power of the King of Naples, have gone a step further, and chosen a King in the person of the Duke of Genoa, the second son of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia. The Prince has accepted the honour, though he has not yet made his appearance in Sicily; and the King of Naples, having put down insurrection in his own capital by the aid of the *lazzaroni* and the eight Louis's that he imported for that purpose, has turned his energies towards the reconquest of the most lovely but most dissatisfied portion of his old dominions. All the steam-frigates and gunboats in the bay and harbour of Naples have been ordered to form part of the invading expedition; and all the commercial steam-boats, as well as every description of vessel fit to bear arms and troops, have been pressed for the same purpose. A forced loan upon all residents in Naples—British and others foreigners, as well as natives—had been levied to pay the cost of the expedition. On their side, the Sicilians are well prepared. They knew the risks they ran in throwing off the allegiance of the King of Naples; and it is not improbable that this war may lead, not to the re-conquest of Sicily by Naples, but to the conquest of Naples by Sicily. The finances of Naples are not in a good state for war. There is already a deficit of ten millions of ducats, as reported by a commission of enquiry that met on the 15th inst. The British merchants have paid their money under protest, and it will probably be restored to them, as it has been levied not only in defiance of international justice, but of the stipulation of a treaty between the two countries. Civil and foreign warfare and domestic dissension are thus paramount in every part of Italy. The Pope is losing popularity, and the King of Sardinia is gaining it; and France and England look on uncertain of, but deeply interested in the result, whether as affecting one or all of the kingdoms of the peninsula.

POPULATION AND TAXATION IN THE CITY AND METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS.—The population of the City of London in 1841, exclusive of the inmates of all public institutions, barracks, &c., was 126,702; the assessed taxes paid in the year 1847 amounted to £88,2.0 17s. 4d. In the City of Westminster the population was 215,801; assessed taxes paid, £178,124 6s 7d. Finsbury population, 265,043; assessed taxes, £108,569 10s. 2d. Lambeth population, 167,413; assessed taxes, £54,459 7s 5d. Marylebone population 2[illegible],6[illegible]; assessed taxes, £200,503 1s. 9d. Tower Hamlets population, 365,738; assessed taxes, £82,464 4s. 6d. Tower Hamlets population, 415,730; assessed taxes, £[illegible] 10s. 10d. Greenwich population 72,748; assessed taxes, £[illegible] 10s. 11d

INDIA AND CHINA.—Letters from the frontiers of Poland announce that important events have taken place in the Caucasus. A vague rumour of the commotions which have shaken the north and centre of Europe had reached the mountains; the Tcherkesses reported that France and England had declared war on the Czar, who would no longer be able to send troops to the Caucasus. Schamil and his followers availed themselves of this opportunity to strike a vigorous blow at the Russians. The hostilities commenced simultaneously on the Kuban, the Terek, the Sadsen, and Salak. The forts which had remained neutral sided with Schamil. These reinforcements enabled him to take possession of three or four forts. He attacked Kislliar and Mastoeq, two cities of more than 5000 inhabitants each. Prince Woronsow repaired with great speed to the theatre of the war, where he has mustered a considerable force. The cholera has broken out once more in the army.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a short time and advanced the bills on the table a stage.
—Adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. Mr. MACKINNON asked the Government if it had any power to prevent the dissemination of false intelligence by the electric telegraph?—Sir G. GREY said that no power existed to prevent the spread of false rumours either by the electric telegraph or any other means. He would take that opportunity of informing the House that the party who had delivered the packages containing the false information published on Thursday, to the respectable news agents of the morning papers, who were in no degree implicated in the fraud, had been identified, and that he was prepared to identify in turn the party from whom he had received the packages. Search was at present being made for the guilty party, who would probably be soon detected. By the Electric Telegraph Company's Act, the Government had the power, under certain circumstances, of taking possession of their telegraph, for not less than a week—a power which had been exercised on a recent occasion, and which it was obvious should only be exercised on the instant, when circumstances justified it

THE YEOMANRY OF IRELAND.—Mr. A. BROOKE inquired if it was the intention of the Government, in the case of the insurrection taking place in Ireland, to call out the yeomanry of the south?—Lord J. RUSSELL said that the calling out of the yeomanry was a matter which, after frequent and mature deliberations, he thought would be best left to the judgment and discretion of the Lord Lieutenant. It was unnecessary for him to say that the Government had the fullest confidence in the zeal and loyalty of the yeomanry, and if it had hitherto refrained from calling them out, it was not from any doubt of their courage and fidelity.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved the following resolution, which he supported by an able speech, on the condition of Ireland:—"That the present distracted state of Ireland demands the instant attention of Parliament, with a view to the speedy enactment of such measures as may be necessary, to improve the condition, redress the grievances, and establish the just rights of the Irish people, and thereby promote the good order and prosperity of that portion of the United Kingdom, and give increased security to her Majesty's Crown and Government."

A lengthened debate ensued, in the course of which Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the motion as unpracticable; and Mr S OSBORNE delivered a most able speech, in which he contrasted the promises of the members of the present Cabinet when out of office with their deeds when in office; and suggested various measures, such as the re-adjustment of the Irish church establishment, the reclamation of waste lands, an extensive system of colonization, periodical parliaments in Dublin, and annual visits of the Sovereign to Ireland, as a remedy for the social and political evils under which Ireland confessedly suffered

Mr. ANSTEY followed, and succeeded, as usual with the hon. member, in nearly clearing the benches

On the motion of Mr. MORGAN J. O'CONNELL, the debate was adjourned
Adjourned

IRELAND.

THE alarm created in town on Thursday, by the fabricated news of insurrection in the south, sent from Liverpool, has fortunately turned out to be groundless.

Up to the latest advices received last night (Friday), no outbreak had taken place; though the aspect of affairs is most menacing.

From all we learn this day, up to a late hour last night, that city was tranquil, but the provinces were represented as being in an alarming state.

None of the leaders had been apprehended. Mr. O'Brien was in Tipperary at the head of 10,000 armed insurgents. A large force of military and police had been sent to arrest him.

A conspiracy had been detected in Dublin, which had for its object the assassination of policemen and sentries on duty. Eight of the conspirators were apprehended.

On Thursday, Patrick O'Higgins, a chartist, was arrested, and committed on a charge of treason, and sent to Kilmainham gaol. On his premises were found 1500 pikes, and a voluminous correspondence with the English chartists.

A proclamation, suppressing the clubs, was issued by the Lord Lieutenant in Wednesday.

The following are extracts from the Dublin evening papers of Thursday, transmitted by the Electric Telegraph Company:—

"CORK, Thursday, 5 minutes past 12 A.M.

"All is uproar. The entire of the 36th and 70th Regiments, with the 12th Lancers, are drawn up on the Parade, accoutred and ready for action. No one except the authorities know the cause."

"CASHEL, Wednesday evening

"The whole of the soldiers are under arms. The police, drafted in from all the small stations, and concentrated in Cashel, will remain under arms until six o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

"Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and Doheny are reported to be in the neighbourhood of Fethard, Tipperary.

"Smith O'Brien arrived at the village of Mullinahone (five miles from Callan), county of Kilkenny, from Fethard, county Tipperary, on Tuesday evening. He was refused accommodation at the small inn, but subsequently obtained it at Mr. Wright's, a proctor.

"The greatest excitement prevails throughout the district.

"The 85th Regiment and one of Cavalry are under arms and ready for transmission by railway, in the event of any unfavourable accounts from the south arriving by the late trains."

IT is stated on high authority that Chevalier Bunsen, who left London two days since, had been recalled to Berlin by the King of Prussia to occupy the important post now vacant in the Prussian Cabinet. It is also stated that Lord Palmerston has decided upon sending an English Ambassador to Frankfort (Lord Cowley is spoken of), whose office it will be to confer with the Danish negotiator, and to recommend energetically a settlement of that question. He will be seconded in this by M. Bunsen, one of the negotiators of the late armistice. M. Bunsen is replaced here by the Secretary of Legation, Prince Lowenstein.—*Chronicle*.

DREADFUL FIRE.—TWO FIREMEN KILLED.—Yesterday (Friday) morning, about half-past four, a most disastrous fire broke out in the extensive biscuit factory of Messrs. Lewis, and Westropp, New House, High-street, Wapping Three after floor were soon in flames, and when the whole building was in one burning mass, the roof fell in with a fearful crash, burying two firemen, named Pearcy and Hancock, in the ruins. Mackay, the engineer, was also much injured

IRELAND.

INSURRECTION IN THE SOUTH.

Advices of the most alarming kind reached town from Ireland on Thursday afternoon. According to these, Smith O'Brien had left Dublin for the south, where the outbreak was expected to commence. The Clubs have declared that they are determined to adhere to the policy of resistance to the death of all or any attempt that may be made to arrest the leaders; and, therefore, they say, they await passively the striking of the "first blow" by the Government

The course of action recommended by the "Provisional Government" is said to be this—that the heads of the Executive should fall back upon the strongholds of the Clubs in the provinces, and, safely intrenching themselves under cover there, defy the Government to proceed to extremities, thus throwing upon the latter the onus of commencing the insurrection. In pursuance of this view, Mr. O'Brien retreated to Wexford, Mr. Meagher to Waterford, Mr. O'Gorman, Junior, to Limerick, and Michael Doheny to Cashel or Clonmel. Mr Darcy Magee, another prominent member of the Executive, remaining the list of the missing at head-quarters, but his destination was unknown. Some of the inferior leaders were also in eclipse, in anticipation of the arrival on Tuesday evening of the Act empowering Lord Clarendon to deal in a summary manner shod with all persons "suspected" of treasonable designs against her Majesty's person or Government

A new Religious publication, entitled the *Newgate Calendar*, to be conducted under the auspices of the editors of the *Irish Tribune*, two of whom are now lying in gaol on a charge of treason and felony, was to have made its appearance on Tuesday. It has, however, been deemed advisable to postpone the publication since.

An address of Mr. John O'Connell to the people, denouncing the Clubs and the League, and describing the latter as "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare," is producing some beneficial effect amongst those Repealers who have not entirely committed themselves with the treasonable confederacy. The *Downey Post* says:—"We are assured that in one district of the county of Dublin, and we believe it is the case in many, that persons who had joined clubs, under the notion that they were only forwarding Repeal, have now come to the determination to break up and to surrender their arms."

On Sunday evening, Smith O'Brien and Thomas Francis Meagher reached Carrick-on-Suir at half-past five in the evening from Kilkenny; at their entrance Carrick, they addressed thousands, and told them for the present not to interfere with the police or soldiery, as they should perform their duties, but when the word should be given, not to spare any who opposed them.

Monday being fair day at Carrick, the town was filled with country-people, and Messrs Meagher and O'Brien addressed the people in a more violent and determined strain than heretofore, stating their determination not to be governed under the provisions of the new act. Both gentlemen were armed with pistols, which they are determined to use in the event of an attempt being made to capture them; they stated that by the evening from Kilkenny all their friends in the people's cause, and would hazard their lives for their service, and would now [illegible] A number of Waterford men [illegible] Meagher to come to Waterford, and that his fellow-citizens would protect him from arrest; but Mr. Smith O'Brien would not listen to that proposal, and brought off Mr. Meagher to Cashel, or, as others said, to Tipperary. Whilst this scene was enacting, 200 of the 3rd Buffs marched in from the camp at Beshorough and took up their position in the barracks. Few of either party slept during the night; the Young Irelanders, however, did not do anything to disturb the peace of the town, but business is totally at a stand-still, and all in and about the town are resting on their arms, waiting for the battle hour. In Waterford the Clubs are described as being well organised, and armed, and ready to act when called upon. The people seemed reckless from poverty; groups of working men might be seen in the streets the day and night, discussing politics and rumours the news of the hour. The Queen's forces in Waterford were about 1000 strong. The *Shakemaulus* steam-vessel was in the river, and it was proposed to form two camps on the hills which surround the town. In the country the peasants were arming; at Coolnamuck so much timber had been cut down for pike-handles, that the Clubs would not allow any more to be taken therein in compassion to the proprietor. At Mount Bolton the peasantry had even cut down the trees for the people, to prevent further waste; at Lord Waterford's demesne more ash trees had been cut down, and the useless parts left behind. All the anvils in the country were busy with pike-forging, and crowbars put in order and made sharp.

On Wednesday morning, in Dublin, a policeman who attempted to arrest three of the club men, who were armed, was stabbed in several places, and now lies dangerously wounded at Mercer's Hospital. The brave fellow never let go his grasp of two of the fellows, and they and a third are in custody, and will, no doubt, be indicted capitally at the next commission. The unfortunate constable (Byrne) at first, was considered a mortal wound, but now, though far more than fair hopes prove, but fever having set in, it was deemed advisable for him to make a declaration, and the magistrate on Thursday repaired to the hospital for that purpose. The telegraphic despatch which reached town on Thursday afternoon relative to the outbreak was as follows*.

"The whole of the south of Ireland is in rebellion.

"The station at Thurles is on fire, the rails for several miles torn up, and the mob intend detaining the engines as they arrive.

"At Clonmel the fighting is dreadful. The people arrived in masses. The Dublin club leaders are there. The troops were speedily overpowered; many refused to act

"The military at Carrick have shown disaffection, and have been driven back, and their arms abstracted.

"At Kilkenny the contest is proceeding, and here the mob are also said to be successful

"No news from Waterford or Cork."

* This news is very doubtful. We direct attention to the Ministerial statement on the subject in our Parliamentary report of Thursday)

CHILD FOUND IN A BAND-BOX.—About 12 o'clock on Monday night, as the watchman of the Joint Station, London-bridge, was going his rounds, and when passing by the Lost Property Office, he fancied he heard a child cry, which induced him to make a search, but not hearing the voice again, and seeing nothing suspicious, he was about leaving the office, when he heard another faint cry, evidently proceeding from a band-box, tied with tape, and addressed to a parcel at Croydon, which, upon examination, was found to contain a fine male child of some eight or ten days old, fast asleep It was immediately conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where some food was administered, and the child seems none the worse for its long journey (supposed from Dover)

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday and Tuesday Verdi's "Nino" was performed, Mdlle. Cruvelli succeeding Mdlle. Abbadia in the character of *Abigaile*. Mdlle. Cruvelli sang and acted with great spirit, and was altogether the best representative of the part who has yet been heard in this country. Bellotti's *Orontapo* proves the advantage of a few acute artists filling secondary parts. He gave point, energy and importance. The great treat, however, in "Nino" is the splendid assumption of the warrior by Coletti. His *Nino* ranks with his *Don Pasqual* in excellence. He invests *Nino* with grandeur, and he develops the tragic situations with surpassing skill and power. Nothing could be finer than his fierce menaces against the conquered city, when he enters in triumph; and in the scene where *Nino* is struck with lightning, and he becomes a maniac, he produced a great sensation. His pathetic appeals to *Abigaile* to spare his daughter's life also affected the auditory. His singing is most impressive, not only in the airs but in the delivery of the recitatives. The "Chorus of Captives" in this opera is a touching composition, which always creates a great effect.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Mdlle. Lind repeated her exquisite performance of *Lucia*.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was repeated on Saturday and Tuesday; and great as was the sensation created on its first representation on the command night on Thursday week, it has increased tenfold on every performance. For years there has been no lyric work produced on Italian stage which seems more thoroughly to rouse the sympathies of an audience and to command their fixed attention. Although the opera lasts nearly four hours, the amateurs remain to hear the last notes, spell-bound by the dramatic interest of the story, by the exquisite beauty of the music, and by the powerful execution of singers and instrumentalists. The Duchess of Kent, who was present on Thursday week, and the Queen, on Saturday, the Duchess of Cambridge, with the Princess Mary, besides a long list of fashion, also occupied boxes. We never recollect to have witnessed a greater manifestation of delight, and we have heard the acclamations at these nights of the "Huguenots." The *mise en scene* is indeed a study of itself; rarely have more pictorial and dioramic beauties been displayed. We have been much struck with one scene of the Huguenot chorus. We had imagined that it would have found favour with the audiences only after repeated hearings, as is generally the case with all masterpieces, such as the "Don Giovanni," "Guillaume Tell," "Semiramide," "Il Barbiere," &c.; but, on the contrary, our English public has seized upon and appreciated the beauties of the work at once. In the first act Alboni's two airs are rapturously applauded; the first, an andantino in romance-like form, with a charming cadenza; the second a florid and sprightly cavatina in A flat, which is slightly encored with fervour. Mario has in this act an elegant romance, with an accompaniment on the alto, exquisitely executed by Mr. Hill, and a delicious duet with Mdlle. Castellan The latter has a brilliant scena, opening with an andante, interrupted by a captivating trio for three *soprani*, sung by Mdme. Castellan, Mdme. Bellini, and Mdlle. Alboni, and winding up with a sparkling cabaletta. Mario in the first act has the celebrated Huguenot chant, and the martial song. "Piff, Paff," nightly encored, with its accurate accompaniment of piccolo, ophicleide, and drum. In addition to these pieces there is the chorus of reproaches and the oath of reconciliation, with its difficult unaccompanied quatuor, sung by Tamburini, Castellan, Mario, and Marini.

The music in the second act increases in interest. There is the fiery "Ratalplan" conplets, sung by Lavia, and the Chorus of Huguenots, nightly encored; the Litany of the female Catholic devotees, admirably chanted; and the interweaving of the themes of these two pieces. Then there is the characteristic Bohemian dance; the peculiar cry of the "Couvre feu," or proclamation of the curfew, by the Head of the Night Watch; and after this, a most powerful duo between Viardot and Mario, in which *Marcel* is warmly encored. The quartet, in peril from assassins. This duetto always creates an immense sensation, so finely is it executed. The septuor of the duel, for four basses (Tamburini, Marini, Rache, and Polonini) and three tenors (Mario, Hill, and Gardoni), brings down thunders of applause, and on Tuesday narrowly escaped an encore. Nothing could be more beautiful than Mario's head notes at the end of the septuor: he ascended to C natural with wonderful effect. The finale of this act—the ritual procession by torchlight, with military band, and the disputes between the Catholics and Huguenots—was surpassingly grand and impressive.

The third act (in the original opera this is the fourth) in all hands is admitted to be the most sublime inspiration of the composer. Opening with a plaintive romance by Viardot, depicting *Valentine's* sorrows in her union with *Raoul* whilst her heart is beyond *De Nevers*, it is followed by a concerted piece of colossal proportions, in which *St. Bris* arranges the plan for the massacre of the Protestants on the Eve of St. Bartholomew. The repudiation of the horrible means of assassination by Tagliafico, as *Nevers*, was emphatically declaimed; the horror of *Valentine* [illegible] by Viardot; but when the three men entered to [illegible] the effect was electrical. [illegible] the [illegible] of the muffled drums at the end, the tremendous outbreak *fortissimo* followed by the whisper of the multitude of fanatics pretending to kill all delighted. The encore for this piece was overwhelming; and yet after this came the duo between Viardot and Mario, in which *Valentine* vainly strives to restrain *Raoul* from proceeding to the scene of slaughter. This long, delicate, and trying duo, so replete with dramatic intensity, is distinguished as much by its melodious instrumentation as by its extraordinary orchestral treatment. It is full of breaks and episodes, descriptive of the varying passions of the characters—now all passionate love, and then pathetic supplication, and finally dead despair. The acting and singing of Viardot and Mario are beyond all praise; it was the triumph of vocal and histrionic excellence. One marvellous scale of nearly three octaves achieved by Viardot was cheered immensely; and one passionate phrase of Mario producing equal delight, at the fall of the curtain on the third act they were called for again and again.

In the fourth and last act, the minuet in the beautiful ball-room, with the tolling of the bells of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, announcing the commencement of the massacre, and the appalling scenes which follow, but the last duo, in which *Valentine* and *Raoul*, after the death of *Nevers*, are united by *Marcel*, only to meet their fate at the hands of the fanatic Catholics, was the climax of the exceptional musical productions throughout this performance.

The characteristics of Meyerbeer's work are great dramatic effect, its massive choral proportions, and melodious inspiration. The constant recurrence of the Lutheran Hymn of *Marcel* is cleverly contrived, and keeps the story perpetually in the memory. The character of this stern devoted Huguenot is finely conceived, and its attributes were never better developed than by Marini, who has gained great glory by his delineation. His making-up is alone a picture. The character of *Valentine* highly interests and commands the sympathies of the audience; indeed the love story, in the midst of this historical event, is carried on with the greatest skill by Scribe. The emotions produced by this opera—the breathless excitement with which it is listened to—are evidences how Meyerbeer has succeeded in depicting the terrible situation of the drama.

In our last publication we stated that the compliment of an ovation ought to have been paid to Costa as well as to the singers. We were in error—the compliment was so paid after we had left the theatre. He was called for twice, and never did conductor deserve more richly such a distinction. His overture of this opera was an astounding evidence of musical skill. We are proud of the result, for although the principal singers are foreigners, the band and chorus, with but few exceptions, are English, and we regard the result, therefore, as a national triumph

On Thursday night, for the benefit of Madame Grisi, the opera of "Norma," and the last act of "La Favorita," were given. Mdlle Alboni singing "Non mi mesta," from "Cenerentola," twice, between the two operas. The house was crowded in every part. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary occupied her Majesty's box, and there was a very fashionable assemblage in the other boxes and stalls. Grisi was received with more than ordinary fervour; she was recalled seven times before the curtain, amidst a plentiful shower of wreaths, garlands, bouquets, &c.; and numerous other demonstrations was a piece of costly jewellery, thrown from the grand tier, at the end of the first act of "Norma," the brilliancy of which was displayed by her wearing it in the second act. It was a superb cross of brilliants and other precious stones. The Diva was in splendid voice, and acted and sang with wonderful energy

MARYLEBONE.

The revival of Mr. Buckstone's effective drama, "The Dream at Sea," has been most fortunate, the houses having been exceedingly good This piece realises considerably more than half our notion of what a melodrama should be, for it possesses well defined and distinct characters, rapid action, and a series of strong and startling situations. The unfulfilled portion of our conception is in the dialogue, which is neither so natural nor so nervous as is requisite for this class of drama

The part of *Bobby Nutts* was originally written for Mrs. Keeley, but circumstances occasioning her secession from the theatre, it was given to Mrs. Nisbett Mrs. Keeley has now undertaken it, and avails herself of it to produce one of her richest exhibitions of mingled earnestness, archness, and affection. Mr Keeley's "quaint drollery" is a stereotype phrase, but we do not know how we can amend it, except by adding that his artistic expression of piteous disgust at the cowskin waistcoat legacy raised his character of *Tommy Tinkle* far above the conventionality of mere comic business. Mr. Howe's *Lance Sycamore* is manly and vigorous; and Miss Fanny Vining made, alternately, a gentle and an effective *Ann Pretension*. The piece is beautifully put upon the stage, the scenery being really very fine; and necessary appeals to have been spared in other respects.

DRURY-LANE is advertised to open for one night, on the 31st, with Lord John Russell's tragedy of "Don Carlos," which did not prove very attractive at the Surrey. There is still talk in the theatrical circles of Mr. Macready becoming the lessee in October

The LYCEUM closes this evening; but there will be an extra night on Monday for the benefit of Madame Vestris and Mr Charles Mathews

The project of erecting a theatre on the unoccupied piece of ground on the eastern side of Leicester-square, is said to be again in agitation. The style of entertainment will be limited to melodrama and spectacle, and a series of new plans and designs have been prepared; but the names of the chief parties are at present withheld.

EMIGRATION FIELD, PORT LINCOLN, IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

This is one of the most beautifully situated settlements in South Australia. The harbour is formed by Boston Bay; the country is very picturesque, the hills around are clothed with casuarina, and fine sheep-runs occur in the vicinity; the houses are mostly built along the sand, near the water's edge. Mr. G. F. Angas, in his account of the settlement in 1846, describes it as deserted by the settlers, who had left for Adelaide. "Perhaps," he adds, "about thirty families compose the entire population of this little settlement, which is almost shut out from the world; their only communication with the more settled and flourishing portions of the colony being by means of two small cutters that trade to Adelaide by the latter inform me that for ten weeks no vessel had entered the harbour. The remote position of the district, and the outrages committed by the natives upon the earlier settlers, are among the causes of the decline of this otherwise favourable locality. Yet, as South Australia continues to progress so rapidly, I doubt not but that in a few years, Port Lincoln, with its magnificent harbour, will become a place of importance and resort."

Mr. Angas's anticipations already appear in progress of realisation Mr. B. Wilkinson's volume,* which contains some of the most recent information respecting the colony, has the following gratifying passage:—

"There are plenty of runs suitable for farmers and their flocks, there can be little doubt, if we only judge of the tract that was known a couple of years ago; but since that time the discoveries are great, and tracts of land have been uncovered by adventurous explorers that would more than equal in value any country at present inhabited by the South Australian colonists. Around Port Lincoln some fine land has lately been found, and this at comparatively a short distance from Adelaide, if separated by water. The explorer in this case was Dr. Gemmel, in company with some friends; and they came across a vast extent of grazing country, before unknown to parties located in the district. It is situated about seven days' journey, or one hundred and fifty miles, towards the interior, on the route to Streaky Bay: and, from information from parties who have since travelled further over it, the prospects it holds out are very favourable. A quantity of land suitable for agriculture is also reported to exist around Port Lincoln, and there would be little difficulty in obtaining runs in that part for small flocks. The large sheep proprietors must always require comparatively large tracts of country before they have their flocks feeding over from twenty to thirty square miles of good land; but whoever owns not more than two flocks, or from 1200 to 1400 sheep, only wants two square miles to feed them on, which may easily be had in any great distance from the settled districts. A large pastoral country was lately found at Rivoli Bay, whither many thousand sheep have already gone. This is situated about two hundred miles to the south-east of Adelaide, and in the Australian Company's one hundred and 90,000 sheep to that part, and many of the large stock-owners followed their example; at present, I should say, not less than 100,000 are depastured where, only two years and a half since, the country was perfectly unknown.

We learn, too, from the map appended to this volume, that not far from Port Lincoln copper is reported to have been found.

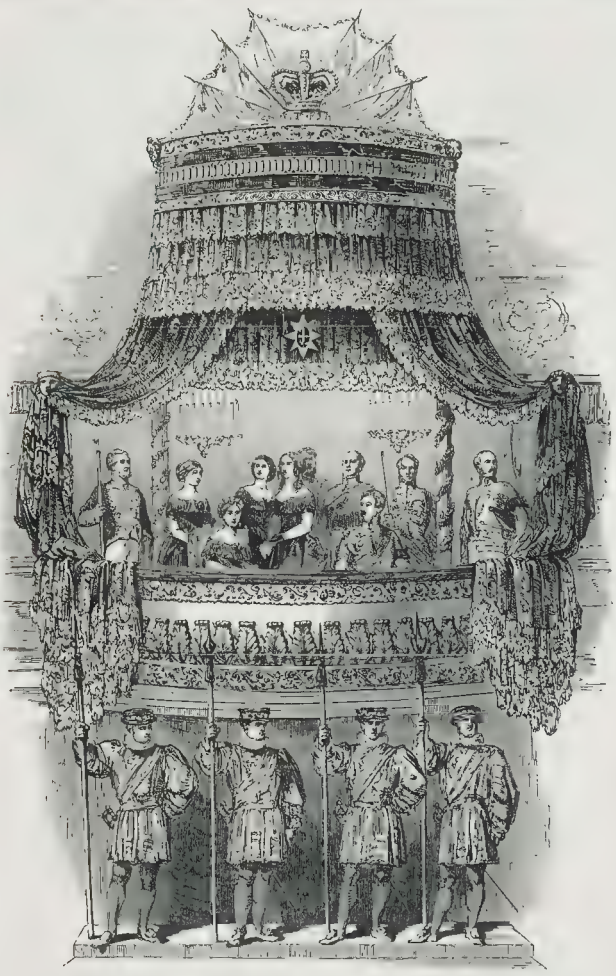
Mr. Wilkinson's manual is, for the most part, the result of seven years' personal observation, and contains, from this source, detailed statements on the Prospects of the Labourer and Farmer, on Agricultural Stock Farming, Building, Gardening, Manufacturing in various branches, fast, not least, on Mining and Mineral Productions, in what the author terms "this flourishing colony." The appearance of a volume of such closely-packed information at this work presents, is remarkably opportune at the present moment, when emigration and colonisation are apparently about to receive that share of public attention which their importance demands.

* South Australia; its Advantages and its Resources. Being a Description of that Colony, and a Manual of Information for Emigrants By George Baldwin Wilkinson. Murray, 1848.

THE STATE BOX AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On the occasion of her Majesty's state visit to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, on the 20th instant, the arrangements for the Royal accommodation were of a novel kind. The ordinary Box occupied by the Queen is in the grand tier, being the third double box from the stage. The Box is of considerable dimensions, and behind is a richly-furnished suite of rooms; but, although this locality would have enabled the Directors to have received the Queen in a manner worthy of the distinguished honour conferred on the establishment by her gracious command, it was resolved to construct a Royal Box of unprecedented size and elegance, and to follow the example of the Continental theatres, in setting apart the centre of the house for the reception of Royalty. For this purpose four boxes on the grand tier and two boxes on the first (the tier above) were removed, and thrown into one large Box of an oval form. The original curve of the *façade* of the four grand tier boxes was changed into one more, and the new *façade* thus extended some feet over the passage of the pit, as far as the back row of seats. The Royal Box took in the portion of the corridor on the grand tier, and the space of eight boxes, and was then separated from the passages on each side of the grand tier by partitions. Thus the State Box was isolated from the remainder of the house, and the grand *foyer* or saloon, and other rooms on the grand tier floor, were exclusively appropriated to Royalty's use. The public being admitted to the boxes by side doors on the Piazza side and at the Grand Staircase in Bow-street. Her Majesty's approach to the State Box was thus completed. The usual private entrance in Prince's-place was reserved for the Royal carriages, and her Majesty entered by her own private staircase. Passing through her own rooms, a door was cut through into the passage on the Piazza side, from which the Grand Saloon was entered, the entire distance being a perfect level All the corridors, passages, and ante-rooms were lined with white satin, and hung with flowers and filagree gold ornaments. The *foyer*, or drawing-room for the Queen, was furnished with costly muslin from Willow Bank, Fulham, with a rich service of plate. The room was lighted with splendid chandeliers and candelabra, and before the two grand looking glasses were colossal pyramids of ornaments. The corridor and toilette room for her Majesty were likewise with white satin, and from the ceiling to the flooring were massive mirrors. The interior of the Box was lined with white satin on a figured ground, upon which at intervals were placed pilasters of the same material. Two breadths of Brussels lace forming a cornice valance were suspended from the ceiling. The two columns in the interior of the Box were covered with artificial flowers and interlaced with Brussels *dentelle*, and from these columns candelabra were suspended. Miniature bouquets of artificial flowers and filagree bands studded the satin linings. The Chairs of State, for the Queen and Prince Albert, were immediately in front of the Box; and below the *façade*, on the back row of the pit, stood four Yeomen of the Guard. The officers and ladies of the Royal house hold stood behind the Queen during the whole of the performance. The exterior of the Box was very splendid. From the *façade* of the box stills was suspended a canopy or massive burnished gold hand, surmounted by a crown elaborately worked, and supported by draped flags of the finest gold and silver tissue. From this gorgeous canopy were hung draperies of rich India crimson and gold damask, trimmed with exquisite Brussels lace, and these draperies, in graceful folds, hung over the sides of the Royal Box.

The *ensemble* was remarkably elegant, and reflected great credit on the taste of



HER MAJESTY'S STATE-BOX AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COVENT-GARDEN.

MR F. GYE, under whose superintendence and after whose designs the decorations and fittings for the Royal Box were accomplished. Her Majesty expressed to Messrs. Delafield and Webster, who were in attendance in full Court suits, her gratification at the performance of "Les Huguenots" and the arrangements of the Royal Box in the centre of the house, the effect of which is displayed by our artist in the accompanying Illustration.

GOODWOOD RACES, 1848.

THE PRIZE PLATE.

THE three prizes for this year's races maintain the advancement in this branch of design and manufacture which it has been our pleasing duty to record of late.

THE CHESTERFIELD CUP.—RICHARD COEUR DE LION AT JAFFA.

THE CHESTERFIELD CUP, in composition, consists of two portions by different artists. The group surmounting the Cup represents "Richard Cœur-de-Lion at Jaffa," where, as a strong proof of the Turkish estimation of Richard, Sa-

PORT LINCOLN, IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE STEWARDS' CUP.

phadin, the brother of Saladin, sought and received knighthood from the King of England, for his son. This fine incident has been admirably designed and modelled by Mr. Cotterell: the group is spirited and characteristic throughout. The Cup itself is in pure and florid arabesque, and the first work in this style executed in England. It has been designed and modelled by Mr. W. Spencer, and is a superb piece of plate. This Prize is from the establishment of Messrs. Garrard and Co., and is a beautiful specimen of manufacture in metal.

THE STEWARDS' CUP is almost literally what its name implies. It is a silver vase, in the style of the celebrated "Warwick." The frieze represents the Gnacho catching the Wild Horse of South America by the lasso; designed by Frank Howard; modelled by Alfred Brown, under the superintendence of E. H. Bailey, R. A. There are four *bas-si relievo* in the frieze:—1. The wild horse started; 2. The horse selected, run down, and the lasso thrown 3. The Guacho receiving the shock of the running horse; 4. The overthrown horse held by a Guacho, saddled by another Guacho, ready for mounting. This vase has been excellently manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.

GOODWOOD CUP.—THE FIGHT FOR THE STANDARD AT THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS.

The third *Cup* consists of a splendid group: "Harold's Standard at the battle of Hastings, A.D. 1066," designed by Frank Howard, and modelled by Alfred Brown, under the superintendence of E. H. Bailey, R.A.

The incident is thus graphically told in the "Pictorial History of England":—"After the death of Harold, the English gave way, but they retreated no further than their standard, which they still sought to defend. The Normans hemmed them in, making the most desperate efforts to seize the banner. Robert Fitzernest had already grasped it when the battle-axe of Leofwin (the brother of Harold) laid him low, though he suffered the same fate almost simultaneously from the sword of one of the twenty knights who had undertaken to seize the standard. Thus ended this memorable battle, fought where now stand the ruins of Battle Abbey, on the 14th of October, 1066."

In Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's new romance of "Harold," this forms one of the closing *tableaux*.

The group has been beautifully executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE GOODWOOD MEETING.

TIME was when *l'homme blazé* of Parisian life was a sketch which *real* the original might be met wherever you turned your face in the French capital; and it is not so long since May-fair furnished its "used-up" hero every afternoon at the bow-window of Brookes's, or cantering, with the blue devils after him, adown Rotten-row. But *ennui* has bade the *Boulevards* adieu; and Hyde-park is no longer the rendezvous of men "whose blood is snow-broth." We live in stirring days, whose influence not only affects the more serious affairs of mankind, but has become the characteristic of their pleasures also. As the rail to the road—the *valse à deux temps* to the *minuet de la cour*—the

"THE MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT—TIME OF THE RESTORATION."—PAINTED BY T. F. MARSHALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

electric telegraph to the royal mail—the Beacon Course to the last half of the Banbury mile, are the relations of taste in the first and second moieties of the nineteenth century (we discount dates at the present pace). The preamble will not be pronounced *malapropos*, under the circumstances which suggest it.

When Charles the Second attempted to visit Sussex, he had to be dug out of the mud several times in the course of the first day's journey. Some ten years ago the odds used to be laid against those who started for Goodwood Races arriving in time for the meeting. There was one "stage" to convey five thousand crack passengers; and one post-horse for every twenty carriages bawling for the next turnout.[1] Those were the day- of "the slows:" now Goodwood is the centre of a radius of rail- All that is necessary is to desire to be there—and there you are. The only travelling that occurs—whether you start from London, Paris, or Vienna—is between Chichester and the course; and as the greatest portion of that is through the finest park in the world, there is not so much to grumble at. There are those, to be sure, who urge against the ubiquity, that it interferes with the enjoyment of scenery and a knowledge of the country; and, moreover, that it may give birth to other "go-ahead" contrivances not quite so convenient. What, for instance, if it pervade our parts of speech, and introduce (as one might say in Irish) *short-hand* into conversation? Something portentous of such a change is the wording of an advertisement relating to a sale that takes place on the Monday next. In it the Messrs. Tattersalls, it is said, will offer for auction certain high-bred letters, "which have been *regularly shot*." Up to the present time the expression has been "shot *over*," or "shot *to*:" by "regularly shot" we should understand that the animals had been put to death by means of some explosive process—and in fact, "and no mistake." The deliveration is more American and less nice than suits the ear as yet. This digression has enabled us to reach Goodwood without too great precipitation.

That which the late Duke of Richmond established as a social gathering for his neighbours who had a sporting turn, has grown, under the auspices of his son, into the greatest turf gala in the world. Still, Goodwood was forced to its present prodigality of luxuriance by the exertions of Lord George Bentinck—a nobleman remarkable for the energy of purpose he brings to bear on that he takes in hand. When he gave up racing, luck came to the rescue. Mr. Mostyn took to the Bentinck stud—a monster establishment; and, on his declining, a successor was found in the person of Lord Clifden, by no means a turfite that does things by halves.

This cannot, however, be expected to last for ever. Once upon a time, a Black, employed at one of the great London breweries, fell into the cooler, and was drowned. The "tap" turned out to be one of the best they ever had. A few months after the accident, a customer had occasion to complain of the quality of the beer. "Well, sir," remonstrated the clerk, "you can't expect us to drown a nigger in every barrel you bring." . . . . Thus with the Goodwood Stud—it cannot be expected to command for ever the appliances and means that have raised it to its present transcendency—which is all the better reason that we take advantage of the moment . . . . Alas and well-a-day! what a moment was that when the morning of Tuesday placed it upon the dial! There is an old saying, "it never rains but it pours"—an axiom which might have had its origin on Goodwood race-course. Whether because it is nearer the clouds than any other portion of the kingdom put to a similar use, or because of its superior attraction, the fact is past gainsaying, that, when it does rain there, the character of the weather admits of no mistake. In one part of Great Britain an umbrella is effective; in another, a macintosh does good service; but upon the Sussex Downs, on the occasion of which we are treating, on the occasion of such a forenoon as that of the 25th inst., it comes to the same thing whether you encase yourself in a waterproof suit or go about in your shirt. Thus, it will be surmised, the clouds lowered upon the Goodwood Meeting of 1848. But against the atmospheric pressure in one scale, there was the pressure of the sporting mind in quality and quantity never dreamt of in the philosophy of a Queensberry, or a Banbury, or a Mellish. The stately home of the Lennox was already filled with "fair women" and gallants, to whom the other moiety of the quotation might well apply.

A goodly company of these braved the pitiless pelting of a storm that must be imagined, for it cannot be described. A couple of hours after noon the clouds broke, and the sun gleamed out tearfully, but it was very cold and comfortless. As the list was a formidable one, despite the skiey influences, they set about discussion promptly and earnest. The betting ring circulated its facts and its fables. Among the former was the break-down of Hydrangea, a favourite for the stakes; among the latter—but these may be spared. The appearance of Chichester on Monday evening had not promised well, and the abominable weather with which Tuesday broke might have been expected to cool the ire of for sport in the breasts of those who to partake of it had to leave their homes for the wild downs. But such was not the case. Since the days of Hambletonian and Filho da Puta no match had created such general interest as the meeting of Van Tromp and Cossack for the 300 sovs Sweepstakes, with what fortune will be seen anon.

The Hero having walked over for the Craven, Mr. Payne won the Levant with Gleuca. Then there was a dead heat for the Drawingroom Stakes, run a match between Glendower and Swordplayer—6 to 1 on the former—which the latter won with all ease in the second attempt. To this succeeded the Ham Stakes, booked at 3 to 1 on Honeycomb, which, however, Colonel Peel won with Tadmor, the colt by Ion out of Palmyra; and next came the Gratwicke—that Surplice could not lose; but he did, nevertheless—the winner being Lord Chesterfield's Bistaffina, a filly of small account. A Sweepstakes of 300 sovs. each, half forfeit, for four-year-olds, twenty-six subscribers, was run a match between Van Tromp and Cossack—the respective winners of last year's St. Leger and Derby, in which they had respectively beaten each other. The favour run towards Van Tromp, on whom 7 to 4 was laid, and he won in a canter—so absolutely that Cossack's jockey pulled up at the distance! Lord Clifden won the Innkeepers' Plate with Carbuncle; his Lordship's Sagacity walked over for the Goodwood Club Stakes, and the racing terminated. The course was very heavy; the attendance full and all the thoroughfares knee-deep in mud, and "quite shut out" all enjoyment.

Wednesday, though not as wet as its predecessor, was twice as windy, and soon after noon gave assurance of a wretched pleasure trysting. All was cold and comfortless, except the luncheons in the Stand, to which uncommon attention was paid during the sojourn on the Downs. At one o'clock business began with

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas—which was to have been a match between the Hero and Footstool—that is to say, between the Goodwood and the Danebury parties. It was looked upon as a foriorn hope for the former—of course—and 5 to 4 on Chipchase was laid on the Hero. Nevertheless, he was beaten by a length—with ease—and therefore was scratched for the Cup—which must have been agreeable for the spirits of his backers in such exhilrating weather. The Stewards' Cup brought out a very large field, and in a very fine race fell to the flag of the Admiral.

And now came *the* race of the day—that for the Goodwood Stakes. Of the 123 nominations 16 came to the post, Reflection being the favourite at 3 to 1—very short odds in a handicap like this. Chanticleer, at 6 to 1 against him, carrying 7st. 2lb., won by a length—Pindit second. The winner forthwith came into strong favour for the Cup. Buffalo Gal won the Cowdray, in a very close shave with the Traverser; and the 10 Sovs Sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upwards, Mr. King's Guzman's dam filly won in a bad race by a couple of lengths. The Members' Plate for the City of Chichester was won by Watchdog!, a half-a length—one of the four that started having run the wrong course. Sagacity won the Orleans Cup from a field of four others, cleverly. And thus ended one of the worst dog-and-cat days ever endured by a party of pleasure, which is a strong way of putting the fact.

THURSDAY.—Here, as at many other places of similar resort, the grand day set in with more promise than its two predecessors. There was now and then a gleam of sunshine, and the temperature was genial, and it was, altogether, better, as regarded the whole, than might have been expected. But it was not, in attendance, at all to be compared to many former Cup days. The effect of scratching the Hero was, of course, to give increased interest to the great event, for which, the preceding evening, and up to the hour of starting, six to four was current on Von Tromp. Lord Stanley's Archery having walked over for the Sweepstakes of thirty sovs each, Sir Richard Williams won the 200 sovs with the Picaroon filly, and Lord George Bentinck the Sussex Stakes with Glenalvon. The Duke of Richmond carried off a 100 sovs sweepstakes with Helter Skelter; and his Grace's Plate of £100 brought seventeen to the post. This was a scurry, won by Sweetplayer. The Molecomb was run for by half-a-dozen, and won, all the way, by John Day's Mr. Milner. And now came the cynosure of all comers—the Cup. There was a deal of gossip about the French horse, and other *on dits*, but when the nine that raced came in front of the Stand all was earnest and deep interest. A finer or truer race was never run. Von Tromp went out in front, and scarcely in the same place, and finished a gallant winner, without even an effort. Armin, a German bred horse, was second; and Lady Sarah third. The pace moderate till they came to the mile-post from home, when it became very good. Von Tromp won by 25 Sovs Sweepstakes in a canter; the 200 sovs ditto by Beiss; and Glendower having won the Racing Stakes, beating Surplice, a bad third, and thus giving *coup de grace* to his Leger hopes, the interest of the day ended.

The closing day at Goodwood has more of an amateur character about it than belongs to any other meeting on a similar scale. Its [illegible] turns may therefore suffice to wind up our record of the [illegible]. In abundance they were never exceeded on the British turf [illegible] they were good, and marked by features calculated to influence very considerably the betting on future important events.

"THE MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT—TIME OF THE RESTORATION."

PAINTED BY T. F. MARSHALL.

THIS was one of the most attractive pictures in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, just closed. It is of a class which has become very popular of late years. The composition is generally simple, and besides is well told. The [illegible] parents, in one sense "the contracting parties," are seated at the table [illegible] betrothed lovers are on a settee to the right of the picture. To the left is a comparatively antiquated person, perchance a sister, revisiting the wedding garland; another female is more observant, and in the doorway is a little episode of family gossip. The period of the scene is "the Restoration," as the costumes bespeak. The room is a genuine interior: the wainscot and ceiling finely carved and panelled, the floor parquetted, and the bay-window dight with armorial boast. There is, too, the family portrait; that embellished accessory to comfort, the folding screen; and the luxurious, elegantly appointed table, with cushioned and embroidered chairs, not forgetting the inkstand-bound chest, bespeak the opulence of all the parties. This is, altogether, a picture of high merit, as regards composition, colouring, and carefully-studied accessories

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY, JULY 22.

The House of Peers sat for a short time, when the Royal Assent was given by commission to a great number of public and private Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—SATURDAY, JULY 22.

The House assembled at twelve o'clock

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT IN IRELAND.

Lord J. RUSSELL, at a quarter-past twelve, rose amidst profound silence, and moved for leave to bring in a Bill to empower the Lord-Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors, of Ireland, to apprehend and detain, until the 1st of March, 1849, such persons as he shall suspect of conspiring against her Majesty's person and Government. The noble Lord having expressed his deep regret at being compelled to suspend the constitutional liberties of Ireland; and declared that, in his opinion, such a measure was absolutely necessary for the preservation of life and property in Ireland, for the prevention of the effusion of blood, and for the stopping of insurrection, proceeded to state the grounds upon which he rested his proposition. He considered it would be necessary for him to prove three things:—First, that the present state of things in Ireland was fraught with evil—that it threatened danger—that we were on the eve of an outbreak, if not timely prevented. Secondly, that there were means sufficient to produce great evils and dangers unless some measures should be adopted to counteract them. Thirdly, that the measure he proposed was the most appropriate for its purpose. He did not propose to rest his case on any secret information known only to the Government: but he would rest it on facts patent, notorious and palpable. He then proceeded to trace the history of the Irish Confederation down to the present time, establishing, from the avowed manifestoes published in the Nation and the Irish newspapers, that the fixed determination of these Confederates was to abolish entirely the Imperial Government and to take away from the Queen all authority in Ireland to annihilate all the rights of property—to hold up the name of England to those who would be in their oaths of allegiance and join in rebellion—and to hold up the threat of depriving all those of their property who would remain fast to their allegiance and refuse to assist in the insurrection. One of these manifestoes, entitled, "The Value of the Irish Harvest," set forth that there was growing on the Irish soil eighty millions of property, and declared that it would be for the new Irish Council of Three Hundred to decide how this produce should be apportioned; thus showing that by one sweeping confiscation the masters of this Red Republic were prepared to disregard all existing social rules, and to reduce everything to anarchy. The noble Lord then went into a review of the progress of these treasonable objects possessed by the Confederates. All the accounts received by the Government agreed in that the organization of the Clubs was formidable, that it was rapidly progressing, and that the moment was at hand when the plans of the associates were ripe for execution. He adduced the accounts obtained from Limerick, Louth, Cork, Waterford, and other counties, as evidences of the formidable nature of the organization of the insurgents; all the information received from all quarters, and all the opinions obtained from various persons being to the one effect, that though persons of property and the clergy of all denominations were deadly against an outbreak, no influence would have any effect in deterring many thousands of misguided men, especially of the farmer class, from joining in the proposed insurrection; in fact, nothing was now wanting but the planning of the day and hour, to be fixed by the leaders, for carrying into effect this fatal revolution. The noble Lord quoted a letter received that day from Lord Clarendon, in which the Lord-Lieutenant stated, in respect to the state of Ireland, that it was growing worse, and that the change of opinion from loyalty, on the part of [illegible] people, was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] first, the most direct, the immediate and efficacious remedy for the existing evil, would be the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—a power to be given to the Lord-Lieutenant at once securing the persons of those suspected of high treason. The Government might have been justified in demanding this power on an earlier period, but they delayed it as long as it was possible. He implored the House, if their conviction was this measure should pass, to lose no time in arming the Lord-Lieutenant with the power requisite. Without it, rebellion could undoubtedly be put down; but it would be at the expense of blood, at the cost of much misery and ruin. No man could say what the consequences of withholding these powers even for a day would be. The Government took the responsibility, however unpleasant it might be, of proposing this measure, and they confidently asked the House to accept their responsibility, mindful of the feelings they would preserve and mindful of the risks they might incur

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, the Member for Nottingham, having quoted the Irish people into rebellion, and with them attempting to repress the mischiefs of their own creating by means of Coercion Bills. Strong as the Government was in uniting all parties in the House in favour of this measure, its only effect would be to hasten the revolution. The hon. member, in the course of his speech, vaunted very close upon treason, declaring that he was not for repeal, but separation.

Sir R. PEEL was prepared to give his unqualified support to the Government. He trusted in the very city of the Ministers when they stated that the conspiracy was wide-spread and extensive, and he was ready to take his part with the Crown against those black Kings of Munster of whom they had heard, and against those conspirators who were working to substitute for the mild sway of her Majesty a cruel and despotic power. He would be at the expense of no further delay in coping with the Irish traitors, and he for one was prepared to consent to the suspension of all the forms of the House in order to the speedy passing of this Bill; and if additional powers should be required, he trusted the Government would not hesitate a moment in bringing them forward. Having referred to the results of revolution on the Continent, the right hon. gentleman concluded by reiterating his confidence that the throne of this country was firmer than ever fixed in the hearts and affections of the people

Mr. B. OSBORNE would vote for the introduction of the Bill; but before the close of the session he would bring forward a motion which would call the attention of the House to the whole state of the political and social condition of Ireland

Mr. SADLIER thought that, in the present state of Ireland, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was absolutely necessary.

Mr. S CRAWFORD was confident that remedial measures alone would give peace and tranquility to Ireland; and, in accordance with that opinion, he moved as an amendment, "That the present distressed state of Ireland arose from misgovernment and want of remedial measures for acknowledged grievances, without which no measures of coercion could restore content and order in that country."

Mr FAGAN seconded the amendment, and contended that the people of Ireland never would be satisfied until they were permitted to manage their own affairs.

Mr DISRAELI said the movement in Ireland was neither more nor less than Jacobinical, having for its objects the annihilation of property. He could therefore see no possible objection to arming the Government with the powers it asked for.

Mr. CALLAGHAN opposed the Bill; which was supported by Sir D. NORREYS and Mr H. DRUMMOND.

Mr. HUME felt himself bound, though with great reluctance, to support the measure of the noble Lord, believing it necessary in order to preserve peace in Ireland. He must at the same time say that the Government was responsible for all the evils which now afflicted Ireland. They had over and over again promised measures of relief for that country, but nothing whatever of that kind had been done. He was of opinion that Parliament ought not to be prorogued while Ireland continued in its present distracted state.

Mr. NEWDEGATE gave his fullest support to the measure of the Government.

Mr. GROGAN thought that before suspending the constitutional principles of Ireland, the necessity should be dire and urgent; but he believed such was the case at the present moment in that country.

Mr. REYNOLDS contended that no act has taken place in Ireland to justify a measure like that before them. There was nothing to complain of beyond a few seditious speeches and inflammatory articles in some newspapers, and surely these were not sufficient reasons for suspending the great principles and benefits of the constitution.

After a few words from Mr. MUNTZ, Sir H. W. BARRON, and Colonel DUNNE,

The House divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 271 to 8.

The Bill was then brought in, and read a first time; and

LORD JOHN RUSSELL said, that, as the opinion of the House had been so unequivocally expressed, and as, if the Bill were to pass, it should pass at once, he would ask the House to give it a second reading. The noble Lord moved accordingly.

Mr LUCIUS O'BRIEN remarked, that he had at first thought of abstaining from voting on this Bill, because, in all probability, his near relative would be the first person affected by it, but the consideration that his conduct might be misconstrued, and the conviction that the measure would be most beneficial to Ireland, had induced him to record his vote for the Bill.

After a few observations, the Bill was read a second time.

The House then went into committee on the Bill; and

Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the Bill was identical with the Act of 1822, with one exception—the omission of the clause which required that, in case of the arrest of a member of Parliament, leave of the House should be first obtained.

Mr. B. OSBORNE objected to the continuance of the Bill to March next, and moved an amendment to limit its operation to the 1st September next.

This amendment was withdrawn.

The Bill passed through committee, was reported, and read a third time and passed—all the standing orders having been previously suspended to allow it to go at once through all its stages.

The House adjourned at seven o'clock

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT IN IRELAND.

The Bill to empower the Lord-Lieutenant or the Chief Governor of Ireland to apprehend and detain in custody persons suspected of treasonable designs was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in moving the suspension of the standing orders, for the purpose of allowing the Bill to pass through all its stages in one day, stated that, since the indefatigable exertions of Lord Campbell's motion, additional and overwhelming evidence of the nature of the exigency under which their lordships were obliged to leg slate had come to light. From information obtained up to Saturday evening, it appeared that the system of clubs—that machinery out of which the rebellion had grown—was advancing at an accelerated pace. In the counties of Meath, Cork, Waterford, Tipperary, and Kilkenny, the clubs were now attaining the practical possession of the country. The acknowledged leaders of the rebellion were going from town to town, and from county to county, with the purpose of reviewing their forces, &c.; and these proceedings were carried on with great caution. The noble Marquis then quoted extracts from a letter signed "Brennan," and from an address signed "J. F. L.," and from "Political Instructions," this last conveying suggestions with respect to the casting of balls, the construction of pikes, and the making of window grenades. Having referred to an Act passed in 1803, as a precedent for suspending the standing orders, the noble Marquis asked their Lordships to pass the Bill without delay, intimating that within a few hours her Majesty's Royal Assent would be given to it.

Lord BROUGHAM remarked that some of the incendiary addressed published in the rebel papers were dated from Newgate, and asked how it was that persons in prison were allowed to publish their rebellious writings? Such a thing would not be permitted in England.

The Earl of WICKLOW also dwelt upon that fact, which he thought required explanation.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that there was every reason to suppose that the letters purporting to come from Newgate were not written in the prison at all

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH had great apprehensions that the sanguine expectations entertained of the result of this measure would be disappointed; for he did not believe it would put down the rebellion in Ireland, although it might be temporarily suspended in England.

If adopted six weeks ago, it might have prevented that organization of clubs which the Government had seen growing up from day to day without check.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE assured the Noble Earl that the Government had deliberated incessantly on, and had weighed the arguments for and against, every measure; and there had been a perfect concert on all their measures. At the proper time he would be prepared to defend them.

After a few words from the Earl of CARNDALE, the standing orders were suspended, and the Bill was read a second time; the committee on it was negatived; the Bill was read a third time and passed

The Administration of Justice Bill, and the Protection of Justices against Vexatious Actions Bill, were read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the Public Health Bill passed through committee. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr CARDWELL presented a petition, signed by the Mayor and the principal merchants and traders of Liverpool, praying that grateful acknowledg

that the Kaffir war had cost up to the last return, and reviewed the whole course of those hostilities, blaming the conduct of Sir T. Maitland in causing a war for the sake of two goats, which would ultimately entail upon this country an outlay of £3,000,000 sterling. The annual expense for maintaining the colonies was £8,000,000, one half of which was defrayed by this country, and this enormous expense was, in a great measure, created by the money being uselessly frittered away, and, as he was informed, in many instances by peculation. The honourable gentleman then went very minutely into the disposition of our naval and military forces, together with their expenses, and stated the various places where those forces might be very safely reduced or altogether removed, and their places supplied at the expense of the colonies. By these means the Government would effect a very considerable saving in the colonial expenditure. There were some places, too, that would thrive much better if handed over to the East India Company, and would save us a great expense, while they would be more available to us than they were at present, to the interests of the empire. The powers to be reserved by Great Britain should be only a free admission for our surplus population, and a free market for the produce of our industry. By adopting this course the mother country would retain all the advantages they could hope for from our colonies, while the expense of legislation would be greatly reduced, and would be borne by themselves. He did not propose to abandon any portion of the colonies, but to reduce the expenditure to a very considerable extent, and threw the necessary charges of supporting them on themselves, by giving them local governments, and the money that would be saved by this plan would enable the Government to transfer to Australia 100,000 persons annually, and double that number to North America. The hon. Baronet concluded a very lengthened speech, by stating that if large sums of money were to be spent on the colonies they might be much more advantageously applied in promoting the emigration of all classes of society, so as to make the colonies as much like the mother country as possible. The hon. gentleman then moved "That it is the opinion of this House that the colonial expenditure of the British empire demands inquiry, with a view to its reduction; and that to accomplish this object, and to secure greater contentment and prosperity to the colonists, they ought to be invested with large powers for the administration of their local affairs;" and added, that if the House agreed to it, he should, in the early part of next session, move for a select Committee on the subject.

Mr HUTT, in seconding the motion, concurred in all that had fallen from the hon. Baronet, in his censures on the proceedings of the Colonial Office, and contended that the unanimous feeling of the country was opposed to the Colonial Office assuming to perform duties for which it was incompetent.

Mr HAWES, after defending the Colonial Office against the charges of ignorance and economy, and vindicating the colonial policy of England as on the whole the most successful that the world had ever seen, assented to the motion as tending to strengthen the bands of the Colonial Secretary in his further carrying out the principles of self-government and economy with regard to the colonies.

Mr. SCOTT moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr Hume, Mr. Stafford, and Mr. Mangles severally addressed the House; after which

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he would not object to the adjournment; but the only difficulty was as to fixing a day on which it could be resumed.

The debate was then adjourned to Tuesday week.

Mr. ANSTEY rose to "move for the papers relating to the charges brought by Governor Macdonald against Thomas O'Brien, Esq., late Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone, and the counter-charges brought by the latter gentleman against the former, and the decision of the Colonial office upon the same." The hongentleman was proceeding to call the attention of the House to the conduct of this Colonial Government with respect to the transaction to which his motion referred, when

Sir hon. member moved that the House be counted, and only thirty-members being present, the House adjourned at a quarter-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Mr R. M. FOX withdrew his motion for a Parliament in Ireland, which stood amongst the orders of the day as an adjourned debate. He took that opportunity of deprecating the commotion which appeared to have recently taken place between Orangemen and Repealers in the county of Tipperary.

Mr. ANSTEY denied all participation with the wicked men who were stirring up rebellion in Ireland.

After discussion, in which Sir B. Hall, Mr. R. Reynolds, Mr. H. Gratton, and other hon. members took part,

Lord J. RUSSELL thought the advocates for a repeal of the union had shown a wise discretion in postponing the discussion of the question at the present moment; and whatever might be their views of the course to be pursued for improving the social condition of Ireland, he hoped they would join with Parliament and the constituted authorities in averting the evils which would follow the traitorous designs of certain parties to overthrow the institutions of the country.

WASTE LANDS (IRELAND).—On the motion for going into committee on the Waste Lands (Ireland) Bill, Sir J. WALSH opposed the Bill, as novel in principle, and calculated to increase the present poverty of the people of Ireland. He therefore moved that the House should resolve itself into committee on the Bill that day six months.—Mr. P. SCROPE strongly supported the Bill.

After which, Sir G. GREY objected to the measure, as it would lead to a large expenditure of public money, and as being only a partial measure in the manner in which its object was proposed to be attained, for it was evident from the interpretation clause that something more than reclaiming waste lands was contemplated by the Bill. He felt himself called upon, therefore, to oppose its further progress. After some further conversation, the Bill was withdrawn

LIFE POLICIES OF ASSURANCE BILL. Mr. W. FAGAN, in moving the second reading of this Bill, stated the object of it to be to make policies of assurance assignable at law, which they were not at present, though they were assignable in equity. The principle of the Bill was assented to by the leading insurance companies of the country.—The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed that day week.

APPEALS IN CRIMINAL CASES BILL. This Bill was also read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

SALE OF BEER BILL. The HOUSE went into Committee on this Bill, and, having passed the several clauses, the report was fixed for Wednesday next.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met shortly after five o'clock

The Ecclesiastical Patronage Suits Compromise (Ireland) Bill went through Committee.

The Prisons Bill also went through Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL. Lord CAMPBELL moved the third reading of the Public Health Bill, with amendments The Bishop of LONDON thought that the Select Committee which had been appointed had improved the Bill by making the amendments it is, and therefore he gave his cordial support to it.—The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Lord BROUGHAM put a question to the noble lord (Lord Lansdowne) relative to the alarming news which had been received from Ireland. For himself, he thought they were grossly exaggerated, if they were not altogether pure inventions.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that with respect to the rumour which had been circulated in the City, of the commencement of rebellion in Ireland, he had the satisfaction of being enabled to state that there was every probability of its being altogether unfounded. Letters had subsequently been received, dated at six o'clock on the same day, which had come by the mail, but they were equally void of the slightest reference to such an occurrence. He therefore did not think there was the slightest grounds for the circulation of such a rumour. At the same time he begged to add that there was the greatest probability of an outbreak in that particular quarter of Ireland in which it was rumoured disturbances had already commenced.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY blamed the Government for the way in which they had acted with the Irish people, to go another week until they had arrived at the very verge of rebellion; but he trusted now that they would exercise ever possible power with which they were invested, to prevent these deluded people proceeding any further

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that that moment received additional intelligence up to seven o'clock yesterday evening, which was equally devoid of any foundation as to the re-al outbreak of the people in Ireland. (Hear, hear.)—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

PECULIAR UNION CHARGES. The adjourned debate on this Bill was resumed, and, after some hon. members had spoken, it was again adjourned to Friday.

ECCLESIASTICAL UNIONS AND DIVISIONS OF PARISHES (IRELAND).—This Bill was read a third time. The House then adjourned until five o'clock. The Speaker resumed the Chair at five o'clock, when there was an unusually full attendance of members.

FALSE RUMOURS.—STATE OF IRELAND

Mr. MONSELL rose amidst almost breathless silence, and said—Sir, seeing the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department in his place, I wish to put a question to him with reference to the rumours that have reached this city to-day with regard to the state of Ireland. I am happy to know that a great many of these rumours are entirely false. (Cheers.) And I am sure I only express the feeling of the House, when I say that a more heartless or disgraceful rumour was never perpetrated than that which has been circulated to-day. (Loud cheers.) I do not know whether there is any means that the right hon. Baronet could make use of to prevent the electric telegraph from being used for such disgraceful purposes, but I am sure if the right hon. Baronet has the power to do so he will take care to prevent a recurrence of these disgraceful practices. (Cheers.) The question I wish to ask him first is, what accounts he has received from Ireland. And, secondly, do those accounts confirm the statement that the whole of the south of Ireland is in open insurrection?

Sir GEORGE GREY: I have great satisfaction in stating that I have every reason to believe that the alarming accounts which have appeared in the later editions of the morning papers, and which were transmitted this morning from Liverpool by the electric telegraph, to the effect that insurrection had actually broken out in the south of Ireland, are totally destitute of truth. (Loud cheers.) Sir, on receiving the first copy of the paper transmitted to me containing the intelligence, said to have been sent from Liverpool this morning, I despatched a letter on the subject to the noble member for Lincolnshire, to forward the information by a communication by the electric telegraph to the Mayor of Liverpool, requesting to know from him what information had been received in Liverpool from Ireland, and I received a despatch from that functionary, by the electric telegraph, stating that the information published this morning was accompanied from Ireland by a letter, dated Dublin, Wednesday evening, which represented that Mr. Cotton, of the *Dublin Evening Post*, had received from the Castle a most dreadful rumour, which he was about to publish in a second edition of that paper. The writer then went on to say, that he took advantage of our Queen's messenger going off at the moment for London, to forward the intelligence in a parcel to Messrs. Willmer and Smith, of Liverpool, who, no doubt, would transmit it to London by the electric telegraph. The Mayor of Liverpool, about an hour after this, further communicated to me that he had perfectly satisfied the Irish intelligence, contained in the paragraph published in the morning papers. Is utterly untrue, unless Government have received a dispatch from Lord Clarendon, confirming it. He also stated that a Queen's messenger actually had arrived from Dublin by a steamer this morning, and he left Liverpool by the half-past six express train. Now, it is perfectly true that a Queen's messenger was despatched from Dublin last night. I had sent him over with a despatch, stating that the bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act had received the Royal Assent, and he left Dublin with a despatch from the Lord Lieutenant yesterday evening, and arrived in London in express time this morning at half-past one o'clock. This despatch certainly describes the state of the country in the neighbourhood of Clonmel, Carrick, and Thurles to be dreadful, but in relation to any actual outbreak it is comparatively easy, and makes no mention whatever (Hear.) I have seen the messenger, and he states that he left Dublin at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, but he assures me that he brought no parcel or letter for any private person. The messenger is stated to have been over by a special steamer from Kingston yesterday; that he started at three o'clock by the steamer which was reported to have had the Queen's messenger on board. Now, no Queen's messenger came over in that steamer; but I have received letters from the Lord Lieutenant, written after the departure of the Queen's messenger yesterday afternoon, which contain no allusion to these frightful counts. I am also assured by an hon. member that the hon. gentleman the member for Totnes left Dublin yesterday by the steamer which leaves at 7 o'clock, and that everything was tranquil when he left—that no report of this kind had reached his ears when he came up from the port. I will only add that I certainly shall endeavour to trace the wilful originator of the report. (Hear, hear, cheers.) I have now given all the information in my power; and it enables me to concur with the honourable gentleman that these reports were fabricated for a wicked and malicious purpose. With respect to the state of Ireland, I may only add, that by the letters which I have received from the Lord-Lieutenant, it appears that Sir Charles Napier had arrived at Cork with his squadron —(hear, hear) —with an able and ample body of troops, who, I am sure, are always ready to discharge their duty with unflinching bravery, and who are, therefore, entirely free from the imputations which the reports circulated this day have most unfoundedly cast upon them. (Cheers).

After some remarks from Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. A. BROOK, and other honourable members, the subject dropped.

The rest of the evening was passed in discussing the clauses of the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill.—Adjourned.

EXTENSION OF THE APHIS VASTATOR, THE CAUSE OF THE POTATO DISEASE.

(To the Editor.)

The present year has been most favourable for the observation of the cause of the potato disease, as the *rationale* which I have developed in my treatise on the subject has been shown in the most extraordinary manner.

Up to a recent period, the plants exhibited a most healthy appearance, being free from disease in every respect till the destructive insect settled upon the illfated plant and infested the first injury

Wherever the insect pierces the tissue is damaged: and the baneful effect is more readily produced in dark weather, when there is not sufficient light to cause the leaves to perform their functions. The injured tissue then dies, and becomes covered by a coating of little dots, which have been well described by Berkely; and subsequently the tuber and haulm become infested by those other fungi which years ago have been elaborately figured by the distinguished Martius. The drop of yeast scarce causes less wonderful changes in the vat of wort, than the puncture of the aphis inflicts upon the economy of the potato plant; and whilst a sufficiency of the insect will destroy the plant under every circumstance, a very few will effect the same injury where darkness favours the result

At the present time, although considerable damage has been done to certain kinds of potatoes, the injury is not intended to kill crops; and therefore, if the insect speedily leaves the plant, no considerable loss will be sustained

7, Finsbury Circus, July 26, 1848. ALFRED SMEE

MUSIC.

CONCERT.

MRS. HAMPTON'S SOIREE MUSICALE.—On Monday evening, this accomplished vocalist gave a concert, at the residence of C. R. Mansell Talbot, Esq., M.P., No. 40, Belgrave-square, which was fully and fashionably attended. Mrs. Hampton is a skilful instructor of singing, and a very clever vocalist; but her specialty is the singing of Irish melodies, which she invests with a charm, grace, and feeling that powerfully command the sympathies of her auditory. Her "Mother's Lament," a MS ballad, "Good Night," and "Little Nell," were much applauded. Mrs. Hampton also sang a scenic ballad, "Lord of the Castle," composed by her brother, Mr. Osborne, with good effect. Mdlle. Antonia de Meodi gave the "Q i la vuoe," from Bellini's "Puritani," beautifully; and Alboni's "Non piu mesta" was as brilliantly effective as ever. Tagliafico sang with Alboni the duo, "Dunque to son," and, with Madame Tagliafico, another duo, capitally. Mr. Roger's beautiful tenor voice was heard to the best advantage in Boreldey's song, "Quel plaisir d'être soldat," from the opera of "La Dame Blanche." Osborne and Benedict performed a pianoforte duo, composed by the former, in the best possible style.

HERR DRECHSLER'S MATINEE MUSICALE.—This clever violinist's concert, at 40, Lower street, on Monday, was well attended. He was assisted by Herr Goldberg, Herr Hausmann, Madame Schuster, Miss S. Flowers, Herr Goldsmith, Signor Favio, and John Parry. The Duke of Cambridge was present

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE. The *Gazette de Guernsey* publishes accounts of the concerts given at that island by Mr. Templeton, assisted by the veteran composer, Bierwitt. The talents of these professors have produced the most impressions on the amateurs and critics of Guernsey.—The Théâtre de la Nation, in Paris, re-opened on Friday with Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable." Gueymard being the *Robert*, and Allaird *Bertram*; Mdlle. Nau, *Isabelle*; and Mdlle Grimm, from the Opéra Comique, made her début as *Alice*. Maria, formerly a tenor of the Académie, but who has returned a baritone, is engaged at the Théâtre de la Nation. The ballet of the "Amazones" is in active rehearsal, as also a new opera by Scribe, the music by Clapisson, entitled "Jeanne la Folle." The Opéra Comique re-opened the same evening with "L'Eau Merveilleuse" and "La Fille du Régiment." Ole Bull has invented an improved model for making violins. Panofka, the violinist and composer, has quitted New York. Bishop, Covent Garden, the celebrated horn-player, created a great sensation at the Concert Hall, Manchester, on the 19th inst. Madame D'Okolski (an English contralto, married to a Pole), Madame Dorus Gras, M. Dorus (the flautist), and M. Massol were also engaged. Mr. Seymour was leader of the orchestra.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE MEETING AT LINCOLN.

THE Sixth Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute commenced on Tuesday, the 25th inst, at Lincoln, under the presidency of Earl Brownlow, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the Right Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese being the patron. The City of Lincoln is full of architectural remains of all ages, from the time of the Romans; and, besides the magnificent Cathedral, which is perhaps the finest in England, and its situation on the edge of a hill the noblest that can be imagined, there are some of the most perfect remains of the domestic architecture of the middle ages that now exist in this country, particularly of Norman work. The Hall of St. Mary's Guild, (commonly known as John of Gaunt's Stables,) is one of the most perfect pieces of Norman domestic architecture in England. The neighbourhood, too, is particularly rich in its churches, especially along the cliff which runs from Grantham to Newark, containing some of the most beautiful specimens of ecclesiastica. architecture in this country.

Among those who have assembled to take part in the proceedings of the week are Lord and Lady Brownlow, the Duke of St. Albans, the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Yarborough, Lord and Lady Alford, Lord and Lady Monson, Lord Braybrooke, the Bishops of Norwich and Lincoln; the Deans of Lincoln, Ely, Westminster, Hereford, and Chichester; the Archdeacon of Lincoln, the Precentor of Lincoln, Sir John Boileau, Sir Charles Anderson, Mr. Hallam (the historian); Mr. Cockerell, R.A; Professor Wilkins; Mr. Britton, F.S.A., the well-known author of "Cathedral Antiquities;" Mr. Kemble, the Anglo-Saxon scholar; Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum; Messrs. Bloxam, J. H. Parker, Buckler, and very many others. The total number of members and subscribers for the present meeting is about 250, including many ladies.

TUESDAY.

The reception room on Tuesday was at the Great Northern Hotel, a new building, only opened last week, and beautifully arranged; and, in a very short time, every bed there was occupied.

The proceedings on Tuesday commenced at twelve o'clock, the introductory meeting being held in the County Assembly Rooms, near the Cathedral, when the Bishop of Norwich, who was elected President last year at that city, rose and said: "Before I resign the high honour of President in favour of the noble President elect (Earl Brownlow), I shall take advantage of the chair, and make some remarks relative to this Society. The science of Astronomy, to some, is the mere sparkling firmament; but to the scientific astronomer the science touches that these sparkling stars are immense worlds, and give further proof of a great and good being—the Ruler of the Universe. Take the science of Geology: we dive into the mine, and ascend the mountain, and it tells us how many ages—almost countless—the Creator has been forming the earth; and we are lost in astonishment at his works. Painting, again, in a way to be more astonishing than these. By its aid we are accustomed to behold things brighter and truer. Archæology, however —as he more—it awakens our eyes, it opens our ears, and produces unalloyed satisfaction in what we behold. Do we see the castle, with its dungeons—we can picture to ourselves the prison where the poor captive pined away. Do we see the noble remains of a baronial residence—we can picture to ourselves the knights and ladies dressed as on one of their holyday feasts. Do we see the handsome alter-tomb by the aid of archæology, it reminds us of what our ancestors have done amid these scenes, and to some of which deeds we are indebted for the bulwarks of our liberty. Archæology teaches us to admire the greatness of those who designed such noble structures as the adjoining Cathedral—an edifice which modern architects cannot equal; and this science leads us to venerate the skill of our pious ancestors. Some jealous persons have said that archæologists wish to bring back to our age the barbarisms of the middle ages. I say, we repudiate so false an accusation. What we do wish, is to be able to appreciate our ancestors, in erecting temples to Him to whom we cannot do too much homage. For my part, I am so much a Tractarian, that I would bring in the aid of sculpture and painting in adorning our churches. I am glad to say that we have something improved during the last twenty-five years; we have learnt to wish for something more than the mere bricks and mortar, and we can safely say that Archæology has done so much—we have abolished the style of brickbats. I must say one word in favour of whitewash; it has saved us many of the beauties of our old churches; let the spirit of improvement progress in restoring what we have left to us, and we possess beauties in our churches which other countries cannot boast." The Bishop of Norwich then went on to say, his numerous avocations had prevented him from attending and doing so much as he desired; but he was glad he was to be succeeded by Earl Brownlow, who had the leisure and the means of doing much. The right rev. Bishop then resigned the chair to Lord Brownlow.

Earl Brownlow then took the chair, and stated that his best wishes were for the welfare of the Society, and said they were one means of producing churches in good taste, by the study of Archæology.

The Marquis of Northampton next rose to propose the thanks of the meeting to the late President, the talented Bishop of Norwich; he did so with mingled feelings of satisfaction and pain—pain, in having to lose the services of their late chairman, who had in his able speech of this day secured their unanimous applause, and which speech alone was quite sufficient to secure to the Bishop of Norwich the vote of thanks, without him (the Marquis of Northampton) saying more. The Marquis of Northampton then stated the pleasure he had in having now for their President Earl Brownlow, who had built several churches at his own expense; adding that the noble earl's family had imitated his example, and had subscribed largely to the building of new churches.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln rose to second the motion, and stated the several benefits to be derived from the study of Archæology. Moralists knew that by directing our thoughts to the past or the future, we were less likely to think of things of the present. The Bishop of Lincoln complimented the Bishop of Norwich on his speech of that day, and cordially seconded the motion of thanks to the late President, which was carried by acclamation.

Lord Monson was very glad indeed to meet the learned gentlemen who had visited Lincoln, and in the name of the citizens and inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Lincoln begged to express their pleasure at the honour of the visit of the Archæological Institute; and stated that every facility would be given to their learned enquiries.

The Mayor of Lincoln then invited the meeting to a *soirée*, given by the Corporation, to be held on Friday.

Some other business of a formal nature was transacted. Mr. E. J. Willson, the local secretary, was then called upon to read the first paper upon the plans of the Bishop's Palace, at half-past three o'clock accompanied a very large party to view these interesting ruins. The building appears to have been principally of the time of Stephen; and large remains still exist. Near the entrance is a square tower, built by Bishop Alnwick: the doorway is very good, with exceedingly elegant tracing, and the original door of the 14th is decorated style. A very fine oriel window over the doorway has been destroyed, and nothing remains but part of the Banqueting-hall, which leads out of the lower part of the tower, a very finely-proportioned room, 50ft. by 26ft.; but it is quite in ruins. The remains of some corbels show where the line of columns supporting the roof was placed. The windows are not supposed to have been glazed, but merely closed by shutters; the upper part has, perhaps, had glass in it. There are stone seats under the windows; and Mr. J. H. Parker, of Oxford, took occasion to explain that one of the most characteristic differences between the windows of domestic and ecclesiastical buildings was the fact of stone seats never being found in the latter class of structures at all. At the end of the Banqueting-hall there is a kind of antechamber, separating it from the kitchens, which are in a large rude tower, where remains of five fire-places may be traced. Below the kitchens has been a chamber, supposed to have been the brewhouse; and at one corner of the ante-room there is a small turret, containing a staircase, by which the servants had access to the Banqueting-hall from their chambers, which are large vaulted apartments on the opposite side of the court. There are several of these chambers, which are formed under all parts of the upper rooms. One gateway, below the ante-chamber, is curious: the moulding is a variety of that known as the billet-moulding, but the stones are very nice, and the whole of the under part, which extends partly down the cliff on which the Cathedral stands, is now converted into gardens. At the bottom of one of these terraces, at the north end of the Palace Gardens, is a very fine fragment of the old Roman wall of the city of Lindum, exhibiting herring-bone work, and pieces of tiles introduced. From the party afterwards accompanied Mr. Willson to the Jews' House, on the Steep Hill, a very rich specimen of late Norman work. But the lecture and the visit having occupied nearly all the afternoon, there was not sufficient time left to make up parties for visits to the other objects of interest of which the city is so full. A few gentlemen, however, took the opportunity of examining some excavations which are still being carried on of the course of an old Roman sewer, at the top of the hill, which has now been explored for about 300 feet.

In the evening the Museum was opened at the County Assembly Rooms; and we were much pleased to see the very beautiful collection of exceedingly interesting objects which have been got together on the present occasion. Among those of the chief importance are the following (some of which we hope to be able to present our readers with in a future Number):—1. A magnificent silver gilt monstrance, about 2½ feet high, of exceedingly beautiful workmanship, from the Jesuits' College at Lucerne, recently brought to England by Mr. Farrer, by whom it was exhibited. A gold torque or band for the neck, the property of her Majesty, by whose gracious permission it was allowed to be exhibited. It is of twisted plaits of gold wire, with massive gold ends for clasps. It was found in Needwood Forest, having been turned up by a fox when burrowing. It is supposed to be of Romano-British date. A silver gilt car, which was given by Queen Elizabeth to the Corporation of Boston, and was used by them on state occasions; but, on the new town-council coming into power in 1832, they actually *sold* this car to one of the aldermen, by whose widow it was presented to Lord Brownlow, in whose possession it now is, and by whom it was lent for exhibition. An indurated mass of chain mail, found with a skull and javelin head, &c., about 4 or 5 feet below the surface in peat, near Stixwould, on the banks of the river Witham: some of the rings are quite loose, and a gold button is visible on one side. This object is particularly interesting, from the fact of a similar mass having been exhi-

MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, AT LINCOLN.

DOORWAY OF THE JEW'S HOUSE.

bited last year at Norwich, from the collection of Lord Hastings, which had been found while dredging in the river Seine, and of which an Illustration was given at the time in our account of the Norwich Meeting.

hibited, and also a series of daggers, and some varieties of spurs. A curious head-piece is also exhibited, by Col. Jarvis, of Doddington, which has been used as a cure for scolding wives. It consists of an iron mask, with a tube projecting four or five inches from the mouth. How far this was successful in curing the scolding wives, no documents were exhibited to show.

Some beautiful chalices are also exhibited; one of silver gilt, Florentine workmanship of the fifteenth century, by H. P. Oakes, Esq.; others by Bishop Gravesend, and an unknown ecclesiastic, by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. A very large and interesting collection of Roman and Mediæval pottery, as well as of a great variety of Roman fibulæ, keys, and other things, found in the numerous excavations in Lincoln of late years, for the railways and waterworks in and near the town, are exhibited by Arthur Trollope, Esq.

The keys of Fothergay Castle, exhibited by the Archdeacon of Lincoln. An interesting series of keys, from Colchester, London, &c., by W. Whincopp, Esq.

In the evening, a public dinner took place at the Corn Exchange; Earl Brownlow in the chair. The company numbered upwards of 200. After the cloth was drawn, the usual loyal toasts were proposed, and received with acclamation. The Mayor then proposed "Prosperity to the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, with thanks for their visit to the ancient city of Lincoln." Several other toasts were given, and the dinner was enlivened by the choristers of the Cathedral.

Amongst the company were most of the noblemen and gentry of the neighbourhood. Among the speakers was the Duke of St. Albans, who strongly urged the necessity of every man promoting and encouraging societies such as the Archæological. The meeting was also addressed by Sir C. Anderson, and the Dean of Westminster; and by Mr. Hallam and Mr. Kemble.

WEDNESDAY.

This morning the Sectional Committee on Architecture met in the County Assembly-Room, when Mr. W. Winston read a paper upon the stained glass of Lincoln Cathedral.

Professor Cockerell then read a paper upon the sculpture in the Cathedral; on which ensued an interesting discussion, led by the Marquis of Northampton, as to the relative merits of the English-Gothic and contemporaneous Italian sculpture.

Mr. Penrose next read a paper upon the numerical proportions of height, length, and breadth observable in the principal dimensions of the Cathedral.

Mr. Nicholson then read a paper upon Tattershall Castle, and the circumstances attending its erection by Cromwell, Treasurer to King Henry VI., between the years 1433 and 1443.

Professor Willis next gave a *viva voce* description of the history of the construction of the Cathedral, tracing its peculiarities under different architects; and after the conclusion of the evening service, the Professor led a large party round the Cathedral, and pointed out the details in the transitions of the several periods of architecture. Dr. Bonney, Archdeacon of Lincoln, subsequently read a very curious paper illustrative of certain monuments in the Cathedral which have no dates nor inscription of any kind; but from the armorial bearings upon them the Archdeacon has, with much labour and ingenuity, ascertained to whose memory they were erected. They are called the Burghersh monuments. After a vote of thanks, proposed by Lord Brownlow, the sitting terminated.

EAST END OF THE CHANCEL OF ST. MARY LE WIGFORD CHURCH.

Wigford, one of the most interesting churches in Lincoln; this portion, having been barbarously covered with lath and plaster, was opened for the inspection of the Archæological Institute. It is a fine specimen of early English, of particularly good, simple design; it contains two lancet windows, but the hood mouldings, bosses, and capitals are much

HOSPITIUM, OR MONK'S BARN.

OLD FREE SCHOOL, NOW THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Some curious relics of the Pretender are exhibited by Mr. Hamilton Grey. Two pistols set in silver, which belonged to Charles Edward. The beretto, or red skull-cap, and the mitre of Cardinal York, the Pretender's brother.

The iron arm of De Clephane (the ancestor of the late Marchioness of Northampton), and an engraved ivory horn of De Clephane, described in Sir Walter Scott's "Border Antiquities," both exhibited by the Marquis of Northampton.

The Regalia now used by the Corporation of Lincoln, as well as two of the old swords and a cap of maintenance, which had formerly been used. The Lincoln copy of Magna Charta, one of the most perfect, and an original: the writing is exceedingly distinct, and the letters beautifully formed: exhibited by R. Swan, Esq.—A processional cross, silver gilt, probably Flemish workmanship, of the fifteenth century, deposited by E. J. Willson, Esq., who also contributed several magnificently-embroidered chasubles, and other portions of the vestments of the Romish Church.—An antependium of the time of Edward I., exhibited by Bruno Bowden, Esq.

Italian applique embroidery, of sixteenth century, exhibited by Digby Wyatt, Esq.

The Honourable Board of Ordnance have kindly allowed a series of 15 helmets of different dates, all from the Tower Armoury, to be exhibited, and also a series of daggers, and some varieties of spurs. A curious head-piece is also exhibited, by Col. Jarvis, of Doddington, which has been used as a cure for scolding wives. It consists of an iron mask, with a tube projecting four or five inches from the mouth. How far this was successful in curing the scolding wives, no documents were exhibited to show.

THE ROMAN GATE.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

These consist of the semicircular doorway of the *Jew's House*, a fine specimen of rich, late Norman work.

Next is the interior of the *east end of the chancel of St. Mary le*

RUINS OF THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

mutilated: some ancient painting, of floriated pattern, was discovered above the windows; and in the gable is a quatrefoiled opening.

Next is the *Hospitium*, commonly called "*the Monk's Barn*," about a mile and a half south-east of Lincoln, the remains of a small monastic establishment, said to have been a cell to St. Mary's Abbey, at York. The ruins consist chiefly of the walls of the Chapel, which are late Norman work, with perpendicular windows inserted.

A large old monastic structure, formerly the Free School, and now occupied by the *Mechanics' Institute*, is next illustrated: it is a good example of the Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages, which is unusually abundant at Lincoln.

Remains of the Bishop's Palace.—These fine vestiges have already been noticed.

The Newport Gate, the most perfect specimen of a Roman Gate remaining in Britain, is next engraved.

And lastly, the ruined *Keep Tower of Lincoln Castle*, which in general character resembled the keeps of Arundel, Carisbrook, Tunbridge, and other Norman castles.

Next week we shall resume our Illustrations of this very important and interesting meeting. The Institute has never before had so congenial a place for assembling; since now, as in Gough's time, "there are more remains of old buildings in the city of Lincoln than any other place in England."

KEEP TOWER OF THE CASTLE.

THE FREE EXHIBITION GALLERY, AT KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE little company at this theatre are gaining ground in public favour. The entertainments are of that light style suited to the droppers-in at a theatre, as well as to summer weather; and there is evidence of great care in the different departments of the management.

Mr. A. Wigan's *Monsieur Jacques* has been the chief attraction. We spoke in detail, a fortnight ago, of this gentleman's admirable impersonation of the character, and we can only add, that it improves upon repetition.

A half allegorical domestic sketch called "Emigration! the Remedy," apparently suggested by the late agitations in favour of emigration, was produced on Monday, with entire success. It is very short, and slight in construction, but fills up a pleasant half-hour, and terminates with a rustic dance at an Australian harvest home, which brings down the curtain to great applause.

Vining was the husband, and Mr. Butler and Mr. Turner made great fun as the two servants. We can conscientiously recommend the "Law for Ladies" to the notice of either sex. A new farce, called "Founded on Facts," is in rehearsal.

THE INSTITUTION OF THE FREE EXHIBITION OF MODERN ART GALLERY, HYDE-PARK-CORNER.

THIS body of Artists exhibited last year in the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly. It now tenants the Gallery which was some years since built by the proprietor of the Chinese Exhibition; and does so with a marked and very evident advance in the quality and proportion of excellence observable on the part of its members. As regards light, the Gallery is admirably adapted for the purposes it has been selected for, and the Exhibition may now challenge severe criticism with advantage to itself. In its address to the public, the Committee of Management state that the three objects sought by this Institution are "*Freedom for* the artist; *certainty* of exhibition for his works; and the *improvement of public taste*." The two first are practical objects enough, and the honesty of their announcement deserves all praise. Of the latter, the less said the better. Every rational observer of the politics of English art knows that the only *improvement in public taste* recognised by the exhibitor at the Royal Academy in the Suffolk-street Gallery, or in this institution, is the sale of his own works. An attempt is also made to apologise for some oddities shown in the hanging of the gallery, on the score that each artist pays for his place, and hangs his picture as he chooses. This is scarcely a sufficient excuse. The Society might reserve for themselves the right of selecting the best work of each individual for

MR. WIGAN AS "MONSIEUR JACQUES."

"Law for Ladies," also a new piece, is by Mr. A. Wigan, and affords that gentleman another opportunity of showing his versatility as an actor. He is one of the very few performers who contrive to make us see an intention in all they do—not the result of conventional stage tuition, but much reflection and observation of actual life. Hence we never detect him in such traditional pronunciations as "gyarden," "skyies," or "umble:" he speaks according to the well-bred parlance of the day. This little piece is founded on the mutual jealousy of a husband and wife, commencing on their wedding-day, but of course ultimately cleared up. The plot is exceedingly ingenious, but would not tell well on paper, from the elaboration of its delicate intrigue. Mr. Wigan plays *Mr. Percy Pennicton*, a barrister; and the amusing manner in which he tries to bring about a separation, getting up false grounds for the suit, addressing his intended witnesses, and every minute throwing in some absurd scrap of legal reference, kept the audience in roars of laughter. Mrs. Wigan, as the wife (*Mrs. Alfred Howard*), was equally effective. The aggravating nonchalance of a woman anxious to annoy was excellently assumed. Mr. F.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the best place in his own hired number of square feet. Painters are curious judges of their own merits.

He more prominent members of the committee are Messrs. R. S. Lander, Oliver, Nieman, M'Ian, Peel, Duke, Middleton, A. and E. Corbould, and G. A. Williams.

Mr. Corbould exhibits the largest, and, in point of manual dexterity and colour, the finest work in the Gallery. This is No. 203. It is the subject he last year exhibited in Westminster Hall, under the auspices of the Committee for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts "A Yorkist Minstrel Pub lishing the News of the Defeat of the Lancastrians at Tarton Field:" in those days printing-presses were unknown. A large breadth of *chiaroscuro* is arranged to clear up the ground plan of this picture, but its general ability and power are unmistakeable.

218 is from the pencil of the same painter, and is redu ed from his cartoon of "The Spirit of Chivalry," exhibited in 1844 or 1845, at Westminster Hall. It is a single figure of a mounted knight in armour, and is a good and ver study

104 is the best picture Mr. R. S. Lander exhibits. He calls it "Amina on the Raft." Its most conspicuous merit is its originality, and the fine and poetic colour of the sky. Nothing can be simpler and less obtrusive than the general character of this composition.

No. 89 is the "Scene from the Gentle Shepherd" last year hung at the Academy by Mr. Dukes. It has undergone a good deal of re-painting, and is greatly improved. It is, clear and manner, a very charming painting

78, "The Temptation of St. Anthony," by the same painter, though careful and judicious, is scarcely so complete a picture.

83, "A Scene from the Novel of 'Woodstock,'" is painted well by J. G. Middleton, but wants vitality. The attitude of the man bearing the child on his shoulder is good, and more living than the rest of the picture.

88 is a large "Portrait of Viscount Neville," also by Mr. Middleton It is of the usual average interest of full-length portraits.

Mr. Peel's landscapes are, with one or two exceptions, very unpretending and very excellent. Some peculiarity of manner is visible, more especially in the touch, but not sufficiently so to subject their painter to the reproach of oddity. 130, "Richmond in Yorkshire," is his largest painting. The distance is very aerial, and exquisitely modest in point of colour; the touch throughout clear and firm, although perhaps a little too formal in the larger foliage to the left of the picture. Greater vigour might also have been beneficial in the foreground.

90. "Highland Cearnich Defending a Pass," is painted by R. R. M'Ian. He displays considerable vigour and intention, more careful and almost good drawing, and one or two solid and fine passages of colour.

91, "The Whiskey Still," by the same artist, is a capital picture of Highland life, and landscape in about equal proportions.

122, "The Little Sick Scholar," by Mr. M'Ian, is a charming bit of sentiment.

96, "The Belated Peasant," by David Scott, is a Fuseliesque piece of tone and composition, which rather arrests than detains the eye.

309, "Peter the Hermit Preaching the Crusade," sins upon the same error of colour, which is heated and unpleasant; but gives promise that the painter may do more

124, "The Virgin Mary," by Mrs. Robertson, would have been a clever canvas for a child's first subject. This lady paints well; but was is vigour and *aplomb* to deal with the sacred in Art, even if she possessed a sufficiently thoughtful idea elevation of style

18, when examined closely, shows a firm and easy hand, great crispness of colour, and a fine capacity for detail. It is by Mr. Oliver

31, by the same painter, is brilliantly and cleverly painted

13 is a very clever animal painting, called "The Trespassers," by A. Corbould. The background is especially broad, and fine in colour, being one annoying bit of yellow to the left of the canvas

309 comes from the studio of the same artist. It is modestly called the "Portrait of a Gentleman," and is the cleverest of the small pictures in the Gallery.

Niemann's best landscape is 429, "The Thames near Maidenhead." It is skilfully composed, and the manner and colour are alike fine. The distance is distinguished by his usual aerial and filmy beauty. It is a capital work of landscape art.

3, "Waterloo Still, Nature," shows him in the pursuit of singularity in effect. The sky is undeniably original and powerful, and the distance admirably painted; but a scarcely similar excellence is observable in the foliage of the right of the road.

135 is a very careful and finely-painted subject, by J. I. Under, called "Toilet," with a look of portraiture about it

In addition to these pictures there are some careful little specimens of Kuhl; some too chalky canvasses by Bass; some good colour by Pasmore and A. W. Williams; a very charming little flower painting, by J. Robin (61); a very clear and daylight piece of "Female Costume," by Mrs. Duncan (74); and one by Mrs. Dickser, painted softly and firmly; some good sculpture, by Mr. Earle; which will well repay the time devoted to their examination.

As a whole, the exhibition is a promising one, as regards the future of the Institution, which possesses, in addition to its other merits, the great one in the eyes of a large proportion of the public, that of gratuitous admission to its gallery

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

The apparent calm which Paris at this moment enjoys permits it to resume its natural physiognomy: the several visages bear still an expression of grief, but no *promenaderies* venture at certain hours of the day to walk on the Boulevards, visit the *nouvelle bâtiste*, and display their gracefull costumes in the Champs Elysées. The *toilettes* during the warm weather are excessively light, and the dresses the most generally worn are *robes peignoirs* (dressing-gowns) of jaconot or Scotch cambric, figured on a white ground. These *peignoirs* have large capes to match, which are trimmed like the gown. The simplest trimmings are the prettiest; they consist usually of little flounces, an inch and a half broad, goffered. They make the interior of the *peignoir* very full. Some *peignoirs* are trimmed almost with two rows of flounces, embroidered and open-worked. It has a blouse bodice drawn in at the waist by a string case. With this new and light attire coarse cream-coloured shoes, with a Mexican heel, are worn, and no stockings. This kind of ornament, extremely simple, is very fashionable. At home, a *peignoir* of Indian muslin embroidered is often worn, over a transparent slip For going out *en négligé*, Nankin dresses in fashion. The *peignoirs* have large capes to match, white muslin embroidered capes, are worn. Square muslin shawls, with a richly embroidered border and elaborate corners, are also a novelty of elegant simplicity

For *demi-toilettes* may be seen a number of dresses in Indian foulard, French blue, or chesnut colour, with large white spots, or some Persian design. Or, Nankin dresses braided with green or garter; the skirts very full and tucked, short enough to let you perceive a little shoe *à gutteres*; the bodice tight, very high, with a little band to sustain the collar; the sleeves half full, buttoned at the wrist, terminated by *garemma fendus*, from under which escape large pointed cuffs.

For *demi-toilettes*, I passes a *revers* or an *échelle* are much worn, with silk or velvet ribbons, or Gothic, and under-sleeves. A great many *barèges*, figured with white flowers, green and white, French blue crumbs, are also worn.

On plain poplins we have remarked narrow ribbon velvet used, in patterns similar to braiding. Lace flounces are sometimes surmounted with several rows of velvet.

Among other Parisian novelties we have seen a dress of bright green silk, ornamented with *montenets* of ribbon the same colour, terminated on each side by narrow black lace. Another dress is of white muslin, figured in the front with wide ribbon, from the bodice to the bottom of the skirt. To this ribbon was attached a row of little steel buckles, very narrow, and placed half an inch apart.

We have also observed delightful *toilettes* worn by two *merveilleuses*. The first was composed of a silk dress with thousands of stripes, white and *rose de Chine*, ornamented with little buttons of mother pearl, with a cape like it, very full, and frills pinked; a nice straw bonnet, trimmed with a *tenffe d'aurore*. The other was a la, with a thousand stripes, white and dove-colour, with an over-skirt *entumée* in the same material, trimmed with broad lace; a full body, made in puffings, ornamented with *cuvérures* (bunches of fruit or flowers). These two novel *toilettes* are in distinguished favour.

The accompanying Engraving displays them perfectly. The *toilette* of the lady placed on the left consists of an Indian muslin dress, with two flounces headed with puffings, over a white silk slip; and a white taffeta mantle trimmed with a deep fall of muslin, figured *à cette de coq*: the bonnet of white crape in puffings. On the left is seated a lady with a light nut-brown silk dress, the front is ornamented with Polish *brandebourgs bouillonnés*, the whole length: a Tuscan bonnet of a small shape and dome-crown, a silk curtain trimmed with straw; to ornament it, two rows of straw placed flat on two pieces of silk, the edges of which project, and a bouquet, whence escape the long white feathers curled. A white China crape shawl; *gutrement*-sur-brown color. The lady in the background has on a peach-coloured silk dress, low *à la Raphaël*, and short sleeves. The bodice is much imprisoned by a ruche *à la manite* on the front; a tucker of thin muslin is placed inside the dress, and it reaches the throat; and muslin sleeves in puffings descend to the wrist. The cap *en Anglieterre glaneuse* style, with light decorations of lace and pink rosettes at the side. The gentleman at the back is in a visiting costume. The coat nearly meets; and though it has two rows of buttons, it ought never to be closed or crossed: they scarcely join the two sides with the help of an elegant jabe. For visiting they wear a *gilet rond* and a *pantalon habillé*, that is to say, half-tight. As we have mentioned gentlemen's visiting toilettes, we may describe those for the promenade. Thus, a summer *gilet habillé*, a waistcoat *à échelle*, rather tight trousers, and a hat *à la Franklin*, form their toilette—equally suitable for town or country. As for *mises de fantaisie* for the country, adopted by certain *élégants*, it consists of a coat *sack*, a waistcoat *à échelle*, striped trousers, and a cap. At the first glance this dress appears slovenly; but, worn by a man of taste, it becomes tolerable in the country or in a garden.

NEW CHURCH AT SOUTH LAMBETH.—On Thursday, the foundation-stone of a new church was laid by the Rova. Hignness the Duke of Cambridge, near Lansdow ne-road, South Lambeth. A very large and respectable assemblage witnessed the ceremony. His Royal Highness was accompanied to the ground by the Rev. Evan Nepean, chaplain to the Duchess of Gloucester; and the whole of the clergy of Lambeth were present. At the close of the ceremony "God save the Queen" was sung. The new church will be a good specimen of the early English style, and will accommodate 1200 persons, the majority of the sittings being free.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

REMOVAL OF THE COURT TO OSBORNE.—On Saturday last the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, left Buckingham Palace in a carriage and four, at twenty-five minutes before three o'clock in the afternoon, for her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight, which they reached some time after six o'clock. Four Royal carriages and four followed, containing the Royal children and their attendants. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were conducted to their carriage by the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole, the Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Canopy, Viscount Clifden, Sir Edward Bowater, Captain Francis Seymour, and Sir James Clark. The august party was escorted from the Palace to the Nine Elms station by a party of the Prince Albert's Own Hussars, and left for Gosport by a special train on the London and South-Western Railway. There was no addition to the Royal dinner party.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness took their usual early walk in the grounds at Osborne, and the Royal Children were taken their accustomed airing. Divine service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, at eleven o'clock.

On Monday morning the Queen and Prince Albert took an early walk, accompanied by the Royal Children, who rode and walked in the grounds at Osborne Lord and Lady Cowley had the honour of dining with the Royal party.

On Tuesday, the unfavourable state of the weather prevented her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert from taking their usual early walk, and the Royal children from taking their accustomed walk and ride in the pleasure-grounds of Osborne

On Wednesday her Majesty and the Prince walked in the grounds of Osborne, accompanied by the Royal children. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Caroline Murray and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, arrived at Osborne in the afternoon, on a visit to her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, left Clarence House, St. James's, at nine o'clock in the morning, for her residence, Frogmore House, near Windsor.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Apprehensions regarding the sufficiency of the approaching harvest, added to the appearances of disease in the potatoes, have considerably influenced the Money Market during the week. It is understood that the Bank of England has been selling Exchequer Bills for some days past, and several leading banking firms have also realised; while the discount houses now limit business to short-dated paper. Such a sudden change in financial policy is a striking indication of anticipated scarcity, and the public money, resulting from the monthly purchasing foreign corn. The troubled state of the Continent renders an exchange, in the shape of foreign trade, highly improbable; and paying for it in gold, limits our circulating medium, rendering money scarce. Preparations for such a contingency being so generally adopted in quarters usually the best informed, inspires a belief that the fulness, under the late panic, will be considerably exceeded. Such a prospect, in the present absence of employment at home, and the universal cessation of trade abroad, cannot be regarded without the most intense alarm. At present, however, it may be reasonably hoped, that the dread of such a probability has created more than usual caution. In that case the measures adopted by the monied interest can only be regarded as prudent preparations, and not the result of any positive apprehension of the future.

Inaction was the principal characteristic of Monday's market. A general inclination to avoid business until the arrival of accounts from Ireland, descriptive of the feelings which led to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was observed prevailed. Consols opened at 85¾, advanced to 87¼, and closed at 87; for Money, and 87¼ ⅜ for Time. But on Tuesday a decline of 1¾ per cent was registered. The unfavourable state of the weather for the harvest, the probability of the interference of France in Italy, and the anxiety regard[illegible] Mrs. agitated the market during the day. At opening the marke[illegible] ⅝, gradually declined to 85¾, afterwards improving to 86 ⅜ ⅝, and, just previously to the close of business, a sudden fall to 86¾ ⅜ occurred. A partial recovery succeeded on Wednesday, Consols opening at 86¾ to 86, and advancing progressively to 87 for Money, and 87⅛ for the Account. This price, however, declined, and 86¾ ⅜ was the last quotation. Thursday's market displayed some buoyancy; at opening, Consols quoting 86¾ to ⅞ for August, and gradually advancing to 86¾ ⅞. Upon the receipt of the Irish unfavourable state of the weather for the harvest, the probability of the interference of France in Italy, and the anxiety regard[illegible] ⅛, gradually declined, and 86¾ was the last quotation. Exchequer Bills have greatly declined, and on Thursday 98 a, upon a large sale made by the gentleman who usually acts for the Bank of England. India Bonds have no materially varied. The market at closing was heavy, at the following rates:

Bank Stock, 196; Reduced, 87¼ ⅜; New 3¼ per Cent. Annuities, 85¾; Long Annuities (to expire Jan., 1860), 8 13 16ths; Ditto, 30 years (Jan. 5, 1860), 8 11-16ths; Ditto, 30 Years (1880), 16¼; India Stock, 240; India Bonds, — Ditto under £1000, pr. c. Consols for Account, 86¾; Exchequer Bills £1000, June, 2s pr. £1000, March, 34 pr.; £500, June, 24 pr.; Small, June, 34 pr.

There has been a very limited business transacted in Foreign Securities, and generally at a decline. Dutch Stock has not maintained the value of the preceding week, but Mexican has been more in demand, although not sufficient to create any advance in prices. Turkey's new loan goods, and is generally neglected, and no change of importance afterwards occurred, as the closing prices will display:—Brazilian Bonds, 80½; Buenos Ayres Account, 17½; Russian Bonds, 99¾; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 11¼; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cent., 66; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 44½; Ditto Four per Cent. Certificates, 70.

The events of the week operated unfavourably on the Share Market, as the following prices will best show:—Australasian, 27½; Oxford, 4; Oxford Junction, 2¾; Bristol and Exeter, 54½; Caledonian, 26⅜; Eastern Counties, 14; Ditto, Five per Cent., 5; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 38; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 41; Great Northern, 84; Great Western, 61; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 18; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 71; Ditto, Fifths, 7⅜; Ditto, New, Guaranteed, 5 per Cent., 103; Ditto, Newcastle and Berwick, 36; Leeds and Thirsk, 23; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 81; Do., Consol., 40; Do., New 4 per Cent. Stock, 103; Cent., 52; Lond. and N.-West., 126; Do., New, 8; Lond. and S.-Western, 47½; London and Blackwall, 10; Manchester, 94; North Staffordshire, 9½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 37; South-Eastern, 2, 1; Ditto, No. 4, Thirds, 9½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 32; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 36½; Ditto, Extension, No. 4, 7¼; Ditto, ditto, No. 3, 11¾; Ditto, Great Northern and Eastern Preference, 8½; York and North Midland, 67; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 31. Boulogne and Amiens, 6⅞; Sambre and Meuse, 2¼

SATURDAY MORNING.—The market opened yesterday, with a fractional improvement upon the closing prices of the preceding day. Consols scarcely reflect after the first quotation, until the appearance of the second edition of the morning papers, when they rallied to Money, Consols closing at 86¾ for Money and Time.—The Foreign Market was heavy, and the Shareholders was little attended to: neither varied materially.

THE MARKETS.

[CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). The quantity of English wheat on sale to-day was limited nevertheless the demand for that article, owing to the favourable change in the weather was in a sluggish state, at fully Wednesday's advance in the quotations. The top prices for foreign wheat have been supported. Selected samples received off steadily, at full prices. In the middling and inferior kinds scarcely any business was transacted. Barley and grinding sorts were neglected. We were scantily supplied with barley Most descriptions were, also in sale, but we have no change to notice. Very little malt was offered for sale on the spot, and for forward delivery, were a slow inquiry, at late rates The best parcels of oats were quite as dear. Generally speaking, the oat trade was dull. Beans, peas, Indian corn and flour are not altered.

English Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, white, 40s to 50s; ditto, ditto, new, 36s to 44s; Norfolk, red, 37s to 39s; ditto, white, 40s to 50s; rye, 31s to 32s; grinding barley, [illegible] to 28s; distilling ditto, 28s to 30s; malting ditto, 30s to 34s; Chevalier, 34s to 36s; Scotch, 30s to 34s; brown ditto, 40s to 42s; Kingston and Ware, 57s to 59s; Thame, 56s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 21s, potato ditto, [illegible] to 23s; Scotch and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; ditto, white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 32s to 34s; ditto, old, [illegible] to 36s; pigeon ditto, 36s to 38s; harrow ditto, 34s to 36s; Lincoln and Essex boilers, 36s to 38s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 48s. Suffolk, 35s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 36s, per 280 lbs.

Foreign: Danzig red wheat, — to 4[illegible]; white, — to —; barley, 4s to —; oats, — to —; beans, — to —; peas, — to —; per quarter. *Flour*, American, 22s to 23s per 196 lbs; Stockton, 24s to 25s per barrel

Liverpool.—Very little business continues to be transacted in this market. In prices, however we have no change to note.

Mark Lane, English, wheat, 40s to 50s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and [illegible] to 48s, Hampshed, 42s to 48s per quarter. Carlander, 36s to 40s per rent. Brown Barley, 24s to 26s; white ditto, 26s to 28s; Scotch, 24s to 26s per quarter. Oats, Rapeseed, 42s to 52s per last of ten quarters Linseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 0s; foreign, £8 5s to £8 10s per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £5 10s to £5 15s per ton. Canary 70s to 76s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, 52s to —s. Foreign, nothing doing.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household do, 6d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Liverpool Wool Average.—Wheat, 48s 11d; barley, 30s 1d; oats, 19s 2d; rye, 28s 3d; beans, 33s 11d; peas, 36s 3d

The Seven Weeks' Average Wheat, 41s 2d; barley, 30s 3d; oats, 20s 6d; rye, 30s 3d beans, 36s 9d; peas, 37s 7d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 9s; barley, 4s 1d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 6s; beans, 4s 6d; peas, 5s 6d

TEA.—A very steady business is doing in all kinds of tea, and late prices are well supported in every instance. The deliveries continue good

SUGAR.—On the whole the market is firm, but we have no improvement to notice in value Brown lumps are selling at 42s 6d, and grocery ditto at 43s 6d.

COFFEE.—Higher rates have been obtained for most kinds of coffee, with a steady demand

SPICE.—A considerable business has taken place in pepper, at the value of rice. The upward movement, however, is now checked, from the large supplies now on the way

PROVISIONS.—Dutch butter is in good request, at an improvement in the quotations of from 2s to 3s per cwt. Fine Friesland is selling at 90s to 96s, other fine sorts, 78s to 84s; inferior and middling, 64s to 84s per cwt. Irish butter moves off steadily, at very full prices 77s to 81s, Cork, 82s to 84s; Limerick, 76s to 81s; and Tralee, 74s to 78s per cwt. For forward delivery a good house was in demand, at extreme rates. English butter has advanced 1s to 2s per cwt. Fine Devon, 86s to 92s per cwt., and fresh [illegible] Fine bacon is the turn higher [illegible] other qualities at [illegible] Waterford steady, to 56s per cwt. [illegible] Limerick, [illegible] and heavy, 44s to 48s per cwt. Really prime pork is dull at 82s 6d to 87s 6d; all other kinds of provisions support late rates

Tallow.—The market is heavy, and prices are not supported. Now P.C. on the spot is selling at 43s 6d; and old, 43s 3d per cwt. Home make is dull at 43s 6d to 44s per cwt. or 18s 6d.

Oils.—Very little business is doing in the oil market. In prices, however, we have no alteration to notice.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 to £4; new ditto, £3 5s to £3 10s; old clover, £4 to £5; new ditto, £3 10s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 4s to £1 15s per load

Spirits.—Rum moves off slowly, at last week's prices. In brandy and corn spirits, next to nothing doing

Wool.—There is a better demand for most kinds of wool, at full rates of currency.

Leeds (Friday).—Cloth.—Yesterday, 15s 3d; Stewart's, 15s 3d, Adelaide Penn, 15s 6d, Dudjeon, 15s; Hartley, 15s per yard.

Hops, Friday).—As the holders of hops generally are anxious sellers, and as the dealers purchase with extreme caution, the trade is extremely dull, at further depression of rates The duty is called from £360,000 to £2,0 000. Sussex packets, £2 —s to —s; Kent, ditto, £3 10s to £4 10s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £3 5s to £3 15s

Smithfield (Friday).—Our market to-day was somewhat heavily supplied with beasts as to number, but their generally quality was by no means first-rate. The primest beasts, consequently, steady sale at Monday's quotations, viz., from 3s 8d to 4s 4d per 8lb. otherwise, the best trade was but a sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. There were on sale about from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and other parts of the midland counties, and 316 calves from Essex, Suffolk, &c., also 200 sheets from Scotland. The supply of sheep was somewhat [illegible] of the Rev Nicholas Thales, of Sandhurst, Berks, to Isabella, [illegible] to Mr. John Greenwood, and clearance was effected. The sale for lambs was heavy, at [illegible] in value of 2s per 8 lb. Calves—the supply of which was good—met a dull inquiry, at nearly 4s rates. In pigs—next to nothing was doing. Milch cows sold slowly, at from £15 to £18 each, inferior shelf ditto, calf

Beasts, to rank the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ones, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime coarse woolled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Downs, ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d [illegible] 3s 10d to 4s 8d; [illegible] pork, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; [illegible] 4s 4d to 4s 8d; [illegible] 4s 4d to 4s 8d; [illegible] 4s 4d to 4s 8

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE ROBERT-HOUDIN.—Last Week but One.—The surprising and interesting ROBERT-HOUDIN continuing to create Wonder, Astonishment, and Delight, at the above Theatre, under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of the nobility and gentry, and the honour of receiving the FANTASTIQUES on presenting before the Queen and the Royal Family at the St. James's Theatre on Tuesday next, August 1, Wednesday Morning, August 2, Thursday Evening, August 3, and Saturday Evening, August 5. Doors open at Seven o'Clock. The Day Performances commence at Half-past Two, and terminate at Five o'Clock. "Hitchell's Royal Library, 33, [illegible]

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—First Night of the New Grand [illegible] MARRION on MONDAY, July 31st, performance will commence with the Grand Spectacle of MAMMON, or [illegible] Fiddler, Esq. To be followed by Batty's Immortals [illegible] ARENA. To conclude with, first time, the New Grand Equestrian, Pedestrian, Chivalric, Legendary, Historico, Commemorative, National Dramatic Extravaganza Pageant, entitled LADY GODIVA AND PEEPING TOM OF COVENTRY, or, Clearing the Way. Box-office open four Eleven till Five. Stage-manager, Mr. W. West.

THE EXHIBITION of MULREADY'S PAINTINGS, SKETCHES, &c., to promote the Formation of a National Gallery of British Art NOW OPEN at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi: will CLOSE on SATURDAY, AUGUST the 12th. Admission, 1s. each.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—Visitors are admitted with [illegible] MONDAY in every week at SIXPENCE each, on the following days at ONE SHILLING each: Children at Sixpence. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform every Saturday at Four o'Clock. Admission, One Shilling. The new entrance in the Broad-walk is now open.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. [illegible]

[illegible] Manchester and Liverpool Railway, [illegible] Mr. Mackenzie, [illegible] Mr. Bidder, [illegible] Mr. Robert Stephenson, [illegible] Mr. Locke, [illegible] Mr. Brunel, [illegible] Mr. Cubitt, [illegible] Mr. Hawkshaw, [illegible] Mr. Walker, [illegible] Mr. Rendel, [illegible] Mr. Errington, [illegible] Mr. Wood, [illegible] Mr. Mare, [illegible] Mr. Scott Russell, [illegible] Mr. Field, [illegible] Mr. Penn, [illegible] Mr. Maudslay, [illegible] Mr. Miller, [illegible] Mr. Fairbairn, [illegible] Mr. Hick, [illegible] Mr. Hawksley, [illegible] Mr. Simpson, [illegible] Mr. Bateman, [illegible] Mr. Donaldson, [illegible] Mr. Cubitt, [illegible] Mr. Hemans, [illegible] Mr. Gordon, [illegible] Mr. Hall, [illegible] Mr. Hartley, [illegible] Mr. Lee, [illegible] Mr. Bramah, [illegible] Mr. Whitworth, [illegible] Mr. Nasmyth, [illegible] Mr. Roberts, [illegible] Mr. Clark, [illegible] Mr. Fox, [illegible] Mr. Brunton

REMOVAL OF A DWELLING-HOUSE AT IPSWICH.

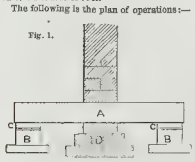
ALTHOUGH the economy, under certain circumstances, of removing entire buildings, either of brick or stone, has been fully and repeatedly demonstrated by our Transatlantic brethren, the example has not been extensively followed in this country. The greatest undertaking of the kind was, we believe, performed some years since; this was the removal of the Sunderland lighthouse, a stone building, 69 ft. high, and 15 ft. in diameter at the base, to the end of the New Pier, where it now stands, being 447 ft. 4 in. from its original position.

Our Engraving represents a similar experiment that has lately been successfully carried out upon a brick-built dwelling-house on Messrs. Ransome and May's Orwell Works, at Ipswich

These gentlemen, having added upwards of an acre of ground to this already extensive establishment, found that the house in question stood in the way of the proposed additions to the machinery and workshops employed in the general manufacture of railway appliances and agricultural implements; accordingly it was at once decided to remove the opposing house to the new boundary line, a distance of 70 ft.

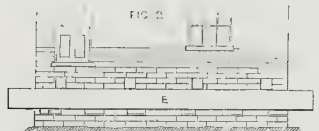
The following is the plan of operations:—

Fig. 1.

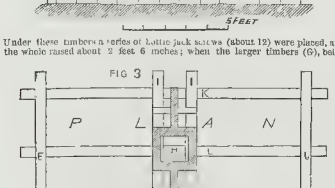


A series of holes, 6 in. square and 3 ft. apart, were first cut through the back-end wall, near the ground; through these holes were inserted timbers (A, Fig. 1), about 6 inches square and 4 or 5 feet long, resting on blocks (B B), between these blocks and the timbers were inserted a pair of folding wedges (C C). These being set up tight, part of the foundation (D) was taken away, and in its place a timber (E) was laid, with folding wedges (F) between it and the remains of the foundation. Holes were then cut in the side walls, opposite the chimney H (Fig. 3), to admit the timbers I I. After these had been placed, the front end was supported in the same manner as the back (E, Fig. 2). These four timbers being blocked up under the two ends and chimney, holes were cut along the sides (K K), between the cross timbers, the same as over E, Fig. 2; and supported as A, Fig. 1. The side foundations were then removed, and the timbers M (Fig. 4), with a joint of mortar to bed the brickwork upon, were inserted under the cross timbers (I I) and end timbers E J, Fig. 3), and, with the timber L, carried the entire weight of the building.

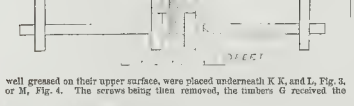
REMOVAL OF A HOUSE AT IPSWICH.



Under these timbers a series of Lattie jack screws (about 12) were placed, and the whole raised about 2 feet 6 inches; when the larger timbers (G), being



well greased on their upper surface, were placed underneath K K, and L, Fig. 3, or M, Fig. 4. The screws being then removed, the timbers G received the



weight, and the house was propelled to its destination by means of screw-jacks, as shown in our large Engraving.

THE CHOLERA.—In St. Petersburgh, on the 7th of July, there were 3571 persons ill of the cholera, to these 1017 were added during the day of these 222 recovered, 576 died; on the 8th there were 3790 sick, 853 were attacked during the day—574 died, 172 recovered. On the 9th there were 3817 patients in the hospitals.

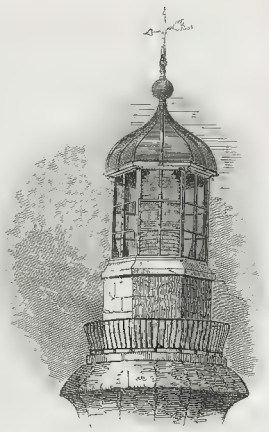
TO MDLLE. JENNY LIND.

["JENNY LIND.—We cannot refuse ourselves the pleasure of recording a generous and truly characteristic act of this exquisite singer and noble-hearted woman, which has just come to our knowledge. Madame Solari, the well known *seconda donna* of Her Majesty's Theatre, has recently been suffering under a pulmonary complaint, of so serious a nature that her physicians have announced the necessity of her immediately relinquishing her profession, and returning to her native land. Yesterday, when on the point of departure, the afflicted *artiste* received a note, signed 'Jenny Lind.' The gifted writer, after expressing in terms of delicate kindness her lively sympathy with her sister vocalist, adds, that she cannot allow her to depart without some token of remembrance and regard—that Madame Solari must not deprive herself of any comfort which her state requires—and that if at any time she should feel the need of a friend, she must write to 'Jenny Lind.' The letter contained a bank note for £100. We are sure there is not one among the multitudes that have been entranced by this lady's genius who will not feel that, even the genius of 'the Lind' must yield the palm of genuine nobleness to the virtues of the woman."—*Morning Chronicle*, July 24, 1848.]

OH, Jenny, charming Jenny!
What is that you do?
Will plaudits not suffice you,
From all the crowds that prize you,
But you must act thus kindly,
And make us love you blindly,
And win not plaudits merely,
Which you deserve so dearly,
But our affections too?

Oh, Jenny, gentle Jenny!
You keep our fervour warm;
Sweet singer, fair cajoler,
Kind-hearted grief-consoler,
For charms we bend before you,
For goodness we adore you,
We hear your voice enraptured,
But by your worth we're captured,
You take our hearts by storm.

CHARLES MACKAY.



NEW LANTERN FOR THE EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

This new Lantern has just been manufactured by Mr. W. Wilkins, of 24 and 25, Long Acre, by order of the Honourable Corporation of the Trinity House, for the Eddystone Lighthouse, off the port of Plymouth.

This Lantern is of very large dimensions. The frame is of gun-metal, and, exclusive of the light apparatus, it weighs about 7 tons. The extreme external diameter is 11 feet 4 inches; the height of the glass (nearly three-fourths of an inch thick, best English manufacture) is 8 feet; the height of the roof is 6 feet 6 inches; height of ball and vane, 6 feet; and the total height from the floor to the summit of the vane is 30 feet; it is lighted by a fixed dioptric light apparatus of the second order, on the most improved construction, having refractors and zones of polished glass, illuminating the whole of the horizon, and burning at about 90 feet above the level of the sea.

To explain the improved points of construction in this new Lantern, we add a sectional Illustration: A is the Lantern; B, the pedestal; C, the cupola; and D, the ventilating ball. E E are upright supports, which, instead of being 6inches wide, as in the old lantern, are only 1½ inches wide; thus a larger body of light is gained, for the old supports obstructed the light to the effect of 7 degrees when a ship was at some distance off. The new supports are fixed into the granite pedestal by means of the long iron shafts, F F, and secured to the base by the bolts G G; the supports terminating in a graceful scroll. The roof or cupola is sustained by the rafters, and has external and internal support, by means of which much additional strength is gained. An elegant vane surmounts the cupola, and is as useful as well as ornamental finish.

Another novelty is I I, a gully to carry off the water, which flows into a pipe passing down one side of the Lantern.

What a marvel of construction has been this famed Eddystone Lighthouse of Smeaton, which has now withstood the storms of three-quarters of a century!

RE-INTERMENT OF GUNDREDA'S REMAINS.—Our readers will remember the excitement caused in the antiquarian world by the discovery of the coffins of the Norman Gundreda and William de Warenne in the Priory ruins at Lewes, last year. On Tuesday, the 10th instant, these remains were interred in Southover Church, where the very interesting carved Norman slab which formerly covered Gundreda's grave in the Priory has been placed for some years. A mausoleum, of Caen stone, has been erected on the south side of the church.—*The Builder.*

The export of silk from China to England from July, 1847, to May, 1848, amounted to 21,843 bales, against 17,077 bales in 1846-7.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SYMPATHY WITH REBELLION.—LIVERPOOL.—There being reason to apprehend a movement in Liverpool, to act as a diversion in favour of the insurgents, should a rising take place in Ireland, preparations are accordingly being made by our local authorities to guard against a surprise. From the Liverpool papers of Tuesday we learn that 20,000 special constables have been sworn in in the several wards of that town. Steps have also been taken to organise the corps and to appoint leaders. A place of rendezvous has been taken in each ward, and there a guard is placed night and day, to give the alarm, should the necessity for so doing arise. About 1000 men belonging to the dock works have been sworn in and amply provided with formidable weapons, and all the public buildings in the town are guarded day and night. There can be no doubt, it is stated, that Confederate Clubs are being formed in Liverpool, for the avowed purpose of aiding the people of Ireland in any insurrectionary movement which may be originated. The idea is, that by rising in Liverpool, Glasgow, and other places, whenever a rebellion breaks out in Ireland, troops, instead of being sent across the water, will be kept at home to put down disturbances, and thus the forces of the Government in Ireland will be considerably weakened. It is stated that Clubs to the number of fifty have been established in the former town; that they number 100 men each. The subscription of each member is is a week. The money is spent in the purchase of fire-arms, the general price being about 12s. 6d. a piece. Every night for the payment of subscriptions a raffle takes place for the muskets which the members are enabled to procure with the subscriptions. Several arrests have taken place; and it is hoped that the bold front displayed by the authorities will have the effect of preventing the contemplated outbreak. It may be stated here, as a circumstance showing how much on the alert are those who are endeavouring to repress the rebellious movements of the disaffected, that information was received yesterday morning by the authorities, that two sons of Hyland, the notorious pike-maker of Dublin, arrived from that city in Liverpool on Monday last.

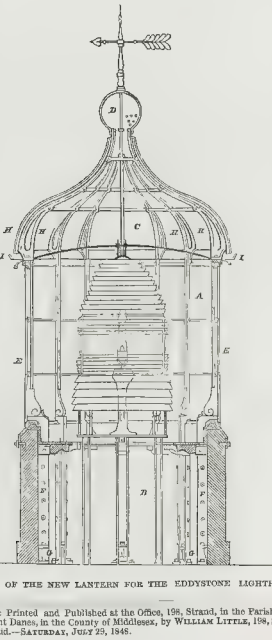
THE magistrates of Birkenhead have requested the inhabitants of that town "to act as special constables for six months." A summons, signed by four magistrates, Colonel Glegg, Mr. W. Hall, Mr. J. W. Harden, and Mr. J. S. Jackson, was served on Sunday to every householder, requiring them to attend on Monday at the Town-Hall and take the necessary oath; and by half past ten every respectable inhabitant was sworn. Accompanying the summons was a notice, signed by Messrs. Townsend and Kent, clerks to the magistrates, informing the parties that "by disobedience to the precept a penalty of £5 would be incurred."

CONFEDERATE CLUB IN MANCHESTER.—On Tuesday evening the members of the several Confederate Clubs met in their respective club-rooms, and proceeded thence, about nine o'clock, in military order, to a large space of vacant ground adjoining the new Roman Catholic Chapel on the Cheetham Hill-road. The number present was very great. No speech was delivered, but three cheers were given for "the cause," immediately after which the assembly dispersed. The intention of holding the meeting having been made known to the authorities, steps were taken to prevent any disorder.

EMIGRATION FROM SCOTLAND.—During the first six months of this year the emigrants sailing from the Clyde alone amounted to 3165. Most of the number were from the Western Highlands, and generally in easy circumstances, and their destinations, for the most part, Canada

IRACEY PEERAGE.—The claim of Benjamin Wheatley Tracey, Esq., Lieutenant, R N., to the Viscountcy of Tracey of Rathcoole, has just been referred to the Committee of Privileges in the House of Lords

THE DUBLIN MAIL.—On Monday next the night mail for Ireland will leave London at eight o'clock as usual, and proceed by Holyhead to Dublin, where it will be due at twelve o'clock the following day. After some time it is expected that this mail will reach Dublin much earlier. On the morning of the same day the London mail which is at present despatched from the Dublin Post-office at twenty minutes after six o'clock, and forwarded via Liverpool, will be detained till twenty minutes after nine o'clock, and then sent off via Holyhead, where it will be considered due at two o'clock the same day, and in London at five o'clock the following morning. The evening mail from Dublin to Liverpool remains as at present.



SECTION OF THE NEW LANTERN FOR THE EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1848.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 329.—Vol. XIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1848. [Sixpence.

JUVENILE CRIME AND EMIGRATION.

The conviction has gained ground rapidly within the last few months, that systematic colonisation is at once the most interesting and the most important question of our age; and that, in neglecting to avail ourselves more fully of the magnificent resources of our colonial possessions, we have retarded their prosperity, and very seriously injured our own. So much, however, must be done, if we would effectually relieve our overburdened population at home, and as effectually serve our scantily-peopled dependencies abroad, that we need not indulge the hope that any large plan of colonisation can be speedily matured and carried into operation. Although opinions are all but unanimous that something must be done, opinions are very far from being agreed, either as to the extent of the task, or as to the means of its accomplishment. We may therefore expect, amid all our troubles and perplexities, that a considerable time will elapse before such general agreement is attained, as will justify the hope that Parliament will undertake the matter, or even understand it in all its comprehensiveness. Every one knows that we have immense and highly productive possessions, requiring nothing but labour to make them prosperous and happy, and that we have large bodies of men at home who offer their labour and skill for hire, and find no purchasers who need them; but the problem is, how to bring the two sets of circumstances together, for the mutual advantage of those who starve at home because no one will employ them, and those who suffer abroad because they cannot get hands to do their necessary work? To that problem no sufficient answer has yet been given. Many minds are, however, at work upon it. The more it is discussed, the greater probability there will be of a satisfactory solution; and we therefore hold it of good augury that the question is considered of such importance as it is, and that we hear of Emigration and Colonisation in quarters that used seldom or never to allow such subjects to interfere with their quietude or their meditations. In the meantime, a light is breaking upon the public. Those who cannot see how a plan large enough for the national urgency of the case can be adopted in the aggregate, can yet see how much may be done in detail to relieve us of a burden and to benefit the colonies. It begins to be recognised as a truth, that, with the enormous demands upon our resources which must be met, it is a foolish, if not a suicidal policy to waste our money. It is, at the same time, recognised that we *do* waste our money abroad by sending too many soldiers and too few labourers to our colonies; and that we still more perniciously waste it at home, by allowing young paupers to become criminals, and by suffering them to be trained up for the penitentiaries, the hulks, or the gallows, at a large cost, instead of being sent abroad, at a small cost, to increase the wealth of the world, and consequently our own.

Upon the first item of our national extravagance the speech of Sir William Molesworth, alluded to in our last, gave some instructive details, which will not, we venture to predict, be lost upon the mind of the community or upon the Government. Upon the second point we intend to offer a few observations to-day, as the subject is before the public. Lord Ashley's speech upon the juvenile destitution and crime of the metropolis, upon moving that an annual grant should be made for aiding Emigration from the Ragged Schools of London, showed to some extent the enormity of the mischief existing at home, and the immensity of the good that might be done in the colonies, by the voluntary expatriation of the young outcasts of society. The subject has since been brought forward more generally by Lord Kinnaird, in a letter to Mr. Wylie, of Liverpool, who had transmitted to his Lordship the petition of the magistrates of that town relative to juvenile delinquency and its cost. The petition contained a statement of the actual cost attending the prosecution of fourteen juvenile offenders. Out of these fourteen children it appeared there was but one of whom there was any hope of reformation. Ten had been transported. One, under ten years of age, had been committed eleven times in five years, and had already cost the country £64 6s. 6½d. Another, aged nine years, had been committed four times, and discharged twelve. The cost of his prosecutions amounted to £64 18s. The aggregate cost of apprehension, maintenance, prosecution, and punishment of these fourteen children amounted to £889. "There would be every chance," says Lord Kinnaird, "that, if these children, instead of being committed to prison, were sent to a reformatory school, at an expenditure varying from £5 to £7 per annum, or a total cost of under £25 or £30, they might have become useful members of society, either at home or abroad." In his Lordship's opinion every one will agree. The experience of London and Liverpool thus coincide; and, in fact, we have but to examine the records of all the prisons of the Empire, to find ample corroboration. In the 29th Report of the Warwickshire County Asylum, just published, it is affirmed that every year's experience renders more clear the duty and expediency, as well as the economy, of making public provision for the reformation of juvenile offenders. The report contains tables showing the actual cost of reformations, and the comparatively small loss there is upon failures. The Committee remark upon the miserable policy of pursuing boys to transportation or to death at a cost of £63 8s. per head, when they might be restored, and become useful members of society, at less than half that amount. In a letter which is appended to the report, signed by the Rev. H. T. Townsend, that gentleman says:—

"I do think that no man could have gone over the gaol with me last week, in its crowded state, without coming to the conclusion that a serious expense must fall on the public from the idleness and contamination to which the juvenile offenders were subjected in the gaol. Let any one reflect upon the fact that, when a juvenile offender becomes a confirmed thief, he lives for ever after at other people's expense. *If he is prosecuted, it is at other people's charges; if he is in gaol, he is supported there at the public cost; if he is at large, he lives upon other people's property; if he is transported, he neither pays his own passage nor the cost of his maintenance in the penal colony.* Let him reflect upon this, and he will see that the expenses incident to keeping up Warwick Gaol, so as almost to render it a nursery and school for crime, cannot be rightly estimated by any calculation of expenses incurred within its walls. Let him reflect upon the vast expenditure thus attaching to the present system; let him think upon the heavy responsibility, I should rather say the curse, of confirming the young in wickedness, and he will, I should imagine, become an advocate for the adoption of some better system, which, in providing for the reformation of juvenile offenders, will combine the fulfilment of a religious duty with a measure of political expediency and of true economy."

While these are fair samples of the state of a large pro-

FORGING PISTOLS.—A RECENT SCENE IN IRELAND.

portion of the destitute youth of our over-peopled country, and fair estimates at the same time of the amount they cost us to transform them, by means of our prisons, from young thieves into old ones, the Colonies daily cry out for want of hands. A destitute boy too often becomes a thief in England when left to our usual training; but when sent to New South Wales, or Australia, he has no such temptations to evil courses as beset him here, and honesty is both more easy and more profitable than roguery, however much he may be contaminated. A settler in New South Wales, whose letter is quoted by Lord Kinnaird, says:—"Works, both public and private, which should have been performed in past years, have been indefinitely postponed. The members of the Legislative Council of the colony are nearly all large employers of labour, and for the last three years it has been the policy of that body, on private as well as public grounds, steadily to oppose all outlay of money on any public works which could possibly be avoided. Hence gaols, court-houses, bridges, roads, &c., have been left either unfinished or not commenced at all. The same policy has naturally influenced private individuals, and, consequently, I feel I am justified in stating that there is in the colony a large accumulation of labour, the execution or performance of which cannot be much longer deferred."

"The wealthiest," adds Lord Kinnaird, "are frequently obliged to perform for themselves and their friends the most menial offices; and instances are given in the same letter of sheep being folded under the drawingroom windows, and watched by the owners all night, a substitute not being forthcoming at any price to replace those of whose services they have been deprived by death or otherwise. A very trifling addition has been made since February, 1846, to the labouring classes of the colony by means of emigration; but the flocks have increased in nearly ten millions of sheep. For want of people to look after them, the wool is wasted, and thousands of sheep are boiled down for tallow."

Of course there can be no dispute that Emigration is the remedy both for us and the Colonies. It should, however, be fairly adopted, so as to do justice to the unhappy children who are destitute and not criminal, as well as to those who are unfortunately both. It should not be delayed in its application until the recipient of the national relief should have qualified himself by his dishonesty.

Lord Kinnaird proposes, in the first place, that an association for the promotion of emigration in the British colonies, with branches, &c., should be established on the most extended scale—with such a committee, for instance, as was formed for the relief of Irish distress; and, secondly, that corresponding associations should be established in our colonies, by which means the most correct information might be furnished to those wishing to emigrate. Thirdly, he proposes that half the cost of transit should be borne by this country, and half by the colonies—an arrangement which some might consider fair enough, if the colonies were in a condition to accede to it. To us, however, it seems that, as regards juvenile criminals alone, we should not ask the colonies to contribute a farthing. It is not only more philanthropic, more just, more Christian, more desirable in every way, to reform our criminals than to punish them, *but it is cheaper*. We do not ask our colonies to bear a portion of the large expense of punishment, neither should we expect them to bear any portion of the smaller and more agreeable expense of reforming them by means of emigration, seeing that however much we may benefit the colonies by the scheme, we benefit ourselves still more largely and satisfactorily, both as individuals and as a nation. If for one pound spent in emigration we save three or four in the maintenance of our prisons, we are gainers in every way—gainers in good deeds, gainers in mere money, and benefactors of our colonies. As regards, however, the general subject of emigration and colonisation, there can, we think, be no doubt that the colonies ought to be called upon, and would willingly contribute to the funds for sending them competent adults in sufficient numbers. As regards juvenile criminals, it should be our business, and ours alone, to bear the cost of putting them in the way of becoming useful members of society. They are our children, and upon us the duty devolves in justice of doing something better for them than we have hitherto done. Fortunately the subject is so far a practical one. It is not hampered with the difficulties that attend the larger question of systematic colonisation by adults. There is every probability that while the greater subject is maturing in the mind of the nation, much good may be done in the smaller but vastly important branch of it, to which we have now alluded. It is with this hope that we have dwelt upon and shall again return to it.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

PATRICK ALEXANDER VANS-AGNEW, ESQ., F.I.C.S.

THE cruel murder of this gentleman in India was announced in the recent Overland despatches. His death occurred on the 20th April, in the 26th year of his age.

MR. PATRICK VANS AGNEW was second son of the late Colonel Vans-Agnew, of Barnbarroch, county Wigton, C.B., one of the East India Directors, and great grandson of John Vans, Esq., of Barnbarroch, who, as was usual, on marrying Margaret, only child and heiress of Robert Agnew, Esq., of Sheuchan, the additional surname of Agnew. The family of Vans claims to be a branch of the chivalrous house of Vans, so celebrated in every part of Europe.

THE HON. FREDERICK DRUMMOND

THIS gentleman, a Civil Servant of the Hon. East India Company, died at Penaah, of fever, on the 15th May, aged 26. He was the youngest son of the present Viscount Strathallan, by Amelia Sophia, his wife, daughter of John, fourth Duke of Atholl. This paternally and maternally, the deceased sprang from the most illustrious houses of Scotland and England—the Drummonds, the Murrays, the Hamiltons, the Stanleys, the Brandons, the Tudors, and the Plantagenets. His great grandfather, William Drummond, fourth Viscount Strathallan, was a devoted adherent of the Chevalier in the memorable '45, and fell, gallantly fighting, at the decisive battle of Culloden.

JOHN FITZGERALD PENNIE

THIS distinguished poet, the author of the "Royal Minstrel," was born at East Linton, Dunbartonshire, about the year 1792. His family had long resided in that county, and, though ancient and respectable, had been of a very humble rank. Young Pennie, when only fifteen, composed a tragedy. Led by the private admiration of his friends as to his profession, he went to London and sought fame and employment there, but, for want of patronage, was unsuccessful. His subsequent career was one of much vicissitude; now a clerk in a solicitor's office; then a tutor; and afterwards, for some time, a player. The publication of the "Royal Minstrel," at last, established him in better circumstances. Of this work, that celebrated professor, the Rev. H. Milman, says, "There is in the poem of the 'Royal Minstrel' great power, and still greater promise. An author capable of writing such a work should hereafter be a writer of great eminence. The versification pleases me much." Pennie's second poem was "Reginald," brought out in 1820. It had much merited success. His other productions were exceedingly numerous, and his admirers took much interest in his welfare, that they subscribed together, and presented him with a cottage near Wareham, where the poet and his wife subsequently lived and died. The last years of Pennie's life were embittered by the conduct of his son, for whom he incurred many liabilities. Pennie died on the 13th ultimo, two days after the decease of his wife. He has left several valuable unpublished manuscripts behind him.

THE JOB AND POSTMASTERS', &c., PROVIDENT FUND.—The sixth annual meeting of this society took place at Messrs. Tattersall's, last Monday, evening, Mr. W. D. Dickinson in the chair. It appeared from the report read that the receipts and payments of the society from July 1, 1847, to June 30, 1848, it appeared that on July 1, 1848, the society's investments in Consols amounted to £7691 8s. 6d., and that there was a cash balance of £284 14s. 8d. in the hands of the treasurer.

ASYLUMS, MODEL LODGING-HOUSE.—The Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes have taken an extensive range of premises at the back of the London and St. Katherine's Dock Hotel, East Smithfield, which they intend to open as one of their model lodging-houses, on Saturday (this day). The building is sufficiently capacious to afford accommodation for 100 persons.

The report from the Select Committee appointed to prepare the militia estimates for the year ending the 31st March, 1849, has been printed, states that the entirety of the charge of the disembodied militia for Great Britain and Ireland from the 1st April, 1848, to the 31st March, 1849, is £122,800. The estimate for the year 1847-8 was £141,910, a decrease on the current year of £21,110.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There is no news of particular interest this week from France. The Bishop of Digne, the newly-appointed Archbishop of Paris, had arrived in the capital for the purpose of paying a short visit to General Cavaignac. He proposes to return to St. Esprit, his paternal residence, where he will remain until the last possible moment necessary to be said at Rome, when his election will be confirmed.

Opinion respecting the fate of the prisoners arrested for taking part in the insurrection was divided. While it was certain that several of them would be sent to Senegal, and a much larger number to Algeria, it was also understood that some capital executions would take place on Saturday, charged with murder in cold blood. The conviction that Government would act with severity was inducing many to abscond, who might possibly have escaped detection. Very many arrests took place daily, and every manner of denunciations of parties who figured in the conspiracy and the outbreak were made to Government. To these facts were attributed the continued suspension of *La Presse* and other journals, and the maintenance of the state of siege.

Paris remained tranquil, but the search for arms in the neighbourhood of Paris, and particularly in the villages of Belleville and Menilmontant, every day, continued with unceasing activity. On Saturday a number of muskets were found in houses which had been already searched. Several other weapons were found concealed in the gardens and walls. A loaded musket was found in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, hanging from a cypress near a tomb. On Friday the commune of Bercy was completely disarmed. Several officers of the National Guards of Charenne and Belleville have been arrested and lodged in the Fort of St. Denis.

On Monday, in the National Assembly, M. Maugnin brought forward his motion on the relations of France with the other powers of Europe, notwithstanding an appeal made to him by Bastide against the raising of such a question at the present eventful period, who declared that although he could not prevent M. Maugnin from making his speech, he could, and was in duty bound to avoid answering it. M. Maugnin's speech was a very long and very rambling one. Some charges of a personal nature, which he brought against the members of the administration, brought M Bastide and General Cavaignac into the tribune; but ultimately the Assembly passed to the order of the day, which was the exclusion on M. Thiers' report on M. Prudhon's proposition relative to the seizure of one-third of all sorts of revenues. The hon. deputy developed his motion in an elaborate speech, contending that his proposition was the natural sequence of the Revolution. He considered that property will either destroy the Republic, or the Republic will destroy property. The revolution of February was, in his opinion, the winding up of the old state of society. Of Saturday a number of muskets were seized by force. If the tax he proposed on property was a spoliation, the tax on labour was an assassination.

The Minister of the Interior, M. Senard, after the close of M. Prudhon's address, ascended the tribune, and declared that the Government had never imagined that the tribune of that House should ever have been so disgraced, or France so insulted, as by the speech they had just heard. The Government, in the excitement to revolt and to every bad passion, which had just been uttered. It was proposed by another member, that the speech of M. Prudhon should be excluded from the *Moniteur*, and that all journals reporting it should be prosecuted. This, however, was opposed by M. Dupin. M. Thiers said. "I am of opinion that an order of the day *motivé* will best respond to the indignation of the Assembly. I therefore propose the following paragraph of the report:—'Indignation.' (No, no, nobody.) If the Assembly should deem such a course necessary, I am ready to reply to the statement which has just been laid before it, but—(Cries of 'No, no: it is useless.') I desire it to be formally stated that if the Assembly considered no reply to be necessary, it was because it thought better to reply by an order of the day *motivé*."

At length, it was agreed that the members of the Assembly would be best expressed by the following resolution: "The National Assembly, considering that the proposition of the citizen Prudhon is an odious attack on the principles of public morality; that it is a flagrant violation of the right of property, which is the basis of social order; that it encourages delation, and appeals to the vilest passions; considering, further, that the author of it has calumniated the revolution of February, in wishing to render it an accomplice of the theories which he has developed in the tribune, passes to the order of the day." Upon which the House divided. The total number of representatives voting was 693, and the result of the division was—For the resolution, 691; against it, 2. Of these two, of course, one was M. Prudhon himself; the other, some friend of his, whose name has not transpired. The Assembly has ordered that the names of the members voting, and the members absent, on the division on M. Prudhon's proposition, shall be published in the *Moniteur*.

General Lamoricière has been attacked with an intermittent fever which he caught in Africa. M. Bedeau was in an alarming state.

It was said that M. Prudhon would send in his resignation as a representative.

The Government has already commenced arrangements for the early removal of 6000 insurgents ordered to be transported.

On Tuesday, in the National Assembly, the much-expected questions were put to the Government respecting the suppression of the journal *La Presse*, when M Marie, Minister of Justice, declared that the measures taken against that and other journals must be maintained until the laws respecting the journals now in progress of discussion should be passed. He was mainly intimated that if the Assembly should decide to intervene in the matter, he should be compelled to decline the further responsibility of the Government. This cut the debate short, and the Assembly passed to the order of the day. It was then put to the question of the project of a tax on mortgages. It was strongly opposed by M. Jules de Lasteyrie. The discussion had little interest.

The Bank of France has consented to lend 4,000,000 francs (£400,000) to the city of Paris, at four per cent., on certain conditions which are specified.

The Committee of Finance have issued an unfavourable report on the treaty between the Minister of Finance and the Paris Rothschilds. The committee proposed the following combination:—The company would only Lave to complete the railroad as far as Montereau, and would immediately work that portion of the line. Government would take the line from Montereau to Dijon as far as Lyons, and rent that portion of the railway to the company for the whole duration of the treaty coincided when the privileges was granted.

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has published the return of the corn trade in the different markets of France, during the first fortnight of July, from which it appears that the hectolitre of wheat sold, on an average, for 17f. 18c., at Toulouse, Gray, Lyons, and Marseilles; 16f. 7c., at Mans; 16f. 6c., at Amiens and Strasburg; 14f. 17c., at Bergues, Arras, Roye, Soissons, Paris, and Rouen; 14f. 12c., at Saumur and Nantes; 16f. 83c., at Metz, Verdun, and Charleville; and 16f. 94c., at St. Lo, Palmpol, Quimper, and Hennebon.

The Chevalier Paiva Pereira was received on Sunday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to whom he delivered letters of the Queen of Portugal, accrediting him as her Minister to the French Republic.

It is said that the Emperor of Russia has commanded a considerable number of waggons and carriages to be constructed in Paris for the Russian railroads

The *Moniteur* contains the following decree:—

"The Minister of Finance, considering that the payments in anticipation of the instalments of the new loan have assumed a very great extension, and that it is necessary to maintain the receipts proceeding from that loan in a just proportion with the wants of the service, and not to withdraw abruptly from the movement of affairs too considerable a portion of capital, decrees as follows: The power of paying in anticipation, at a discount of four per cent., the instalments of the loan granted by the 11th article of the decree of the 29th instant, is suspended. (Signed) "GOUDCHAUX.

"Paris, July 31, 1848."

The object of the decree was to check the fall in the funds which resulted from the scarcity of stock thrown on the market, but which has not succeeded, for we find that a still further depression took place on Tuesday

On Wednesday, in the National Assembly, the adjourned debate was resumed on the question of a tax on mortgages derived from landed property. M. Gouin, in the name of the Finance Committee, proceeded to oppose the bill in question, which he denounced as likely to be calculated to promote labour or to encourage the circulation of capital. M. Thiers was the next speaker, who, after a long speech, expressed his own private opinion to the effect that the tax in question, as a permanent impost, was moral, unjust, and radically opposed to all principles of finance. As an expedient he thought it would be insufficient, and would not compensate for the shock which it might give the public credit. M. Thiers observed that he should greatly prefer an income tax, which had already been levied in France before the Revolution. M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finance, defended the measure, at the same time declaiming all connexion with the "revolting doctrines developed since the Revolution." The hon. Minister, after insisting on the fact that the tax was only a temporary one, declared that the Government had determined to make its adoption a Cabinet question. The debate was then adjourned, in accordance with the sense of the Chamber. After a speech from M. Berryer, the general discussion was closed. The Finance Committee, to which the project of decree had been referred, had come to a resolution adopting it. The proposition having been put from the chair, was negatived by a very small majority, and the assembly proceeded to discuss the first article, to the effect of authorising the establishment of a tax on mortgages. The bill, of 1848 only, on the revenues derived from mortgages existing previous to the 16th April last.

The Committee on the Constitution is proceeding rapidly to the conclusion of its labours, in conjunction with the delegates from the standing committees of the National Assembly. They commenced the 6th chapter, which treats of the Judicial functions, on Wednesday. Ten committees out of fifteen have declared against the election of the President of the Republic by the Assembly. They determined that the appointment should be decided by universal suffrage. There was a considerable difference of opinion among the delegates relative to the Council of State. A new project was adopted, by a majority of 18 votes to 17, constitution, with some trifling modifications. MM. Thiers and Cremieux, the delegates from the 3rd and 10th Committees, warmly supported the Constitution of the existing Council of State, which, however, is opposed by its own members. It is believed that the Commission will have concluded with the delegates after two or three sittings.

The standing committees of the National Assembly met on Tuesday, to elect their monthly organization. This operation gave a party lately formed in the assembly an opportunity of trying its strength. Some time after the opening of the Assembly, two ballot-boxes were formed. One established its seat close to the Rue de Poitiers, the other in the Palais National. The latter shortly attracted the greatest part, detached Ballard, and held its sittings in the Palace of the Institute, having adopted the title of the conciliatory party. The other fraction continued to sit at the Palais-National, under the Presidency of M. Glais-Bizoin.

They had determined to vote together. It appears, however, that discord has again arisen amongst its members, and the advanced party has formed a body apart, styled pure or absolute democrats. This club has appointed a committee of direction. M. Audry de Puyraveau has been elected honorary president; M. Guinard, effective president; M. David d'Angers, Vice-President; and MM. Auguste Mie and Chaffour, Secretaries. The committee is composed of MM. Caussidière, Joly, Demosthène Ollivier, Bac, and Germain Sarrut. The number of this club does not exceed forty or fifty. The committee had determined that the members of the club should vote against M. Prudhon's proposition; but M. Greppo, one of them, voted for it. On Tuesday the meeting named its candidates as Presidents and Secretaries of the committees. The other fractions offered no opposition. The late Presidents and Secretaries were re-elected except in the ninth committee, where the absentists denounced were elected. With the aid of their former allies of the club Glais-Bizoin, to appoint M. Latrade President, in place of M. Dupin the elder.

SPAIN

Accounts from Madrid to the 27th ult have come to hand

The Queen was still at La Granja, and was to hold, on the 29th, the grand levee, commemorative of the 25th, on the occasion of her mother's birthday

The political chiefs of the provinces of Valladolid, Burgos, Alava, and Guipuzcoa had informed the Government by telegraph on the 26th that the most perfect tranquility prevailed in them.

PORTUGAL

Advices from Lisbon to the 29th ult. have been received. They contain no intelligence of interest. The Queen and Court were at Cintra. Her Majesty's husband, the Prince of Saxe Coburg, had met with an accident there a few days previously, having been thrown from his horse; falling on his face, he was slightly disfigured, but no injury of consequence resulted. A Spanish steamer of war had been sent to cruise on the coast as far as Bilboa, to intercept an English steamer expected with arms

ITALIAN STATES

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.—The accounts from the seat of war this week have been most conflicting. As well as we can disentangle the confused statements that have reached us, they present in brief the following state of affairs. The Austrians swept the whole country before them on the 23d ult., and were beaten on the 24th. On the 25th a pitched battle raged between them and the Piedmontese until night, when the latter retreated, carrying with them, however, 2000 prisoners they had made on the 24th. The details may be understood from what follows. On Sunday, the 23d, a part of the Piedmontese army, being suddenly attacked, was forced to fall back. On Monday, the 24th, Charles Albert, having learned from Marshal de Villa Franca, re-took the positions which had been captured the day before, re-established his entire line, and, after eight hours' combat, caused the Austrians such considerable losses as to open to him the prospects of a complete victory on the morrow

On Tuesday, the 25th, whilst the Piedmontese artillery thundered from the heights of Somma Compagna on the already shattered Austrian army, a new corps of the latter, which had come down from Verona, where Radetzky had concentrated all his forces from Legnano and Vicenza, attacked the rear of the Piedmontese army. This movement had been only rendered possible by the defection, or rather the want of courage of the new Lombard levies and the treason of the Modenese, who, on the approach of the Austrians being signalled at Sallonze and Monzambano, abandoned all their positions, and the roads conducting to their rear. The Piedmontese were therefore obliged, after a meritorious resistance, to retire on Villa Franca; after nightfall it was found necessary to continue this movement of retreat and to fall back on Goito, which they did in good order, carrying with them 2500 prisoners, living proofs of the bright success which marked the 24th. This movement of Charles Albert is explained by the necessity he was under of rejoining his reserves on the line of the Mincio. Peschiera is defended by the left wing of the army, commanded by General de Sonnaz.

ROME.—The neutral attitude which the Pope wishes to hold respecting the Austrians, against whom his subjects and the Italians formally to declare, has shorn him of much of his popularity, particularly as his Prime Minister, Mamiani, and his colleagues, are said to be in favour of war against Austria. This state of matters has led to the most unfounded rumours in the French journals, about a "Provisional Government" having been formed, and other revolutionary steps taken by the people of the "Eternal City." Letters from Rome of the 24th ult. give the most positive contradiction to these reports, and mention that there had been an idea entertained of appointing a Committee of War, which had given rise to the report of a "Provisional Government." The Ministry of Mamiani, however, retained their portfolios. The Chamber of Deputies had suspended its sittings until the formation of a new Cabinet. It was reported that the Pope had requested M. Rossi, the late French Ambassador, to compose a Ministry, but he had declined the honour from ill health.

On Wednesday, the 26th, another great battle was fought between the Austrians and the Piedmontese, which ended in the total defeat of the latter, after a heroic struggle for victory. From their retreat beyond the Mincio to Asola, and their partial disorganisation. The following particulars of the battle are interesting:—The principal attack was directed against Cittora, Somma Campagna, and Sona, where the Austrian reserve was in force, well provided with artillery, and a large body of Hussars, ready to profit by any occasion that presented itself. The attack was impetuous, and the resistance great, but the valour of the Piedmontese prevailed, and at one period, before a moment in their ranks; but the Austrians were reinforced by drafts from their battalions on Vinello, and the Piedmontese were driven back. Not undaunted by this reverse, the gallant leader of the Italian Albert re-formed at the foot of the heights, and again advanced, carrying everything before them; but on the hills they were again met by increased forces, and the battle hung for some time in the balance. The troops had now fought five in the morning till five in the evening. They were left without refreshment, and no care had been taken to provide for a reserve. At this moment Radetzky, who seemed to have thrown all his forces into the struggle, everything, advanced from Verona at the head of 20,000 men he had called in from Venice, Vicenza, Padua, and the whole of the Venetia, and falling with these fresh troops on the flank of the gallant Sardinians, whilst Appel renewed his attack in front, Charles Albert was compelled to yield victory for the first time in a pitched battle, and to retire on Villafranca. During the hottest of the fight at Custoza, the King and two young princes, and the regiment of guards who now accompany him, were surrounded, but the brigade of Savoy made a dash at the moment of active peril, and gallantly liberated Charles Albert and the Princes. Charles Albert is said to have applied to France for the aid of 60,000 troops

GERMAN STATES

FRANKFORT.—Advices to the 31st ult. have reached us. The National Assembly had received an address from a political club in Wurtemberg, thanking it for the energy it displayed with reference to the retrograde declaration of the King of Hanover. A congress of working men, now being held in Frankfort, was making considerable progress in its interesting and important labours. It had decided that every German ought to settle in any town of the Confederation upon certain easy conditions; and that every employer should be empowered to deduct one silbergroschen per week (about five farthings) from the wages of his men, in order to provide a general fund for pensioning off disabled journeymen after they have attained their fiftieth year.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin papers of the 26th ult contain important declarations made by the Minister Von Auerswald in the National Assembly. First, with regard to the affairs of Denmark, and secondly with regard to the oath of allegiance to be taken to Archduke John, as Vicar of the Empire. Herr Von Auerswald says:—

"I have made known that the negotiations for an armistice between the chiefs in command of the German and Danish armies in the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein have commenced. I find it necessary to add that the temporary failure of our endeavours in this affair, to which our unceasing efforts have been directed, has been caused by the hostile feeling which has been the support from the object desired. All that was possible to be done in reference to the affair has been done. This state of matters does not allow me to communicate immediately to you the negotiations which ensued, and the conduct of the Government. But I hope that the time is near at hand when this can be done. I hope you will be convinced that the Government of the King has not for a moment ceased to be mindful of the honour and the numerous interests of the eastern sea, and its consequence to a large portion of the Monarchy, and the maintenance of the honour of Prussia and Germany."

The Minister having made the above declaration respecting Schleswig-Holstein, then proceeded to remark on the question of the oath of allegiance to Archduke John, as Vicar of the Empire. He said:—"I do not see in the invitation of the German Minister to take the oath any difficulty as has been sought to be attached to it. It is, perhaps, an unusual demand; but I do not feel myself in a position to state my view to be any other than that I hope this domestic affair will easily be brought to a peaceful conclusion. Amongst them go so far as to assert that even if a complete victory were gained over Denmark, it would not be any advantage to trade and commerce.

According to latest accounts, a despatch had arrived in Berlin, with the intelligence that the Vicar of the Empire would not require the Prussian troops to take the oath of allegiance to him. Thus one subject of dissension, if not of serious misunderstanding, has been removed

Amongst the illustrious men who have been invited to attend the grand festival which will take place in Berlin on the 18th inst., in order to celebrate the anniversary of the laying of the foundation-stone of the cathedral, are the following:—The Emperor of Russia, Queen Victoria, the Kings of Hanover, Holland, and

of the Belgians, and the Grand Duke of Baden. The Vicar of the Empire has expressed his intention to be present.

AUSTRIA.

Accounts from Vienna, to the 27th ult., represent the Doblhoff Ministry as proceeding rapidly towards the annihilation of the *bureaucratik* of the Austrian Empire, scarcely one obnoxious employé being left in office. Amongst the removals was that of the Count Von Brandis, the Governor of Tyrol and Vorarberg, who had received notice to quit, on a retiring pension. His Imperial Majesty has submitted with tolerable good grace to the deposition of the Count, one of his especial favourites. Archduke Stephen had arrived from Hungary, and the Diet of Croatia had arrived in Vienna. The departure of Archduke John to Inspruck had been supposed until the Hungaro Croatian question was settled. The return of the Emperor was again delayed this time on account of the illness of the Empress, which was surmised to be merely the same *redisposition* which had hitherto prevented her imperial spouse from returning to his Austrian capital.

According to one of the Vienna journals, the present Ministry and made the return of the Emperor to the capital the *conditio sine qua non* of their continuance in office. In fact they appeared resolved to carry things with a high hand, and in the thoroughly democratic spirit. Meantime the committee of safety and the democratic club were as active and influential as ever, and were more than ever in request by the people.

Amongst the propositions which were to be discussed by the Austrian Diet were the following:—The non-application of the future constitution for Austrian Germany to the other portions of the Austrian Empire; the separation of Galicia and Dalmatia from Austria Proper; and the abolition of all hereditary privileges, as and feudal regulations. The Diet would thus have to decide on questions of great importance in a national and international point of view.

SWITZERLAND.

Advices from Berne of the 27th ult. state that the Diet has resolved to make a demand on the French Republic for the restoration of that portion of the territory denominated the Valley of the Dappes, which the treaty of Vienna had formally assigned to the Helvetic Republic, but which the French Government had united to the department of the Ain, in consideration of its importance in a strategic point of view. The deputy of Vaud, in supporting the resolution, said, that it was to be hoped the Republican *régime* which had been inaugurated in a neighbouring state would repudiate the faults of which two dynasties have been guilty towards a state which it was bound to treat with courtesy. In acting thus, the French Government would not only repair an act of great injustice, but it would moreover accomplish an act of good policy.

HUNGARY.

In the sitting of the Lower House, on the 20th ult., Kossuth (the popular Minister) invited the Assembly to support the proposal for sending troops to assist the Austrian Government in the prosecution of the war with Italy. This proposal at first met with opposition, but Kossuth declared the question a Cabinet one, and gave it to be understood that the only point he wished to impress upon them was, that his object was to assist Austria in obtaining an honourable peace, but not strike any blow to the liberty of the Italians. The war was against Charles Albert, not against the Italians. The most significant part of Kossuth's speech was, however, that in which he said—"The desire is expressed that we should remove our troops from Italy, but, if we do so, 50,000 Croats would also return to their country, and they would give us fine work to do." This threat seems to have had the best effect, for Kossuth's proposal was adopted, and it was decided to send 50,000 men to Italy to assist Austria.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

The negotiations for a pacific arrangement of the questions at issue between the belligerent parties had been broken off, and both have resumed their former hostile attitude.

The following is the text of a proclamation issued by the Provisional Government of the Duchies:

"Fellow-citizens,—The negotiations which it was expected would lead to peace with Denmark have been terminated. Again hostilities have commenced—arms now decide between us. Germany has proved that she desired peace. The most moderate demands have been refused by Denmark. Dishonourable conditions have been rejected by the will of Germany, by the firmness of the brave general who watches over our frontiers at the head of an army of Germany. People of Sleswig Holstein, we owe to our German country all our gratitude. Prussia and the 10th Corps d'Armée have taken up arms for our cause. The German ports have submitted for months to great losses for our rights. Let us show ourselves deserving of their good wishes. Deeds and union lead to success. Our youth hasten joyfully to arms, that we may join our German brothers. We will be ready to comply with every claim that shall hereafter be made for the energetic prosecution of the war. Fellow-citizens, we doubt not the success of our just cause. We will not attack the rights of others. But what belongs to us, what has been decided to us from our ancestors, that we will defend and maintain. The Duchies are a part of our German country. For our country we have had recourse to arms—for her the blood of our German brothers has flowed. With them we will unite for victory or death. (Signed) BESELER, F. REVENTLOW, J. BREMER, TH. OLSHAUSEN.—Rendsburg, July 25."

The temporary armistice continued in force till the 27th, when it expired.

It is affirmed that it has been decided to recall General Wrangel for disobedience of orders, and to appoint Prince Radziwill in his place.

PRINCIPALITIES OF THE DANUBE.

At Bucharest affairs have again become serious. The Provisional Government have a second time got the power into their own hands. Colonels Odobesco and Solomon have, with their men, joined the people. Notwithstanding the announcement of the Russian Consul, nothing positive has yet been ascertained respecting the advance of the Russian troops. In fact, it almost seems as if the whole were a false report. In Galatz a Turkish steamer is said to have landed 2000 Turkish troops, who immediately proceeded to Moldavia.

RUSSIA.

Count Von Nesselrode, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular to all the Russian diplomatic agents at the Courts of Germany, relative to the situation of Prussia and matters in general, but respecting the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein and the Polish question.

Count Nesselrode declares, although the Muscovite Government might justly make the war with Denmark a casus belli, and transport its troops into the territory of those Poles who wish to raise an insurrection in the country the Russian Cabinet, from a spirit of peace and love for war, it nevertheless persists in its resolution of maintaining peace, and of continuing to contribute by its favourable relations with all the powers, and especially with Germany, that consolidation of the Russian troops destined on the frontiers have no aggressive intention whatsoever, but only to be in a state of readiness in case of need.

The accounts respecting the cholera mention that on the 19th ult. 304 persons sickened, 203 recovered, and 98 died. On the 20th there were 3339 cases under treatment. Several persons of rank and holding high official appointments have fallen victims to this fatal malady.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 19th July have been received this week. The intelligence of the renewed insurrection in Paris had reached New York, and caused the greatest excitement there.

The session of Congress of the United States presented no prospect of adjournment. The great difficulty which arrested all progress was the proper disposition to be made of the newly-acquired territories of New Mexico and California, as also of the territory of Oregon. The question of slavery was the stumbling-block. The slave-holding states insist that territory acquired by the common treasure and effort must be for the common use and enjoyment, and that to exclude from any portion of that territory the citizens of the slave-holding states grown products the employment of slaves, is virtually to exclude therefrom the citizens of the slave-holding states. On the other hand, it is contended that it would be a great crime in a free republic to establish slavery where the laws forbid its existence; and, therefore, that inasmuch as the new territories acquired from Mexico are free from slavery, it can never be borne that the republic, in becoming masters of these territories, should introduce slavery.

A compromise had been attempted in the senate, with what success remains to be seen. Two propositions are before that body: the one to adopt the line of the Missouri compromise, which would guarantee all the territory north of 36.30 to free-soil, and surrender all south of it to slavery. Another proposition is to make all north of the Missouri compromise free, and to leave all south of it open to the decision of the future inhabitants whether slavery shall or shall not exist there. Until this knotty and difficult question is disposed of, none of the bills for the government of the new territory will be passed; and, as it is now late in the session, and Congress have been together seven months and a half, it seems quite probable the whole matter will go over to another Congress, leaving the territories to be governed meanwhile under the general power of the executive and such laws as actually exist therein.

After the executive session at Washington, on the 18th, and before the adjournment, Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, from the Select Committee, reported a bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon, New Mexico, and California, which was read twice. The bill leaves out the slavery question altogether. Mr. Clayton said that the Committee adopted the Bill with great unanimity, only two members dissenting.

MEXICO.

From Mexico the latest intelligence is to the 27th of June, according to which Paredes had thrown himself with a strong force into the town of Guanajuato. That movement seemed to be regarded on all hands as a serious one.

The common wealth was fast recovering from the panic in the city of Mexico on the night of the 25th, had been deserted in consequence of the arrest of five of the leaders of it, and of a discovery made by the police of 250 muskets and 12 cartridges concealed in a house. The peace party were in the full tide of the occupation of the city by American troops. These muskets, as well as some subsequent ones, and clothing, were all of American manufacture.

The Mexican Government had appropriated 300,000 dollars for the immediate relief of Yucatan.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts to the 31st of May have reached us from the Cape. The colony was at that time quite quiet, and, with the exception of a little manifestation of discontent on the part of some emigrant Boers, which had been in a considerable degree allayed by a manifesto issued by Sir Harry Smith, the Governor, all was going on smoothly and satisfactorily.

INDIA

Advices have been received this week, in anticipation of the Overland Mail of June 19. The dates are from Calcutta to the 8th, Madras to the 9th, and Bombay to the 11th of June.

We owe to the means the satisfactory intelligence that decided success had been achieved on two separate occasions, by the Sikh troops and irregulars under the British district officers, over large bodies of the Moolan rebels. The corps under the British officers now hold possession of the forts of the Dera and the line of the Indus. The enemy's force in the field at present consists of about 8000 men and eight guns; while our corps comprise three mixed Sikh regiments, 1600 irregular horse, eight guns, and 20 swivel pieces. A small body of Belochees, under one of their chiefs, had joined the English standard and done excellent service.

From Lahore we learn, that since the removal of the Ranee, our authorities in that capital continued to employ the most active efforts for securing its safe occupation, and in tracing out the late conspiracy and frustrating further hostile intentions. The accomplices in the recent plot, who had been tried on the condition that he should point out the parties engaged, had performed his promises. Some 22 or 24 of our sepoys were thereby implicated, of whom two had been executed, and 11 had escaped at the capture of the troops on their mutiny. The design of the conspirators was to have admitted 5000 men into Lahore, who were to have fallen upon and massacred the Europeans. Parties had been concentrated in the neighbouring villages for that purpose. Extraordinary exertions meanwhile continued to be made in the repairs and additions required for the fortifications at Lahore, and the works are said to have proceeded in a most satisfactory manner. Additional reinforcements had been ordered up. Another large magazine of native powder, which was in our possession, had been accidentally attacked, had been drenched. Secret stores of bullet-cartridge to a great amount are said to have been discovered in the [illegible] the city.

The Dewan Moira was understood to have [illegible] at 10,000 men around him in Mooltan, and all accounts describe him as one actually employed in organising his troops and strengthening the fortifications.

Upper Scinde continued tranquil.

Smart shocks of earthquake are mentioned as having occurred on the 26th of May in Western India, felt chiefly from Mount Aboo to Deesa. The shocks appear to have been more or less felt across the whole of the peninsula. The north-west monsoon had set in favourably on the coast, but seemed likely to be late in the Deccan.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

(From the Quarterly Return.)

The quarterly returns are drawn from 117 districts, sub-divided into 582 sub-districts; 36 districts are in the metropolis, and the remaining 81 comprise, with some agricultural districts, the principal towns and cities of England. The population was 6,519,963 in 1841.

It is gratifying to observe a very remarkable improvement in the state of the public health. The number of deaths registered in the three months ending June 30, was 45,552; which is less by 11,158 than were registered in the winter quarter of the present year, and less by 5033 than were registered in the corresponding quarter ending the last day of June, 1847. The mortality in the country, after having been excessively high during the latter half of the year 1846, the whole of 1847, and the first quarter of 1848, is now little above the average of the nine years 1838—47. The mortality, however, is still much higher than it was in the spring quarter (April, May, and June) of 1844, when the number of deaths was only 38,577; which, taking the increase of population into account, implies a lower rate of mortality than has been experienced in the spring season of any other year.

In London the deaths in the quarter were 12,945. The deaths in the preceding quarter were 16,455; in the quarter ending December, 1847, when influenza prevailed, 19,505. Influenza has almost entirely disappeared; it was the cause of death in only 50 cases during the 13 weeks ending in June. Small-pox was fatal to 381 persons in London; measles, to 206; scarlatina, to 816; hooping-cough, to 449; puerpura and scurvy, to 12; typhus, to 882; erysipelas, to 79. Small-pox, scarlatina, and typhus were prevailing epidemics in London; scarlatina in one week destroyed 107 lives. Typhus was at a maximum [illegible] 279) in the last quarter of the year 1847; it is now declining; but it is invariably longer in the epidemic form than other diseases of the class. The diseases of the tubercular class, namely, scrofula, tabes, consumption, and hydrocephalus, fluctuate very little: to them, 2640 deaths were ascribed in the June quarter of 1841, and 2463 in the June quarter of 1848; which were the highest and lowest numbers returned in the eight years 1841–8. Diseases of the lungs declined rapidly: they were the cause of 176 deaths in the first week, of 76 deaths in the last week of the quarter.

The improvement in the health of Liverpool is remarkable; while there were 1800 deaths in the June quarter, 1847, there were only 1907 deaths in the June quarter of 1848. In Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds there has also been some improvement. Small-pox and scarlatina have been the prevailing epidemics throughout the country.

The deaths in London from diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera were 11, 23, 13, and 14, in the first four weeks; 27, 31, 37, and 51, in the last four weeks of the quarter. The mortality from these diseases is somewhat higher than it was in the corresponding weeks of 1847. The deaths ascribed to cholera in the June quarters of the eight years, 1841–8, were, 1, 7, 8, 9, 3, 9, 4, 17: in the last year, therefore, though the deaths are not numerous, there is a slight excess.

These three diseases are always most common in the three months of July, August, and September, when the temperature is highest. The popular error that fruit has been to fruit was the cause of last year. That is not [illegible] established by the fatality of these diseases to infants at the breast, to the aged, to persons in prison and public institutions who procure no fruit, and by many other ascertained facts.

* * * * *

Fruit, potatoes, and green vegetables are essential parts of the food [illegible] and it is only when taken to excess that, like other articles of diet, they disorder the stomach.

There is as yet in England no trace of the epidemic of cholera which is raging in Russia from Moscow to St. Petersburgh and Cronstadt. The disease first raged in the summer of 1831, seventeen years ago, at St. Petersburgh, reached Sunderland in October, London in February, 1832, Paris in March of the same year. Whether it will pursue the same course now, remains to be seen. That disease is not less or more fatal, must depend on a variety of circumstances. If the visitation cannot be arrested it is greatly to be wished that it should be deferred, for though enlightened communities have been recommended by the medical profession to postponing sanitary arrangements, and only commencing them when the plague is actually destroying them which is very like admitting the enemy within the city walls and then putting the fortifications in order, it is well known that the great capitals of the Continent were never in a worse condition to withstand an epidemic than they are at the present time.

The [illegible] remains to be done in English towns is evident from what is observed in London. It is one of the best established truths in medical science confirmed by the experience of the army, the navy, the prisons, the town and country districts of England—that pure water and pure air are necessaries of life; and in the supply of these, London, the [illegible] in a much better position than other places, is still deficient.

* * * * *

A part of the mortality which men experience in early life is perhaps inevitable; but this natural mortality cannot exceed a mortality in some of the districts of England comparatively healthy, where parts of the population are exposed to privation and injuries of various kinds. Now, in parts of Surrey and Hampshire not three or four [illegible] children under five years of age die annually; in Lewisham, the healthiest district of London, the mortality is four and five in 10 annually; in nearly every district of London the mortality at those ages is double the mortality in the country. In many districts the mortality is triple the mortality which some persons may consider natural to mankind. Of 1000 men between the ages of forty-five and fifty-five living in a healthy district of England, about 15 die annually; in some districts of London the annual deaths among the same number of men at the same ages varies from 30 to 35.

* * * * *

DISEASED FOREIGN CATTLE.—In consequence of disease having shown itself in the [illegible] cription of live stock in this country, especially in two of the [illegible] counties, and it being apprehended that the disease or distemper alluded to was caused by the importation of sheep or an infected state from the Continent of Europe, express orders were a few days since issued by the Commissioners of Customs for the precautionary regulations which had been adopted on two several previous occasions of similar circumstances and results being apprehended, to be again enforced with respect to cattle of various descriptions brought to this country from the Continent.

ETONIAN SATURDAY AT ETON.—On Saturday last the commemoration of "Election Saturday" took place. The Rev. Dr. Thackeray, the Provost of King's College, Cambridge, being unable to attend in his official capacity in consequence of indisposition, the Master speech, in Latin (which referred to the prosperity of the college, and the events of the past year), was delivered "with due emphasis and discretion" (and much applauded), by Wayte, B.A., the captain of the school. The Rev. Mr. Hodgson afterwards gave a splendid banquet at the Provost's Lodge to upwards of 40 distinguished guests. Shortly after five o'clock the whole of the party proceeded to the Upper school, where several of the election speeches were delivered by the pupils. The election regatta took place in the evening, the boys rushing to the Brocas, on the banks of the Thames, immediately after "absence" had been called by the Head-Master at six o'clock. The river, at this time, was crowded with boats and its banks, and every available point to view the aquatic procession of the Etonians. Old Eton, being also lined with thousands of spectators. The Etonians started from the Brocas for Surly Hall, preceded by the band of the Royal Horse Guards, in two large shallops, amidst the cheers of the public. Upon the boats arriving at Surly Hall, the crews and their respective friends, who were invited by the "Captain of the boats," partook of an elegant cold collation in the grounds on the bank of the river. There was a plentiful supply of wines, including champagne and claret, to which ample justice was done by the whole party. After drinking the health of her Majesty, the Royal Family, and other loyal toasts, the crews embarked on their return to Windsor, arriving at the bridge shortly before nine o'clock. There was then a display of fireworks from the eyot above the bridge, which lasted for near an hour.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been dull, the sky has been mostly covered by clouds, and rain has fallen frequently. Thursday the sky was nearly cloudless before 6 A.M., and after 8 P.M., and it was overcast between these times, some showers of rain fell during the evening. The direction of the wind was [illegible] the former part of the day, and it was S.W. at the latter [illegible] average temperature of the air for the day was 63°. Friday the sky was chiefly covered by cloud till the evening, and it was overcast [illegible] terwards; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature was 64°. Saturday the sky was alternately clear and cloudy during the day; the direction of the wind was variable between the N.W. and the S.S.W. [illegible] the average temperature was 65°. Sunday, the sky was overcast, [illegible] during the morning, the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature was 61½°. Monday, some heavy rain fell in the morning, and the sky was for the most part cloudy; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature was 59°. Tuesday, August 1, rain was falling frequently in heavy showers; several heavy claps of thunder were heard during the afternoon; the [illegible] was for the most part overcast, but at times large portions were clear; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature was 60½°. Wednesday, the sky was for the most part cloudy, and rain was falling occasionally in the morning; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 61½°; during the night of this day was 53° nearly.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:

	Highest.	Lowest.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW ROUTE FOR THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS THROUGH TORRES STRAITS.

A SHORT time since there was published, by order of Parliament, the Report of the Hydrographer of the Admiralty, on the proposed route through Torres Straits, for steamers conveying the American mails. This document states:—

"It is now acknowledged by every one that a direct intercourse by steam between England and that group of colonies, of which Sydney is the centre, would in a short time double the capital, her population, and her produce, and the only questions are, which will be the best line to carry it, and how it can be most economically maintained? Three-fourths of the whole distance are already performed by the Hong-Kong mail to Singapore; and if the Sydney mails were to branch off from that port, and take the eastern line by Batavia and Torres Straits, they would traverse smooth water seas, where a passage is certain at all seasons, they would at once save the steamer which the Dutch now run from Java to meet our packets; and they would likewise produce direct communication between Australia and China, as well as the three presidences of India, which would be as beneficial to all those places as lucrative to the carriers. From Sydney the mails would be forwarded to the neighbouring settlements without delay, as there is a regular overland post to Melbourne, and another thence to Adelaide. Steamers now ply regularly between Sydney and Port Phillip and Launceston, and easy contracts might be made for the furtherance of the mails to Swan River and New Zealand."

The Report then urges the Lords of the Admiralty to recommend this improved, rapid communication of the above thriving and important settlements with the mother country; and this to be effected by a sufficient number of steam-vessels, of competent power, and by the Singapore and Batavian route.

The survey of Torres Straits has been a labour of very considerable interest; and we have, accordingly, availed ourselves of a few of its incidents for illustration in our pages, from sketches made by the draftsman to the Expedition. It will be sufficient to premise that Torres Straits are situated between the most north-eastern part of Australia and the south-east coast of Papua, or New Guinea. The latter country had hitherto only been seen from a distance, and not been visited by navigators, on account of the numerous dangers with which it is beset.

Her Majesty's surveying schooner *Bramble*, as tender to her Majesty's ship *Fly*, left England in May, 1843, under the command of Captain F. P. Blackwood, R.N., and a narrative of the *Fly*'s voyage has been published by Mr. Jukes. The *Fly* returned to England, and was paid off in June, 1846; the *Bramble* remaining, after the survey, until her Majesty's ship *Rattlesnake* under the command of Captain Stanley, R.N., arrived at Sydney, when the former was paid off, commissioned, and attached to the latter (her former commander, Lieutenant Yule, still remaining); and they are at the present moment employed, prosecuting their important and arduous duties.

As our Engravings illustrate certain adventures with the wild people of New Guinea, we shall pass at once to the party of natives which first boarded the *Bramble*, which proved to be from 10,000 to 11,000 feet in elevation. The coast—which, off to the eastward, had been found very flat and swampy was here moderately high, and backed by mountains of still greater elevation; and there were many villages, embowered in cocoa-nut trees, scattered along the shore. This discovery is thus described by one of the officers:—"At daybreak, as the sun was rising, I heard a very much struck with the grandeur of some very distant mountains, in a south-eastern direction—one in particular, the outline of a flat-topped mountain was only visible above the intervening clouds. Immense ranges of mountains were also distinctly visible on this side of it, extending in a N.W. and S.E. direction. It is seldom the sun has discovered to my sight so splendid a scene as here presented itself, but in a few minutes, when the sun's disc appeared, the spectacle vanished, leaving only inferior cloud-topped mountains visible, together with the rich undulating foreground."

Shortly afterwards was seen the strange sail we have figured. This, on [illegible] within gun-shot, proved to be a gigantic double canoe, from [illegible] in length, kept apart and together by a platform, from 16 to 20 feet broad, which extended nearly the whole length of the canoes, the after end being open with the sides of the hons; and six or eight feet of this being left clear for the three steersmen, who guided the vessels with three long paddles over the stern. With the exception of this part of the platform, the whole was covered by a strong, well-built house, made of cane; the roof being flat, and about five or six feet above the platform. This roof also answered the purpose of an upper deck. The extraordinary craft was propelled by large mat sails, which hoisted between two bamboo masts, supported by diagonal poles fore and aft, on either side; the mast heads being from 30 to 35 feet asunder. Besides these two large sails, the canoe had other smaller square-sails, suspended from the principal masts; and these were likewise a spanker sail, and forward. The spars and rigging were ornamented with flags and streamers. There were about 40 natives upon the roof, several of whom were stringing their bows, but this was the only indication of hostility. Wherever the canoe came, and whither bound, was not ascertained.

On the evening of the 16th, the *Bramble* anchored under a bluff headland, to which was given the name of Cape Possession; from whence Mr. Yule commenced his triangulation; and this brings us to the adventure depicted in the third Illustration.

At 10 A.M. a party proceeded towards the shore (to obtain astronomical observations), consisting of Lieutenant Yule, Mr. Wright, five seamen, and one marine (of the first gig), Mr. Campbell, five seamen, five seamen, and one marine, in the second gig, both boats being well armed, and perfectly equipped to meet the natives. On approaching the shore, they found their landing opposed by a party of natives, the first gig was then anchored, and the second gig veered in from her through the surf; and with great difficulty Lieutenant Yule, Mr. Campbell, three seamen, and one marine, landed, keeping the instruments dry by the assistance rendered by the sailors; and here Lieutenant Yule next proceeded to point the union jack, and take possession of the country (in the name of her Majesty Queen Victoria), which was acknowledged with three hearty cheers. The party then proceeded to re-embark; but, in the attempt, the second gig was swamped, and everything in her, including the arms, lost, except the ammunition and chronometer; the boat itself being with difficulty saved by being towed out to the offing by the other gig, which had succeeded in getting to the rear of the *Castlereagh*, the *Bramble*'s tender. Meanwhile, her commander, Lieutenant Aplin, seeing all was not right, anchored about a mile and a half off, and sent her gig and cutter, under the command of Mr. Andrews, to assist.

The party on shore having now collected as much of the boat's gear as was washed in, concealed themselves among the bush, in case their forlorn condition should be discovered by the natives; and here Lieutenant Yule remained remaining until the surf should decrease, thinking that it would be fatal to any boat venturing through it. The *Castlereagh*'s boats having at length come within the *Bramble*'s, the second gig was soon hauled out, when all four boats pulled up abreast of the party on shore (outside the surf, which continued to increase); the *Castlereagh* at the same time weighed, with only four hands on board, and soon anchored again abreast of the party. By this time the natives discovered Mr. Yule's party, and came pouring round the cliff as Cape Possession, in strong numbers; when Mr. Andrews immediately prepared to push his boat through the surf. Lieut. Yule waved him back, knowing that his gallant attempt to relieve them would fail; he, however, pushed through the surf, his boat was upset, and the arms, ammunition, &c., all lost: thus five more were added to the slave party, making in all fifteen, a helpless, and without arms.

Lieutenant Yule now advanced, waving a branch of green leaves, with conciliatory gestures, towards the savages, who were increasing their numbers, and were armed with spears, clubs, and stone axes. All retreat was cut off, and Mr. Andrews and several times attempted to launch his boat, but was unfortunately dashed to pieces on the rocks. Lieutenant Yule's own words will best describe the [illegible] commander of their adventure:

"One man pointed a spear at me, but the others stared at me with more wonder than ferocity. I then offered them some bits of tobacco, which they would

CAPE POSSESSION AND MOUNT VICTORIA, NEW GUINEA.

not approach near enough to take. This shyness, unfortunately, did not continue long; for when the main body came up, amounting to eighty or ninety men, armed they grew troublesome, and laid their hands on everything they could get hold of that was lying on the beach. To these robberies I endeavoured to put a stop, and made them some presents instead; but the savages must have known our helpless condition, and became every moment more daring and rapacious; and, to add to our tribulation, we observed two large canoes, each containing thirty or forty men, come round Possession Point, and heave to between the *Castlereagh* and the boats, as if with the intention of cutting off the latter. The *Castlereagh* could not, unfortunately, take advantage of her guns by firing grape or canister, as we were completely intermixed with the natives. At this critical stage of our anxiety, the second gig, at all hazards, was veered through the surf; and, to our great joy, four or five men were drawn off in safety.

"A second attempt was made, and succeeded. Then came the awful moment for us who awaited the last trip, since only a few moments before I balked a native when taking a deliberate aim at one of our last men who embarked. The natives now seeing our numbers decrease, laid hands on us in the most violent manner. My quintant was first wrested from my coxswain, who in a tone of grief made known the circumstance. I immediately turned round and exclaimed, 'Oh, don't part with that!' but it was too late; and when I endeavoured to recover it, I found a club wielded over my head. In making my escape from this wretch, I was secured by four others, who first took my Government micrometer, which was slung round my neck. I then endeavoured to struggle out of their clutches, and escape with the pocket chronometer and note-book; but these, as well as every article of clothing I had about my body, were stripped off; when the second gig was opportunely again backed in, and in this forlorn state Mr. Pollard, the two marines, and I, warded off, and were dragged into the boat."

The most extraordinary part of this adventure is that they were allowed to escape; for Lieut. Yule says: "From the account I heard of the ferocity of the natives when the *Fly* had been surveying last year on this coast, I confess I fully expected death would be my fate in a few minutes, and thought of the similar position poor Captain Skeying was in when murdered at Cape Roso." It was Lieut. Yule's opinion that if the party had not lost their firearms, they might have made good their retreat without loss of any kind. Still, the hostility of the natives may have been caused by their fear and horror at seeing white people, as it is very probable that the *Fly* and *Bramble* are the only vessels that have visited these parts of the coast.

GIGANTIC CANOE OF NEW GUINEA.

It is difficult to say to what race of people those of Guinea may pertain. Lieut. Yule's account of them very much resembles the character of the islanders of Torres Straits. Mr. Swearman describes them to be of a very mixed race, some light as Malays in colour, with high foreheads and thin lips; whilst others are perfectly black, with features more like the negroes than even the Australians, though far superior in stature and build to the latter; the former were often far from ill-looking, and in general appeared to hold a superior rank to the blacks, as was particularly noticed at Cape Possession, where all the chiefs were of this caste.

They wear only waist-cloths, but a profusion of ornaments, principally shells, probably procured from the islands to the southward, in exchange for emu feathers, so highly prized there, and so common among the New Guinea men. Their arms consist of bows and arrows, spears, clubs, stone axes, and daggers.

Mr. Sweatman then adds:—"Treacherous they are not, for they always came out and met us boldly, sometimes even unarmed; and when provided with weapons they willingly sold them. Ferocious they are not either, or they would not have spared our lives at Cape Possession. As to their civilisation, their huts, canoes, and cultivated grounds prove how advanced they are already, and should Europeans ever effect a permanent communication with them, I have no doubt they would become as far so as any of the Eastern Islanders. Of their domestic matters we could learn little. They do not use tobacco, but many chew betel, carrying their lime in an elegant little gourd, a circumstance which seems to show their connexion with Malays."

AFFRAY WITH THE NATIVES ON THE COAST OF NEW GUINEA.

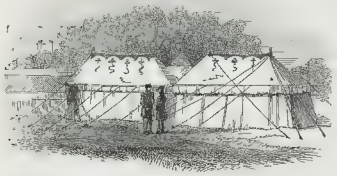
ENCAMPMENT OF TROOPS AT EVERTON, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

EVERTON MILITARY CAMP, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

August 2, 1848

Being at Liverpool—proceeding by your special instructions to depict and report the current events of Ireland—your Artist and I have occupied a day and a night of our time in this town and the suburb of Everton, where has been established a Military Camp. Did nothing more pressing address itself by rumour from Ireland, we might fill much space, and probably excite some interest with the rumours which come with the visitors to Liverpool. But from the inhabitants—



the authorities on one hand, the uneasy sympathizers with rebellion on the other—or from the neutral population, little is to be ascertained that is worth relating. The Camp, consisting, at present, of the 46th Regiment of Infantry, and to be augmented this week by a battery of artillery and the 81st Infantry, has its interest, as a scene to look upon; yet, compared with the events occurring or reported from Ireland, it is without incident. So that it will be easily understood that, beyond the making of a few sketches by the Artist, and some inquiries by me, there was no necessity to linger here. We leave for Ireland to-night (Wednesday).

There are more reasons than one why an encampment is formed at Liverpool. Troops are drawn hither, because it is the nearest port of embarkation to Ireland, at which vessels of transport may be instantly found, if an emergency arises.

Liverpool holds within it a dense population, many of them Irish. Where there are most Irish the population is most dense; where it is most dense it is within the easiest reach of the mightiest mischief—the firing of the warehouses and docks. It is said, and the magistrates here believe the saying, as do the principal commercial men of all shades of politics, that there is now no doubt that a conspiracy existed last week—the head conspirators giving directions from Ireland—to burn the warehouses and docks of Liverpool, and by so doing appal the empire of Britain. This is a second, and a conclusive reason, for accumulating a military force here.

THE KNAPSACK.

A secondary cause of the encampment at Everton is, that there is not sufficient barrack room for even an ordinary regiment here. And it is said that no sufficient barracking has been provided at Liverpool for a military force of magnitude, as at other large towns, because trade has usually employed the people so well, that they have not felt an inclination to indulge in destructiveness, as at some other large towns. But, again, it is said, the fluctuations of trade would not be sufficient to account for the uneasy politics of Liverpool, were this not a port at which the unemployed inhabitants of Ireland accumulate.

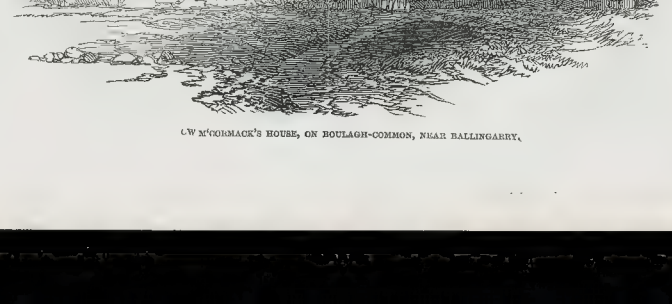
Dealing with these suppositions according to their worth or worthlessness, as they may appear to deserve, it is a fact to be recorded in the history of Liverpool, that on the high sandstone rocks, in a field of ten acres, where green pasture covers the rocks, on the north side of Liverpool, commanding the town, a military encampment is formed: the graphic hand of your Artist has depicted it. The view, taken from the south (the observer's back to Liverpool), is perfect, if we suppose the time to be when a few bands of recruits are at drill. When all the forces are on parade, the columns or lines are of grander proportions. When all the men are seen in groups cleaning their accoutrements, their firelocks piled, belts spread to dry, some brushing shoes, some sewing on buttons, some darning their stockings, some squatted around a speaker, some reading, others holding argument, all telling all what the news is from Ireland, the scene from the front is singularly picturesque.

In the rear, by the side of a stone wall, the camp kettles are arranged, five or six to a company, each company averaging a hundred men; and their cooks in their shirt-sleeves, the men in their great-coats, who have been on guard all night, coming in the morning, to light their short

pipes, make the scene an unusual one for Everton, an interesting one for any place.

On Wednesday afternoon the parade and field exercise attracted many visitors; while the precision with which the well-disciplined

force went through its movements elicited the admiring approval of every person who understood the evolutions.



C. W. M'CORMACK'S HOUSE, ON BOULAGH-COMMON, NEAR BALLINGARRY.

IRELAND.

THE ATTEMPTED REBELLION.

The accounts which reached town on this subject in the early part of the week were of the vaguest and most unsatisfactory kind. One thing, however, appeared to be perfectly certain, viz. that the disloyal or rebellious sentiment which the Young Ireland journals—the "Felon Press," as they very appropriately designated themselves would have led the public to believe was generally diffused throughout the masses of the population of Ireland, has been shown to have been confined to a comparatively small section of the community, and, even amongst these, it had taken such slight hold, that the very first exhortation of the Roman Catholic clergy to the violently-disposed to withdraw from the further prosecution of their crude and absurd insurrectionary schemes, and resume their daily occupations of peace and order, was attended with success; and that silly dupe of his own vanity—poor self-deluded Smith O'Brien found himself deserted by his "forces" on the very first ground he had chosen for making a stand against the authorities. The wise and humane exertions of the Catholic priesthood in dissuading their flocks from embarking in his mad enterprise with the would-be patriot O'Brien were, no doubt, seconded considerably by the people's observance of the puerile conduct of the poor gentleman himself, who seems to have thought it sufficient to play at civil war, in order to accomplish whatever revolutionary projects he had had in contemplation.

The *Freeman's Journal* of Monday gives the following from their correspondent at Kilkenny:

Early on Saturday morning, Sub-Inspector Trant, of the Callan station, county Kilkenny, with between 40 and 50 men under his command, proceeded to the neighbourhood of Ballingarry, on the borders of the county of Tipperary, and twelve miles from the city of Kilkenny, to assist in arresting Mr Smith O'Brien, who was reported to be in the mountains of that locality, surrounded by a large body of armed peasantry.

Some time afterwards, a mounted police-constable, named Carroll, was sent from Kilkenny, with a despatch for Sub-Inspector Trant; but on arriving at a part of the county between Ballingarry and a place called Commons, he heard several shots fired, and was soon afterwards taken prisoner by some armed country people, several of whom were for shooting him, saying, "If this man gets back he will hang us all." The others, however, declared they would not take Carroll's life. The constable was in coloured clothes. He was taken into the presence of Mr. Smith O'Brien, who wore a cap with a peak and silver band, and carried a stick in his hand. Mr. O'Brien, addressing Carroll, formally said, "You are one of the mounted police?" The constable at once said he was, being aware that he was known to persons in the neighbourhood. Mr O'Brien then turned round and asked the people whether he should give himself up, but

they advised him not to take such a step, upon which he walked about for some time, and then, mounting the constable's horse, rode away. Carroll was detained in the custody of four men.

During this time Sub-Inspector [illegible] and his men were shut up in a house to which they had retreated, surrounded by the country people, upon whom they fired from the windows.

After a lapse of two or three hours, Carroll was left in the charge of one man, who allowed him to escape.

On his road back Carroll encountered Mr. Smith O'Brien, who had changed his dress, and now wore a hat. Mr. O'Brien, who was on horseback, stopped the constable, but the latter remonstrated with him, and told him it was foolish to think of holding out against the force that would be brought against him, especially as the priests were exhorting the people not to join in resisting the authorities. Mr. O'Brien appeared to think deeply on what Carroll said, and observed that twenty years he had been [illegible] he was convinced that if the people did not stand by him [illegible] he should afterwards gave Carroll his stick, and rode off.

On the constable's return to Kilkenny, orders were given to the military to march to Mr. Trant's assistance, and at half-past [illegible] o'clock a formidable military force set out towards Ballingarry. These were followed by a large body of police, and then came 300 infantry, headed by the [illegible] Green, Esq. The rear was brought up by another body of police, making in all about 150 constables, and between 300 and 400 soldiers. A guard of the 83rd Regiment kept watch on the Thicket, and a large number of noblemen were in arms in the Assembly Rooms, it being generally expected that Smith O'Brien would be brought in a prisoner during the night.

Shortly after the departure of the military and police, the news of the [illegible] treat of Mr. Trant and his party was conveyed to Kilkenny, and the cavalry police were despatched to recall the soldiers who were on their way out, and they returned at an early hour this morning.

Mr. Trant and his party got safe off; but several of the people were killed and wounded. Mr. Dillon, one of the leaders from Dublin, is thought to be amongst the latter.

There were about 300 armed men around Smith O'Brien at the time Carroll was taken. Several Catholic clergymen were seen in vain exhorting the people to retire, whilst shots were whizzing around them.

The last accounts from Ballingarry state that the military were concentrating on that point from all the surrounding districts.

A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, writing from the scene of action on Sunday, gives the following graphic sketch, which, though containing some details that don't exactly belong to "the affair" on Ballingarry Common, presents, nevertheless, such characteristic features, that we do not hesitate to insert it at length.

"The swelling district on whose summit I now stood is the colliery district, and immediately below me, at the foot of the hill, distant about half a mile, a collection of scattered houses in the neighbourhood of [illegible] engine chimneys, is the village of Commons, where Smith O'Brien slept the night before the outbreak. About a mile and a half to the east is seen the chapel tower of Ballingarry, to which there is a straight level road leading from Commons. Without having its height, I sought out a collier's cabin. The owner, a Vincent, more than six feet high, left his wife and children, saying, with ready courtesy, 'If your honour will send your car down to Shanrue, at the Commons, to-night, I'll take you ready out across the fields to Tim Carwick's, at Farrenroy, where the way lies between the Peelers and the black-coated men; and we can meet the car afterwards below.'

"We listened now to a slated farmhouse that I had observed from the car standing by itself on the summit of the hill—a remarkable object for miles around.

"The same scene I have described as held in front. It stands in an oblong enclosure, made by a low wall about four and a half feet high, which leaves room for a small patch of green in front, and a yard of some still larger extent in the rear. It stands, as it were, across the enclosure, leaving about six feet free at each side of the house. There is a wicket gate in front, and in the yard behind there is exit by a common field gate, stopping a disordered [illegible] which makes the end of the yard. On the east side, outside the wall, is a cabbage garden, and at the south, behind the barn, in three cocks of [illegible].

"The way in which this house became the scene of conflict was as follows:

"On the night of Friday last, Smith O'Brien, who on the Thursday before had been seen safe by 800 armed men out of their county of Tipperary, towards Waterford county, returned unexpectedly to Commons, having taken that journey in three jaunting cars full of gentlemen. The neighbourhood turned out, armed, and [illegible] the arms of "two streets of palatines," as my collier guide called the Protestants [illegible], descendants of Germans, settled in the neighbourhood. Pikes [illegible] by O'Brien and his party reviewing and marshalling them, [illegible] in a cabin, round which thirty two men stood guard [illegible] morning. Having notice by their spies of the advance of the Dublin police force, which formed part of four or five different bodies which were to concentre at Ballingarry, he assembled and addressed his men on two great plateaux of culm, and about half-past twelve o'clock they saw the police force, about thirty-seven men, under Inspector Trant, advancing from Ballingarry to meet them. The police had advanced as far as a cross road that crosses down the hill past Mrs. M'Cormack's house, when, suddenly, a number of men were seen under Smith O'Brien, they turned up the cross road with a view of gaining a post of defence. Smith O'Brien's body then broke, and rushed up the hill to anticipate their design, or, as my informant phrased it, to 'cross-cut them.' But the police got in first, running neck and [illegible].

"The Widow M'Cormack, who some minutes before had gone down from her house to the national school, on hearing the firing commence and the hurrying, for the safety of two of her children at school there, found herself mingled with the crowd rushing up. She ran with them, for she had left two children in the house, and reached the yard gate as the police had secured the house door. Outside the wall were hundreds shouting, while within in front and in rear were a few.

"At the gate they stopped her, and cried 'Why did you let them in?' But she rushed, and standing up on the parlour window-stool, begged in vain that her children might be given out.

"She then said to the police, 'I will send for the priest to make peace.' And she offered to put a boy on Mr. Trant's grey horse that was loose within the enclosure in front. But the inspector advised her to send a boy on foot. She then went to Smith O'Brien, who was sitting under the wall in the yard garden, and asked him what it was he wanted? He said, 'Tell the police it is their arms I want.' She returned to him with a refusal, and putting her hand on his coat collar, she said, 'Sir, sir, and spoke to them yourself; but he refused unless she went with him, which she did, and she saw him parley with them through the parlour window and shake hands with them. She had previously seen some of the black-coated men carrying rag to the back-door, and heard O'Brien hurrying them.

"Just about this time some of the men outside the wall flung stones at the windows, fired a few shots, and she ran out, hearing the police bid her clear away, and, before she was many steps, the volley was given from the house. She ran to her father's, three fields off, and, returning in a quarter of an hour, found the firing over, the priest there, and the police coming out of reach of shot. At the wicket one lay dead, at the adjacent corner under the wall another badly wounded, a man the priest was preparing, and another lay badly wounded near the yard-gate.

"A hundred and twenty yards down a slope, a third, west of the house, was a [illegible] of men, amongst whom Smith O'Brien was walking up and down quickly. There was a young man there, 'a party young gentleman,' and now and down I [illegible] his face pale and sweaty, and he said, 'Oh, lads, lay me down; lay me down anywhere.' She advised them to [illegible] boots, which they were doing when she left them. Shortly after she saw Smith O'Brien ride off alone, the Kilkenny way.

"It is believed that the wounded man was O'Brien Dillon, whom they call Dillon Browne."

Another Correspondent says:—

"There are some details not directly connected with this narrative which will interest the public, and which I propose to mention. I left Kilkenny on the route taken by Mr. Blake, and, having passed into Tipperary, am now in the immediate neighbourhood of Mullinahone, Ballingary, and the collieries. It will hardly be believed that there was nothing in the appearance of the district through which I passed which indicated the slightest disturbance, or apprehension of it. The live stock of the farmers were grazing on the fields as usual; the peasantry were seen hanging about their cabin doors; even the carriers of culm coal for burning lime-stone piled their daily occupation as usual. There was no excitement—no hurrying to and fro of armed bands—no flocking of bills or lighting of bonfires. In fact, the whole country appeared profoundly tranquil. No [illegible] pasture lands and luxuriant crops met the eye wherever it turned; [illegible] the summit of Slievenamon reared a canopy of mist, as lazy-looking and innocuous as the [illegible] lover of peaceful scenery could desire. Such was the external appearance of that part of Tipperary through which I travelled, when the long-promised and much-feared rebellion of 1848 broke out in [illegible].

"No outrages on property—at least none of a very serious character—have been committed by the insurgents. They have contented themselves with temporary possession of horses for their own use. They have also made a descent on some [illegible] fields; but these are all the charges I have heard against them on the [illegible].

"The clubs of Kilkenny have dissolved."

In Dublin, on Monday morning, ten assistants in the house of Pim and Co., haberdashers, were arrested, and taken before the police magistrate, on the complaints to commissions in the rebellious army were found in their persons. They were to have left [illegible].

The members killed in the late affray near Ballingarry, it has been ascertained, amount to six, and five more were so severely wounded that they were not expected to live.

General M'Donnell had fixed his quarters at Ballingarry.

Nine counties were proclaimed on Monday under the provisions of the Prevention of Crime and Outrage Act; viz. Kerry, Westmeath, South Wexford, Carlow, Queen's County, Kildare, Limerick, and various other baronies of Cork, King's County, Cavan, and Monaghan. Frank Morgan, one of the solicitors to the Corporation, had been arrested, together with Hyland, the placard-writer, and others.

Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation cautioning all persons against harbouring the rebel leaders, or aiding their escape, under the penalty of high treason.

Lord Hardinge arrived in Dublin on Tuesday, to take the command of the army in the disturbed districts.

According to the latest accounts received from disturbed districts, all was quiet. The whereabouts of Smith O'Brien was not known. Lord Hardinge was to leave Dublin for Tipperary on Friday morning.

[illegible]day, two more arrests took place in Dublin, viz. C. Taffe, Esq., barrister-at-law, President of the Sixth Confederation Club, and T. Walter Meagher, President of the Citizen Club, both of whom were committed to Newgate. Dublin never was more [illegible].

[illegible] arrests have taken place in Galway. C. Rochford, attorney, John Blake, editor of the *Galway Vindicator*; and George Hagan, gunsmith: and at Kilkenny, Dr. Kane had been arrested on Tuesday.

Our own Artist's letter [illegible] reports as to the movements of the Rebels. On Monday there was in Cork a rumour that Kossuth Barracks were [illegible] the night before, but on reaching there, he [illegible] only found the barracks in the [illegible] Mayor and representatives, but there was not a single being opposed either to [illegible] of it, for that the threatened failure of the potato crop this year [illegible] sufficient reminder for all parties to [illegible]. [illegible] have been [illegible] Limerick [illegible] the Mayor [illegible] were allowed to be converted into barracks, when, at this moment, three hundred troops and seventy policemen are stationed. He then proceeds to state the [illegible] localities; and adds, by way of postscript, "A friend, an officer in the 70th, has just called, and he tells me that the three detachments from Limerick, Waterford, and Dublin have received orders to spread themselves out in [illegible] the use of Slievenamon (of which I hope to send you a Sketch); so that if the rebels have taken refuge on it, they have evidence of being turned out. I forgot to say that in my letter [illegible] yesterday I stated that a single public man, which bespoke the general state of the country, which the Government can leave with safety to the people."

THE IRISH COMMAND.—Viscount Hardinge, accompanied by his sons and by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, C.B. (his Lordship's military secretary when in India), left town on Monday night for Liverpool, *en route* for Dublin, whence his Lordship proceeded to the south of Ireland on a "special command," having, according to the present arrangements, his head-quarters at Kilkenny.

THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—As a matter of interest at the present moment, we subjoin the official return of the troops in Ireland for the month commencing August 1st:—1st Dragoon Guards, Cahir; 6th Dragoon Guards, Dundalk; 2d Dragoons, Athlone; 4th Light Dragoons, Newbridge; 6th Light Dragoons, Dublin; 7th Hussars, Dublin; and upwards in Tipperary; 8th Royal Irish, Newbridge; [illegible] Cork; 13th Light Dragoons, Longford; 17th Lancers, Dublin making, in all, a force of [illegible] Cavalry. 1st Foot (2d battalion), Newbridge; 2d Foot, Dublin; 3d Foot (encamped at) Piltown, county Waterford; 8th Foot (1st battalion), Youghal; 9th Foot, Dublin; 13th Foot, Belfast; 26th Foot, Cork; 31st Foot, Athlone; 35th Foot, Dublin; 40th Foot, Gosport; 41st Foot, Buttevant; 43d Foot, Templemore; 47th Foot, Templemore; 50th Foot (2d battalion), Dublin; 64th Foot, Limerick; 66th Foot, Mullingar; 70th Foot, Cork; 71st Foot (1st battalion), Naas; 74th Foot, Dublin; 75th Foot (one company), Phœnix-park; 83d Foot, Kilkenny; 85th Foot, Dublin; 88th Foot, Limerick; 89th Foot, Tipperary; 3 companies Royal Sappers and Miners, 1 company, Newbridge; 1 detachment Royal Artillery in out districts. Royal Marines, Out-Pensioners, Royal Engineers, and armed police making, in all, a force of about [illegible]. The garrison of Dublin may now be estimated as follows:—Cavalry, 1200 N. C. O and rank and file; Horse Artillery, 60 ditto ditto; Foot Artillery, 160 ditto ditto; Royal Marines, 90 ditto ditto; Infantry, 6700 ditto ditto; Pensioners, 650 ditto ditto; Police, 800 ditto ditto; 480, and composed of the following regiments: 6th Dragoons, 6 troops; 7th Hussars, 6 troops; 8th Hussars, 4 troops; 17th Lancers, 4 troops; Royal Horse Artillery, 1 troop; Royal Artillery, 2 companies; 3d Buffs, 10 companies; 48th Regiment, 9 companies; [illegible], 10 companies; 86th, 10 companies; 60th Rifles, 6 companies; [illegible], 10 companies; 71st Highland, 10 companies; 88th Connaught Rangers, 10 companies; Royal Sappers and Miners, 1 company. The establishment is daily confined to barrack, and ready to turn out at a minute's warning. The best spirit animates the troops.

THE FLEET OFF IRELAND.—The naval force off the coast of Ireland consists of the following ships and vessels:—*Excellent*, 74, Captain Austen; *Prince Regent*, 72, Captain Martin; *Belleropion*, 80, Captain Baynes; *Hindostan*, 50; and [illegible] *Amphion*, 32, Captain Wilkinson; *Daphne*, *Cuckoo*, *Sidmouth*, and *Andromache*, 44-gun frigates, mounting only two guns each, as store-ships; the *Tweed*, 18, Commander Russell; the *Hecate*, 16, Commander G. Smith; the *Pilot*, 16, Commander [illegible]; the *Erebus*, 16, Commander Venables; the *Crocodile*, 4, Commander [illegible]; the *Dragon*, *Birkenhead*, *Cyclops*, *Arrow*, and *Stromboli*, steamers; *Scourge*, *Keenan*, *Rhadamanthus*, *Shearwater*, *Alban*, *Bloodhound*, *Avon*, and *Zephyr*, steamers [illegible]. The *Vindictive* and *Cruiser* are also on the Irish coasts, left the Downs on Tuesday, against a strong south-west wind, for the same destination. The *Leander* and *Trident* had not then joined Lord Clarence, but were anxiously looked for. The *Albion*, having landed the Marines of that ship at Waterford, returned to Cove on Sunday. The *St. Vincent*, *Prince Regent*, *Belleropion*, *Amphion*, *Cruiser*, and *Albion* remained in Cork harbour on Monday. The Admiralty have very justly approved (by minute in the Admiralty Board-room) of the [illegible] and commended [illegible] made by the officers of the various departments of that arsenal, [illegible] to equip the vessels selected from the squadron stationed on the Cork station for service in Ireland (*Dragon*, *Scourge*, *Driver*, *Virago*, *Birkenhead*, &c.)

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MDLLE. JENNY LIND. [illegible] announced that [illegible] will POSITIVELY EXTRA NIGHTS on [illegible] 10, when will be represented Bellini's opera, LA SONNAMBULA. Amina—Mdlle Jenny Lind. On SATURDAY next, August 5, [illegible] Meyerbeer's [illegible] Doubtful of [illegible] the [illegible] JULIA LEE, HEGGIS, [illegible]. Miss [illegible] Who [illegible] of her Engagement [illegible] to Leaders of Mdlle. Corelli. Mdlle M Tagliani [illegible] Mr. Bennett, M. Perrot, and M. St [illegible].

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug. 6.—Saturn south [illegible] past 9 P.M.
MONDAY, 7.—Mercury [illegible] quarter at 2h. 57m. A.M.
TUESDAY, 8.—Sun due West, [illegible].
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Saturn south at 2h. 32m. A.M.
THURSDAY, 10.—[illegible] Days [illegible].
FRIDAY, 11.—Dog Days end. The length of the Night is 9h. 13m.
SATURDAY, 12.—The Sun rises [illegible] sets at 7h. 26m.

During the month the planet Saturn will be in the constellation Pisces. He is visible from early in the evening, the [illegible] between the E. and the E. by S. points of the horizon. At last list, at 9h. 20m. P.M.—on the Lord's day next—and, on the last day, at 7h. 11m. P.M. His south at an altitude of [illegible] every day: on the 1st, at 2h. 8m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 2h. 7m. A.M.; and on the 31st, at 1h. 1m. A.M. He sets at about 8h. A.M. His motion by stars is slowly westward. He is near the Moon on the 17th. The ring is still invisible.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
[illegible]						
[illegible]						
6 10	6 49	[illegible]				

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] of Saturday there will be no [illegible].

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. H. A' Lincoln. *Thanks.*

"[illegible]. *The Government Emigration Office is at 9, Park-street, Westminster, South.*" *"Colonization Circular.*

"S. H. W.—[illegible]. *Forbes's work upon "Mesmerism."*

"Orion.—*Insects, flowers, and the letter are the favourite food of the tortoise. It will eat fruits, generally.*

"Susan N."—*The printed descriptions do not state. A walk well dried.*

"[illegible] *Reader," Exeter Hoard.*—[illegible] *See the "Colonization Circular," published at 90, Fleet-street.*

"[illegible]. *Mr. Cyrus Reddan's [illegible] is the best we know of.*

"[illegible]. *Hollow Horn not enough.*

"[illegible]. *[illegible] should obtain the interest of a Railway Director.*

"A Pensioner.—*Your letter is thanked.*

"[illegible]. *Edinburgh.—[illegible] cannot serve you.*

"[illegible]. *The address of Mr. Nicholson, manufacturer of the Cottage Range, illustrated in our Journal for July 8, is Newark-upon-Trent, Notts.*

"An Old Subscriber."—*Prince Louis Napoleon is son of Louis Buonaparte, Ex-King of Holland, and nephew of the Emperor Napoleon.*

"Miles."—*Influence at the Foreign Court is, we believe, the only means of obtaining a commission denied.*

"Obsh.—*Penzance.—Irish Reaper's Cabin certainly not [illegible] executed exclusively by Irishmen.*

"A Subscriber.—[illegible] *entering on a second marriage, discontinues her husband's name. The children of a lady, when [illegible] second marriage, [illegible] to quarter their maternal coat; however, the brother referred [illegible] left a daughter or daughters, the case would [illegible], and the [illegible] children would not have any right of quartering.*

"[illegible]. *[illegible] from Shakspeare, [illegible].*

"*King Henry [illegible]*. Cardinal Wolsey's *celebrated speech to commence [illegible] must be that rendered [illegible].*

"*Delta.*"—*I reference to the Gentleman's Magazine would supply the date of Mr. [illegible]. We do not ourselves know it.*

"D. C. Mc [illegible]. *We do not think the illegal mark would be an obstacle.*

"Heworths, Ashtead [illegible] *Theatre, Haymarket.*

"R. S., Birmingham.—[illegible].

"J. M., Manchester.—*We have not time to make the inquiry.*

"W. S., Buckingham.—*We intend fully to illustrate "the magnificent Contents of Stores."*

"Vales de Marie," Croydon.—*We have not room.*

"J. H. B."—*We do not interfere in wagers.*

"J. B. W., Birmingham.—*See the "Colonization Circular."*

"Mors."—*Application should be made at Woolwich.*

"G. W. A., Barnsley.—*See "Gardner on the Steam-engine."*

"W. A. J."—*See Stocqueler's "Handbook of India;" and the paper on the Suez Canal, in Vol. II. of our Journal.*

"[illegible] *Harcourt"—See the "Etiquette of Courtship and Marriage."*

"A Constant Reader," Dublin.—*The "Father of the Fair."*

"E. D. L."—*Consult an Army Agent.*

THE IRISH REBELLION.—We this day publish the first communications from a Correspondent and Artist whom we have despatched to Ireland, to enable us to present our readers with authentic details (to be continued next week) of the actual state of this distracted country; in addition to our views in the south, intimation of whose exertions appears in another part of the present Number.

COLONIZATION AND EMIGRATION.—Illustrations of the *Artemesia*, which has just left our shores for the new settlement of Moreton Bay, New South Wales, will appear in our Journal of next week.

GRAND BANQUET IN THE NORMAN KEEP AT NEWCASTLE.—Next week we shall present our readers with an illustration of this very interesting scene, with specimens of the Restoration of the ancient Fortress, in commemoration of which the Festival was appointed to take place.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Natural History of the Hawk Tribe, by J. W. Carleton.——Bohn's Standard Library: Milton's Prose Works.——Chronicles of the Crusades.
Music.—The Canadian Quadrille.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1848.

THE Rebellion in Ireland, of which at the end of last week there seemed to be an unhappy prospect before the country, has been tried, and failed. Never was failure more signal. The wicked, if not insane, men who for so many months have been goading, or have been goaded by their countrymen into the vortex of civil warfare, were allowed apparently to carry things in their own way. They arranged their measures, perfected their organisation, chose their time, fixed their ground—in fact, did all that seemed good in their own eyes. Nevertheless, they have been miserably—not to say ludicrously—foiled. A more comical, yet more humiliating, spectacle history does not offer than the Irish Rebellion of 1848, under the guidance of Mr. Smith O'Brien of the Pike (nine feet long), and Mr. Meagher of the Sword. The Government, which had from the very commencement been watchful and determined, was prepared to crush effectually any movement—even were it as large as a general rising of the people. But there was no rising. The people, however well inclined for disturbance, had no faith in their leaders. They cheered their speeches vociferously, for the fun of the thing apparently, but did not allow themselves to be cajoled into insurrection. The great and overpowering reason seems to have been their conviction that such were not leaders, and with such a Government to cope with, rebellion would have been a failure, which would have entailed the most unhappy consequences upon all who participated in it. We have no wish to join with some of our daily contemporaries in the unseasonable mirth with which they narrate the circumstances. We can but rejoice that the Irish people, whether from prudence, priestly persuasion, or a knowledge of the utter insanity of the Repeal cry, have held aloof from Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher; and that, instead of a large rebellion, we have had but a small riot. This much, however, we think to be certain, namely, that the vigour of the Government is more to be praised for this result than the loyalty of the Irish people; and that the overwhelming display of power which has been made has happily saved the country from the sad necessity of exerting it.

The lull in French affairs that succeeded the terrible storms of June has been hitherto unbroken. General Cavaignac has not abused his high powers, nor exhibited any of the personal ambition which might have been expected from a successful soldier, so suddenly raised to so splendid a pre-eminence. There is a general confidence in him amongst men of all parties amongst the Monarchists, because he is known to be the friend of order, and both determined and able to maintain it; and amongst Republicans, because he is known to be an honest and sincere Republican, acting from the conviction that order is the only true basis of a Republican or any other form of Government. Though the state of siege has not yet been raised in Paris, there seems reason to believe that General Cavaignac and his Ministry will not now continue it for many days; and the Prefect of Paris has just published a statement which may be looked upon as preparatory to the re-establishment of the civil *régime* in that capital. In this document the Prefect shows that the operatives of the provinces, who had been enticed in large numbers into Paris by the prospect of small or no work and large pay at the *Ateliers Nationaux*, have been gradually withdrawing from Paris since the defeat of the Red Republican insurrection, and that scarcely any of them now remain, except those who are detained by the Government in the prisons of the state, for their participation in that event. The number of these, which includes, of course, all the Parisian operatives who were made prisoners in those unhappy days, amounts to 9240. This is a fearful number; too large both to punish or to set at liberty; but not so enormous large as to be unmanageable, with due severity towards the most guilty, and leniency towards those who have least offended. One of the most alarming and embarrassing circumstances that succeeded the Revolution of February was the emigration from Paris of the wealthy classes. Not only has this emigration ceased since the defeat of Red Republicanism, but great numbers of those who had quitted Paris have since returned to it. While the domestic affairs of the Republic thus manifest signs of improvement consequent upon the restoration of order and confidence, its foreign relations require all the prudence of its governors to prevent mischief. The circumstances of Italy are grave, and a demand, it is said, has been addressed to General Cavaignac by the King of Sardinia for direct intervention to aid in the expulsion of the Austrians. It does not yet appear that this demand has been either acceded to or refused; but either alternative will severely try the French Government.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

OSBORNE.

On Sunday morning the Queen and the Prince and younger branches of the Royal family walked in the grounds. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, and the Royal household, attended divine service at Whippenham Church at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The sermon was preached by the Rev. T. Protheroe. The Royal dinner party in the evening included the Marchioness of Ormond and Admiral Sir George Seymour.

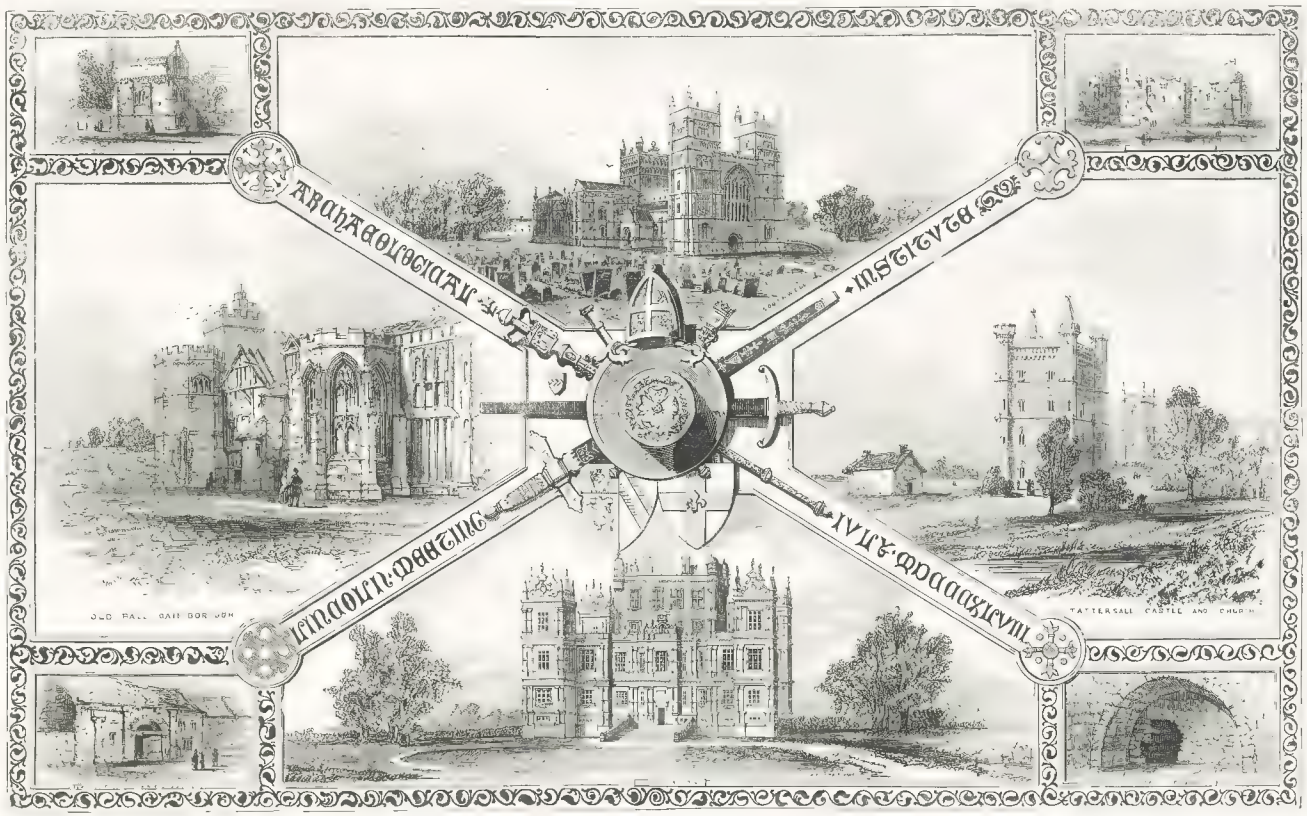
On Monday morning the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal family took the usual walks. No additional was made to the Royal dinner party in the evening.

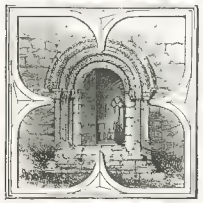
On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, took an early walk in the park at Osborne. The younger members of the Royal family also walked and rode in the grounds. The Royal dinner party, this day, included Colonel and Lady Catherine Harcourt, the Hon. Mrs. Phipps, and the Reverend Lord Lyttelton.

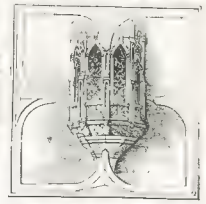
On Wednesday, Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour left Osborne, and was succeeded in his duties, as Equerry to the Prince, by Colonel Wylde. Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps has succeeded General Wemyss as Equerry to the Queen. The Royal dinner-party included Colonel and Lady Catherine Harcourt and Mr. Granville Vernon, the Hon. Mrs. Phipps, and Lady Lyttelton.

Several Cabinet Councils have been held during the week.

MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT LINCOLN







INSCRIPTION ON A RUNIC CALENDAR EXHIBITED IN THE MUSEUM, AT LINCOLN.

EPITOME OF NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

PARLOUR ESSAYS.—No. I.

TYRANNIS IN A FREE COUNTRY.

LET not the reader be startled by the words at the heading of this Chapter. We are not about to enter into a political disquisition; we are not about to declaim in the style of the hustings, the platform, the House of Commons, or in any style or way whatsoever, upon political grievances. We are not about to express any satisfaction or dissatisfaction with Whig or Tory, Liberal or Conservative. On the contrary, we are about to confess at the outset—and perhaps politics after the confession—that all things considered, and comparing ourselves with our neighbours on the continents of Europe and America, we are about as free a people as any that exist upon the earth. We are theoretically free by the law—free to think, free to speak, free to write, almost free to trade; and are, besides, in a tolerably fair way of removing most of the impediments to the more perfect practical freedom in these and other respects that has been imagined for humanity by the earnest and enthusiastic spirits of this and of a former time. But we with all this freedom —great or little as it may be—are we free of ourselves? Do we not, in fact, create tyrannies for one another? Do we not forge chains, and fasten them upon our own wrists and ancles, and walk about in the custody of tyrannical task-masters, whom we hug to our bosoms, and love as affectionately as we love ourselves? It is the opinion of the writer of this article that we do; and he will endeavour to point out the most prominent, oppressive, and fondly cherished of these various tyrannies to the consideration of all who would not only be politically but morally free.

First and foremost stands PREJUDICE. This is a tyranny that afflicts individuals as well as communities—a tyranny for which, without being aware of the extreme love and affection they bear it in their own case, most people have a very strong aversion when they see it in others. In its national form, *Prejudice* is not a little detrimental to the progress of humanity. It rules with an iron rod. It impels nations into bitter disputes of words, and into the still more bitter and fearful disputes of the sword and the cannon. "We hate the French," said the free Englishman of the days of Marlborough, "because they are all slaves, and wear wooden shoes"—never thinking that French slavery, if it existed, was a cause for pity and assistance, not for hatred; and that, after all, wooden shoes might be as comfortable to the wearer as leather ones, and that, whether they were or not, it was a matter of no consequence to any one. "We are the cream of the earth," said the Englishman of a later date; "whatever is not English is foreign—whatever is foreign is bad." The French, who were and are ambitious of vieing with us in everything, neither were nor are behind us in prejudice. The result has been the mutual exasperation and damage of both parties. The Frenchman remains in the eye of English prejudice a lean, frog-eating, mancere, vain-glorious boaster, destined by Providence to be the natural enemy of an Englishman, and to be ingloriously beaten whenever the question comes to the test of fisticuffs. The Englishman, on the other hand, remains in the eye of French prejudice a hard, rich, pudding-headed, sombre, fat obstruction in the way of France; a boaster who pretends to have won the battle of Waterloo, when in fact it was won by the other side; and one who is destined to be driven from the rank of a first-rate power in Europe to the third-rate position that the size of his country would seem naturally to designate him for him. The most remarkable form of this kind of prejudice is to be found among the Chinese and Japanese. Both of these flatter their darling tyranny to such an extent, as to make it perfectly majestic in its absurdity. They have such a confirmed habit not only of looking out, but of a tree, and they make this nest a world. They despise the branch that bears it—the tree of which it is a part—and they absolutely deny the existence of the soil from which the tree draws its subsistence. Their nest *is the* great world: the branch, the tree, the soil, the mighty universe, are but inventions made by the envious and impotent few of people who are not "celestial." What a fearful tyranny this may be made! Nay, what a fearful tyranny it has shown itself to be! How it rules free nations, western as well as eastern, to this hour! Were it rooted out—were men determined to banish tyranny, by disembarrassing themselves of it, what a fruitful source of mischief would be removed from the world! We hated the French once, because of their shoes. The consequences of that hatred remain in the jealousy and mistrust felt towards each other by two nations whose cordial amity might change the destinies of humanity. We hate the shape proportions of the human race, because their skins were of a different colour from our own; and we see the result, if not among ourselves, among our children and our neighbours. We have conquered this particular power of the tyranny; but we see, from him that would not be free with a system, what a strangent tyranny it is, and how little reason any nation has to boast of its political freedom, when it allows so wretched a prejudice to overmaster it, in spite of true policy, of reason, and of religion.

Into the question of Individual Prejudice we need not enter. Its forms are too multitudinous, and yet too well known to need specification. The slave to prejudice is the most deluded of slaves. He serves a fiend, and thinks he is a god. He harbours an enemy in his bosom, and thinks he is a friend. He takes a thief among his jewels, and considers him an honest man. He puts the children of his enemy out into the safe keeping of a murderer. He trusts his bread and his meat, his oil and his wine, to one whose monomania is to poison for the sake of poisoning. If a man had a prejudice against the sun, and imagined that his beams spread abroad coldness, darkness, disease, and death, instead of warmth, light, health, and life, what a miserable slave every body would confess him to be! Let the reader ask himself if he foster no prejudice as outrageous; and if he do, let him make himself free.—an effort will do it and acknowledge that he has lived in the cold shadow when he might have lived in the sunshine, and been a voluntary slave when he might have been a free man.

The next great tyranny is that of HABIT. What a super-obstinate tyranny is this! If we but once give it a footing upon our land it takes entire possession of the estate. If we once put it on like a glove it enters through the pores of the hand, and affects the whole system. If we once breathe it, it will make our lungs its own. Sometimes harmless, sometimes hurtful, it is always wrong-headed. If it listen to reason, it very doggedly refuses to obey. A curious instance of the unreasoning nature of the bold habitué, was very recently offered at Manchester. It is the habit or the custom in that town to dine at one or two o'clock in the afternoon. The habit interferes with business, and most people complain of it. Nothing would seem more easy than that those who complain should break through it, cast the tyrant off, and be free to dine when London or Liverpool dines, or at any other time they please. It seems easy, but it is not. The tyranny has taken root, and is as firm as if *Law* compelled the dining in the middle of the day under the penalty of fine and imprisonment. Private meetings have been held—public meetings have been summoned to shake off the monster habit; but, as yet, all attempts have been in vain, and Manchester dines against its will at the hour the tyrant specifies.

The tyrannies of snuff-taking, tobacco-smoking, opium-eating, alcohol-imbibing, and various others, will immediately suggest themselves to the reader: they are all equally powerful. The man may know and confess that they waste his substance, destroy his health, impair his mind, and embitter his existence; but what then? He will not put forth his strength and conquer the tyrant as he might do. No; he calls him foul names and hugs him to his bosom, designates him a pernicious tyrant, and yet helps the said tyrant to rivet his chains the faster.

Another tyranny, as powerful though scarcely so malevolent, is FASHION. We all ourselves are the willing command of strange nature: although we know all the while that we are doing wrong. We know that it is at yrant's command; yet we do not resist. We impair the symmetry of our manhood, we dess roy the beauty of our womanhood, we distort and injure our feet, and our ribs, because this tyrant wills it; and though the warning voices of those who see and abominate the tyranny are daily shouted in our ears, we give a faint assent to admonitions that are so common as to have become truisms, and continue slaves.

Into the tyranny of SEX we shall not enter. It is a very heartless and cruel tyranny; but as the national *law* is responsible for it to a greater extent than the individual mind, we shall say no more of it than that we hope law will soon become more civilised in this respect, and acknowledge woman to be something better than man's chattel. As for all the other tyrannies we have mentioned,

Who would be free, himself must strike the blow.

THE MAN WITH THE LANTERN.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*G. W.*"—*The principle is the same as that of the Problem called erroneously "Philidor's Legacy." Very beautiful, unquestionably, but as old as the hills.*

"*J. V. C. P.*"—*The error in the "Sphynx" was pointed out twelve months ago, and has been mentioned fifty times since.*

"*F. S. S.*"—*should look with more attention, before he ventures to impugn the accuracy of our diagrams.*

"*Box Maze.*"—*Your first position, as now amended, is an easy mate in four moves. That with the Queen was also done in the same number. The others are equally simple and utterly deficient in skill and invention. Depend upon it, the construction of a fine Chess Problem is a much more arduous matter than you think it.*

"*F. G. T.*"—*It appeared, with some beautiful games of the player named, in the last number of the Chess-Player's Chronicle.*

"*G. R.*"—*The game is certainly a curiosity, and deserves recording. Will you favour us with another copy? In the one received White can be mated on the 22d move, and again at the 35th.*

"*F. W.*" 1. *B to Q 8 sq* 2. *K is moved.* 3. *R to Q 2d.* 4. *R to Q 4th. Double check and mate. Black's moves are all forced.*

"*J. G.*"—*We shall be glad to see the Problem the game, unfortunately, is quite in the feeble play of Black.*

"*Andreas*," "*Pinc*," "*Subscriber*"—*Mr. Kling's Enigma, No. 343, in our last Number, can be solved in four moves.*

"*D. T. M.*"—*is thanked for his obliging offer, but we are already in possession of the Rajah of Sarawak's interesting paper on Chess in Borneo.*

"*F. R. S.*," "*Miles*," *and others. The Companion volume to the "Chess-Players' Handbook" will be ready during the autumn.*

"*Jute*"—*The solution of No. 331 is*—1. *Kt to Q B 6th*; 2. *K to B 2d*; 3. *Q to K B 3d*—*mate. Black has no choice of moves. In the other position mentioned, White must castle, as he has the opposition; but what you mean by moving his King "to an adjoining sq" to Black's King we cannot divine. That would be violating one of the first principles of the game.*

Solved by "*S. T. P.*" "*Rapractta*," "*A. V. C. P.*" "*Arem*," "*W. G. R.*," "*C. A. M. K.*" "*W. L.*" "*J. M. D.*" "*Spero*," "*G. A. H.*" "*Sweam Esq.*" *are correct*

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CLUBS

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
12. P to Q Kt 4th	

London to play.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 236.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 6th	Q takes Q (best)	3. Kt checks	Kt takes Kt
2. B to K B 3d	P to Q B 3d, or anything*	4. Kt takes Kt (ch)	Q takes Kt
		5. B to K B 5th	Mate

* If Black take the Bishop, mate follows with the Kt directly

PROBLEM NO. 237.

By MR. S. ANGAS.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

Two highly interesting games just concluded by correspondence between the Chess Club of the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh, and the Northumberland Club.

No. 1.—NEWCASTLE GAME.

WHITE (North.)	BLACK (Edin.)	WHITE (North.)	BLACK (Edin.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. P to Q R 3d	R to Q B sq
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	27. R to Q B 3d	R takes R
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	28. Q takes R	P to K B 4th
4. K B to B 4th	K B to B 4th	29. P to Q R 4th	Q to K B 4th
5. P to Q B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	30. Q to Q Kt 3d	Q to K 4th
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	31. K to K B 2d	Q to K B 6th
7. K B to Kt 5th	K Kt to K 5th	32. Q to K B 3d (c)	Q to Q B 8th
8. K R takes Kt (ch)	P takes R	33. Q takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
9. Q B P takes P	K B to Q Kt 3d	34. Q to her 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
10. Castles	Q B to K Kt 5th	35. Q to her 7th (ch)	K to R 3d
11. P B to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	36. Q to her 3d (ch)	K to Kt 2d
12. Q to Q B 2d (a)	B takes Kt	37. Q to Q B 3d	Q to Q Kt 8th
13. P takes Q B P	Kt takes Q B P (b)	38. Q to Q Kt 3d	K to R 3d
14. P takes Kt	Q to K Kt 4th	39. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
15. P to K Kt 3d	Castles on Q side	40. Q takes K B P (check)	K to R 3d
16. B takes R	R P takes B	41. Q takes R P	K to R 4th
17. Kt to Q 2d	B to Kt 5th	42. P to K 6th (dis. check)	K takes R P
18. P to B 4th	Q to K 2d	43. Q to K 3d	P to Kt 4th
19. Q R to Q B sq	P to Q B 4th	44. P to K 7th	Q takes Kt P (ch)
20. K Kt to B 3d	B takes Kt	45. K to his sq (d)	Q takes Kt P (ch)
21. K takes B	R to Q Kt 2d	46. K to Q 6th	Q takes B P (ch)
22. K to Q B 2d	Q to K 3d	47. K to Q B 5th	Resigns
23. P to Q Kt 3d	P takes P		
24. B takes P	R takes R (ch)		
25. Q takes R	R to Q R sq		

Notes by the Northumberland Club.

(a) This is a good move, and seems to give White the better position.

(b) The best move, we believe.

(c) This is well played, and virtually wins the game. If Black now take R P (check), White interposes, and, after exchanging, will win by force. The position is a very interesting one, and quite a study in Pawn play.

(d) The speediest and surest method of bringing matters to a close.

No 2 EDINBURGH GAME.

WHITE (Edin.)	BLACK (North.)	WHITE (Edin.)	BLACK (North.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. B to Q B 4th	P to K R 3d (e)
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	22. Q takes P	Q takes Q
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	23. Kt takes Q	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	K B to Kt 5th (a)	24. B to Q 4th	R to Q R 3d
5. P to Q B 3d	P takes P	25. P to K 5th	P takes P
6. Castles.	P to Q B 7th	26. R takes P	Q R to Q B 3d (f)
7. Q takes P	P to Q 3d	27. P to K Kt 3d	Kt to K 2d (g)
8. P to Q Kt 3d	K B to Q 3 4th	28. P to K B 4th	Kt takes B
9. P to Q Kt 4th	K B to Q Kt 3d	29. P takes Kt	R P takes P
10. Q to her Kt 3d	Q to K B 3d (c)	30. P takes P	P takes P
11. Q B to Q Kt 2d	P to K Kt 4th	31. Q to K 3d	R to Q Kt 2d
12. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K Kt to K 2d	32. K to Kt sq (h)	K to Kt 3d
13. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	33. Kt to Q B 6th	B takes Kt
14. P to K Kt 5th (c)	P to K Kt 4th (c)	34. Q takes B (ch)	P takes P
15. Q to K Kt 3d	B to Q 4th (d)	35. K R to Q B sq	K to Q 4th
16. B takes B	P takes B	36. Q R takes B	R takes R
17. Q takes Q B P	K to Kt sq	37. R to Q 8th	R to Q 8th (ch)
18. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq	38. K to Kt 3d	R to Q 7th (ch)
19. Q to her B 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2d	39. K to Kt sq (i)	R to Q 8th (ch)
20. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 3d		Drawn.

Notes by the Northern portion of Club.

(a) Q to K 2d would, we believe, be better play; but, in any case, this opening gives the first player a strong attack.

(b) An excellent move, and extremely difficult to parry.

(c) A hazarde, the threatened advance of P to K 6th must be prevented.

(d) It is clear they had moved Kt to K Kt 3d. White would have played Kt to K B 3d with great effect.

(e) Black cannot save both the attacked Pawns and prefers to leave the advanced one, which ends in a difficulty have been long defended. Advantage.

(f) A very important move, and one which most materially improves the aspect of Black's game. Q to K 3d is better.

(g) White have now no safe retreat for the Bishop, and by leaving him to be taken we believe they cannot maintain the acquired Pawn.

(h) Very well played. Black cannot yet take the Pawn to advantage.

(i) If they play K to Rook's 2d they are obviously mated in two moves, and as they cannot otherwise evade the perpetual check, except by losing the Rook's Pawn, the game was fairly enough abandoned as drawn.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR AUGUST.

CHOPIN'S PLAYING

THE pale wizard's fingers,
With magical skill,
Make a music that lingers
In memory still.

There wild bells are tinkling,
And shoot-ing-stars twinkling;
Great meteors are rushing,
Soft streamlets are gushing,
Through meadows of flowers,
And deep shady bowers,
Full of music the maddest,
Th-e sweetest, the saddest,
Men's cares all entrancing
With light echoes glancing
Now nightingales breathing;
Now fierce oceans seething;
The wild silence dying,
To heaven in flying,
Beats ea-sual of the hearer

To Paradise nearer,
And seems a thanksgiving
From all that are living
With ecstacy thrilling.
The heart-tones distilling,
Through space resound lowly,
Pathetic and holy
Like a chant of the fairies
The harmony varies,
With long-drawn whisperings,
Out of life's hidden springs,
Till the wizard awaking,
With every nerve shaking,
Pours a last peal of thunder
That leaves us in wonder.

So his magical fingers,
With exquisite skill,
Make a music that lingers
In memory still.

Fraser's Magazine.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

The simplicity of his nature was shewn in too many things not to be credited in this. It is related of him that when he presented himself for ordination, at the time when he thought of the Church, he was rejected because he appeared before the bishop in a pair of scarlet breeches. All this is reconcileable with that want of foresight which led him to contemplate setting up to teach English in Holland, without knowing a word of Dutch; and that story which is told of him by Dr. Parr, to whom he communicated a scheme he had in view of going to decypher the inscriptions on the Written Monuments, though he did not understand a syllable of Arabic. It was this guilelessness, and thoughtlessness, and arrogance of character, which no dreadful injuries could deform into selfishness, or strain into practical sagacity in his dealings with the world—this extraordinary union of wisdom as an observer of mankind, and incapacity to turn that observation to account in his own interests—which gave the beauty to his life, and kept it pure. And it is remarkable that, with feelings so impressionable and impulsive, this easy-natured and most tender of human beings appears never to have fallen into love. A passing emotion of that sort flitted over him in Dublin, but left no permanent trace. But the truth was that his nature was too diffusive, his affections too comprehensive, to be narrowed to a passion that finally reverts to, and concentrates itself on, one. His life was unfavourable to its intelligence, and opened few opportunities for its awakening in a heart so shy, and weak in its self-reliance.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

GREEK MEETING GREEK.

The proprietors of gambling-houses in London, in Paris, all over the world, are Greeks by universal acclamation. One evening a wine-merchant, of high reputation in the City, entered the Athenæum in St. James's-street (not the establishment otherwise known as the Athenæum in Pall-Mall), and called for a hundred pounds' worth of counters. He received and lost them. He then demanded another hundred pounds' worth; and when they had gone the same way as their predecessors, a third hundred was given to him. He lost this supply, and peremptorily insisted upon more. This was refused; whereupon he asserted that he had given a cheque for four hundred pounds, and that, consequently, there was still a hundred coming to him. The cheque was then shewn to him; he took it in his hand, observed that it was only for three hundred, tore it in pieces, walked out of the house, and so closed that transaction. Who was the Greek in this deal?—*Natural History of the Dandy Tribe. By J. W. Carleton.*

LORD BYRON AND "MY GRANDMOTHER'S REVIEW"

At the close of the first canto of "Don Juan," its noble author, by way of propitiating the reader for the morality of his poem, says:—

The pub is approbative I expect,
And beg they'll take my word about the moral,
Which I wish their amusement will connect,
As—should it prove sterile—such receive a curse!
Meantime, they'll doubtless please to recollect
My gradual progression to the land
For fear some prudish reader should grow skittish,
I've bribed my Grandmother's Review—the British.

I sent it in a letter to the editor,
Who thank'd me duly by return of post—
I'm for a handsome article his creditor;
Yet if my gentle muse he please to roast,
And cram my promise after saying made it her
Jerq ing the rec-pt of what is cost,
And swear my page with gall instead of honey,
All I can say is—that he had the money.

Canto 1 at octa. exx.

Now, the *British* was a certain staid and grave high-church review, the editor of which received the poet's imputation of bribery as a serious accusation; and, accordingly, in his next number after the publication of "Don Juan," there appeared a paragraph, in which the receipt of any bribe was roundly denied, and the idea of such connivance altogether repudiated, the editor adding, that he should continue to exercise his own judgment as to the merits of Lord Byron, as he had hitherto done in every instance! However, the affair was too hilarious to be at once altogether dropped; and, so long as the prudish publication was in existence, it enjoyed the *soubriquet* of "My Grandmother's Review." By the way, there is another hook connected with this poem. One day an old gentleman gravely inquired of a printseller for a portrait of "Admiral Noah" to illustrate "Don Juan".—*London Anecdotes: No. 2. Popular Authors.*

HOW IS THE POSITION OF AUTHORS TO BE IMPROVED.

And, even in respect to them, how much must the public, at least stand by it through good and bad report, before it can know whose stamps are its true representatives, whose are to falsify the marks of the trade? Bring me those honest men, then, and judging their literary acts by the same severe standard as they by which they judge all else, I trust we shall know them. Then will they receive from me, and from all the world, the encouragement which is due to a rope-dancing, is not a craft, not an amusement, but the worthy thought of earnest men, and as such worthy of all honour.—*British Quarterly Reviews.*

THE CURSE OF THE SOLDIER

It would be no such difficult matter to elevate the moral character of the soldier if we could keep him from yielding to the allurements of drink. But there is not much hope of this, so long as we cast him abroad upon the world to seek his pleasures and his comforts. There is nothing for him at home. In point of fact, there is no home to keep him. Everything about him is public, exposed, uncomfortable. He may lounge about on his cot, half-asleep and half-awake; or he may parade about the barrack-square; or smoke a cheap cigar in its vicinity. But domestic enjoyment is utterly denied to him. Be he married or single, it is all the same; he has no home in barracks. Hundreds are crowded together with as little regard to decency as to comfort; there is nothing in the world to induce the soldier to spend his time off parade in quiet, rational pursuits; he is not supposed to have the ordinary wants of humanity; and yet, with everything against him, with everything to demoralise, with everything to drive him to the bottle, he is expected to be infinitely more steady and sober than men in every other condition of life. The least unsteadiness of gait; the least bewilderment of manner; a blushing of the face; a thickness of utterance—and the vigilance of the non-commissioned officer sets it down at once to the influence of liquor. He is put through his facings; and woe betide him if he boggles at the "left about three quarters." It is right enough that we should endeavour to keep him from drinking, but there are better ways of doing it than by putting him through his facings, and then sending him to the guard. The "hangman's gripe" will, after all, never "make a drunkard sober." It may sink him lower and lower in the abyss of destruction; it will never lead him a single hand. Neither extra guards, nor solitary cells, nor the cruel cat, will ever keep a man from drinking; the more he is punished, the more surely he is script of his self-respect, and the less cogent, therefore, all inducements to self-denial. The sense of shame is soon deadened within him, and then his descent is rapid and sure.—*North British Review.*

DYAK SUPERSTITION.

One superstition which obtains with, among the Dyak races is remarkable to the last degree. When, taking his way through a forest or any other lonely place, a Dyak hears the note of a certain black bird uttered from a particular direction, he will immediately stop, and become agitated by the most violent emotions. Nothing will induce him to proceed any farther on the same course. A Dyak, one morning traveling with an Englishman, heard the bird's voice on his right hand. Without uttering a sound, he instantly stopped, trembled violently, and, catching hold of his companion's arm, endeavoured to lead him from the spot. The European asked the reason of this proceeding, but could obtain no answer until, having been hurried away by the trembling savage, he had placed himself where the note of warning could no longer be heard. It was then that the Dyak explained that it was a bird-sign, which to hear shut had, but in what the terror consisted he could not tell.—*Lowe's Edenburgh Magazine.*

EXAMPLE OF THE LATE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

In the first ardour of popular triumph the French believed themselves to have set an example which all the nations of the civilised world could not fail to follow. Appearances, indeed, for some time justified such expectations. The torch of insurrection kindled in the streets of Paris, lit up a flame in Berlin and Vienna: Poles, scattered, like the Jews of old, throughout all Christendom, fondly dreamt that their independence was, at length, at hand; Lombardy flew to arms and shook off the leaden Teutonic bondage; the supreme head of the Church himself, on his temporal throne, was compelled to bespeak states more metamorphosed into constitutional governments; Holstein rebelled against Denmark; even Hanover ventured to remonstrate with her arbitrary sheriff of magistrate, Ernest, Augustus; and muttered, at least, the wrongful spirit of demand of various kinds of terrible vengeance; Venice shook off her chains; Sicily slipped from her yoke, Irish disaffection almost ripened into open rebellion; and chartists frightened the good city of London from its propriety.—*Colburn's Magazine.*

HAVRE

Havre has a terrible air of business. You feel this at once. The moment you land you are called up in ropes, and casks, and trucks, and porters, and cranes, and the bustle of the Custom House. The life of Havre is on its quays and its docks. There is no relief or escape from its din and clatter. If you attempt to go into the streets, it is still the same thing. Crowds in House and the same pursuits you wherever you turn. Even the Boulevard, which, in most towns, is the resort of the idle, who affect to be the fine people in the world, is here the walk of merchants, who affect to be the most busy people in the world. This street is one wide, long, noisy, dusty, bustling, hot, stifling Change, where you can not meet a friend, but will want wonderfully to discuss matters of business. It refers to the trade in progress, if already made.—*Wagside Pictures, in Bentley's Miscellany.*

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.—WESTERN FRONT.

(*Continued from page 74.*)

porch has a front extremely rich, with panels and hanging tracery, and a very curious roof of stone, panelled. Under the windows at the end of the transepts, in the interior, are two monuments of late, but the very finest design, and the best execution; the foliage very interesting, and vieing in elegance with the work of our best cathedrals: although not much known, they will doubtless soon become celebrated. Here is also the famous and deservedly-admired font

From a mistake as to time—half-past five having been fixed as the moment of return the train was obliged to leave the Nottingham station for its return to Lincoln without having received those noble and distinguished gentlemen and the officials of the Institute, who had been invited to the hospitality of Wollaton. They arrived at the station at six o'clock; as the train was in motion, and another engine being on its way down the line, return was impossible. The party were conveyed to Lincoln, however, by the subsequent trains, so as to appear in the course of the evening at the *soirée* given by the Mayor and Corporation to the Institute, and which was excellently attended. As usual in Lincoln, it became a ball from the commencement of the arrivals; and polka, waltz, and quadrille continued till nearly two hours after midnight—which, after the fatigues of twelve hours' journey in the daytime, proves how much the visitors were delighted. The supper consisted entirely of fruit, as being more cooling and refreshing than more solid viands, and finer fruit could not have been procured.

SATURDAY.

EXCURSION TO KIRKSTEAD, TATTERSALL, AND BOSTON.

At nine o'clock on Saturday morning nearly the same party as that which gathered on the previous day left Lincoln, by favour of the Great Northern Railway, in carriages lent by the Midland Company, and were conveyed to the Boston steam-packet, about seven miles from their terminus. On board they found a handsome *déjeûner à la fourchette*, provided by the liberal thoughtfulness of Mr Chaplin, of Blankney, and feasted right merrily, with a slight interruption of walking to the Abbey at Kirkstead, founded for the Cistercians, to the honour of the Virgin Mary, in 1138, by Hugh Brito, son of Eudo, both Lords of Tattersall. Of this Norman edifice nothing remains but a most interesting and most beautiful tall ruin, such as is represented on this page, which is assumed to be the end of the south transept of the Abbey. Thence a walk to the Church, of the next style, and across the fields, brought the party over a neck of land to a point whither the steamer had preceded them round a considerable bend. A short time served for their transport to Tattersall, and here they visited the fine brick Tower, with four octagon turrets, of perpendicular-work, with walls 13 feet thick, on an oblong plan, built between 1433 and 1443, by Lord Cromwell, Treasurer to King Henry VI.

The Church, also shown in the view in relation to its situation with the Castle, is of late Perpendicular style, cruciform, with a western square tower, and aisles to the nave, which extend to the west side of the tower.

Boston, one of the largest churches and loftiest towers in the kingdom, was next visited. The Church is principally Decorated, the tower Perpendicular—both excellent in their kind—and the chancel is partly of both.

The interior is on a very magnificent scale, the mouldings of the arches and piers remarkably bold and good; but the Church is groined for its ceiling in plaster, in a work of not very good modern design.

There are three stalls in the south aisle, and several monumental arches—one rich, the others plainer. Some of the parapets and pinnacles are very beautiful, particularly a sort of niche on the east end of the north aisle.

The tower, which is one of the finest compositions of that style, is a complete arrangement of panelling over walls and buttresses, except the belfry story, in which the window is so large as nearly to occupy the whole face of the tower. A very rich and elegant lantern rises from the tower, and is supported by flying buttresses from the four pinnacles, and has also a rich pierced battlement and eight pinnacles; this lantern is panelled throughout, and each side is pierced with a large two-light window, having double transoms. This composition gives to the upper part of the steeple a richness and lightness of appearance scarcely equalled in the kingdom.—(*See the opposite Engraving*). The party returned to Lincoln, which was reached about nine o'clock in the evening.

SUNDAY

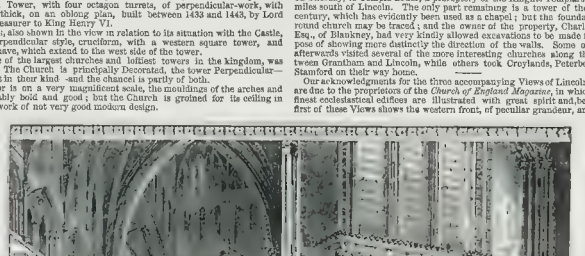
Service at the Cathedral in the morning, when the Dean preached, was attended by nearly all the visitors brought by the meeting into the town, as well as by a larger number than usual of inhabitants, amongst them Dr. Buckland, the Duke of St. Albans, Lord Monson, and Lord Brownlow.

MONDAY

On Monday there was a meeting of the historical and other sections, at the Assembly-Rooms, when several short papers were read. By Edward Hawkins, Esq., of the British Museum, on the Mint of Lincoln; by J. Talbot, Esq., on the Chapel of Chesterfield, in Somersetshire; by the Dean of Hereford, on some Crosses found near that city; by Lord Monson, on Baronial Feuds in Lincolnshire; by J. G. Nichols, Esq., on the Earls of Lincoln; by E. J. Willson, Esq., on the death of Queen Eleanor and the erection of the Eleanor Crosses, and by the St. Mary's Conduit, in Lincoln. After some other conversation, the Earl Brownlow took the chair, and the general meeting was held, at which the report was read, and the state of the funds of the Society announced to be prosperous. The place of meeting for next year was fixed to be at Salisbury, after rival claims had been put in for that honour from Oxford, Hereford, Durham, and Chichester. Several votes of thanks were then carried and responded to, and the meeting broke up. It has been generally acknowledged that the Lincoln meeting has been better attended, that the objects of interest have been more numerous, and the contributions to the Museum much greater than on any of the four previous occasions.

A kind of supplementary excursion, in which thirty or forty joined, took place on Tuesday, to Temple Bruer, a preceptory of the Knights Templars, about ten miles south of Lincoln. The only part remaining is a tower of the thirteenth century, which has evidently been used as a chapel; but the foundations of the round church may be traced; and the owner of the property, Charles Chaplin, Esq., of Blankney, had very kindly allowed excavations to be made for the purpose of showing more distinctly the direction of the walls. Some of the party afterwards visited several of the more interesting churches along the cliff, between Grantham and Lincoln, while others took Croylands, Peterborough, and Stamford on their way home.

Our acknowledgments for the three accompanying Views of Lincoln Cathedral are due to the proprietors of the *Church of England Magazine*, in which work our finest ecclesiastical edifices are illustrated with great spirit and beauty. The first of these Views shows the western front, of peculiar grandeur, and by competent judges preferred to every other in England. In the second Illustration is shown the western transept, with its exquisite rose window; and in the companion Engraving we have Bishop Longland's monument—a work of elaborate art, just by the south-eastern porch.



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

BISHOP LONGLAND'S MONUMENT

At the foot of the central page we have illustrated one of the rarest and most remarkable of the contents of the museum—a Calendar Stick, with inscriptions in Runic characters. In Icelandic, "Rimakefli" signifies a stick with an incised inscription; but the specific appellation for this walking-stick converted into a calendar is "Rimstok," or "Primstaf;" the first term being literally calendar stick, the other expressing the same notion in the term "new moon staff." The inscription is in three lines: the first being filled up by the days of the week; the next, by the cycle of the golden number; and the third, by hieroglyphics or symbols of the social and religious events of the month, so as to put the labourer in daily remembrance of his duties. The side represented exhibits, near the handle, the month of July, and the column is finished by December; a corresponding column containing the earlier six months of the year—the inscription ascending from A to B. The sticks are generally found either three or four-sided, but the present example is round, and about three feet eight inches long: the mounting is modern. This very interesting relic was exhibited to the Institute by Sampson Hodgkinson, Esq.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

WILLIAM TORRENS M'CULLAGH, ESQ., M.P.

A REVIEW of the great deal that has been spoken, and the very little that has been done, during the present session, and the important measures that now, at the close of it, are of necessity to be hurried over or thrown aside, may well give rise to the idea that Parliament is fast becoming so crowded with talkers, that it will shortly be impossible, in the course of a session, even without holidays, to get through any business. Speeches there must be, but it would be an incalculable benefit if by any means members could be got to speak only upon subjects which are important and which they understand, and only at such length as is needful to explain their views. Mr. M'Cullagh is one of the few who has adopted this course; he has the rare merit of being a practised and accomplished speaker, who knows when not to speak, and who, when he does speak, says no more than the case requires. He has been a member of the House since March last, when he was seated on petition for Dundalk; and although distinguished as a public speaker, amongst other questions upon that of Free-trade, he has only spoken thrice, and on each occasion briefly to the purpose.

MR. M'CULLAGH, M.P. FOR DUNDALK.

The first speech, when our press of foreign matter made it impossible for us to find room for the Sketch, was on Friday the 30th ult., on the Sugar question. He showed that distress amongst the planters was not new thing: that they had complained just as loudly when they had the slave-trade, slavery, apprenticeship, and the complete monopoly of the British market; that the competitors who were now pressing most closely on the West Indies were not the slaves of Cuba and Brazil, but the free labourers of India and Ceylon; that the export of sugar machinery within the last two years had increased to the East, where sugar was the produce of free labour, and fell in addition to the slave-producing countries; that Burke, Fox, Wilberforce, Clarkson, and all the great leaders and advocates of the abolition of the slave-trade, had dwelt upon the greate. spirit, skill, effectiveness, and cheapness of free labour; and the published observations of the late Joseph J. Gurney during his tour in the West Indies confirmed their views. Speaking of the rights of the consumers, he said "*It was easy for those who lived in affluence to look out through the plate-glass of their own luxurious condition upon the wintry day of laborious life, and marvel why the struggling multitude appeared so ill at ease. But it was the imperative duty of the Legislature to endeavour to keep steadily in view the wants and hardships of the many. It was the boast of commerce, that it rendered those things that once were luxuries so cheap as to lead men to regard them as necessaries: but it was the reproach of unjust or excessive taxation, that it turned what had become necessaries into luxuries again.*"

This is the very point that it most behoves the people of this country to keep a strict watch upon. After laborious years of agitation and difficulty, they have won freedom for trade, but the progressive increase of taxation is tending to make dear again what free industry has cheapened.

On Thursday week Mr. M'Cullagh moved an amendment on the Irish Encumbered Estates Bill. The Bill limits the right of petitioning for a sale to the owner of the estate, to the first incumbrancer, and the mortgagee in possession of the title-deeds. These several parties, Mr. M'Cullagh pointed out, are not at all likely to seek the sale of the estate. The owner does not want to sell, because he clings to the honour of being still an owner of the family name and the family lands. They prop him up in a position that he has no wish to come down from. The first incumbrancer does not want to sell, because he, for the most part, holds a charge under a family settlement, or an old judgment on a bond; and has, in either case, about the best possible investment, and one which at any time he can transfer or sell. The mortgagees with the deeds were mostly parties who had taken such care that their investments were safe, and with such sufficient margin of rent for interest, that to wait for them to sell would be to wait for ever. The parties really interested in having the estate sold were those not then included in the Bill, though they were included on its first introduction last year—the lesser incumbrancers, who, year after year, as they saw the estate decay, had it forced upon them that the chances were becoming less and less either of interest or repayment. Mr. M'Cullagh proposed, therefore, that these minor incumbrancers should also have the right of requiring a sale given them, which would make the Bill effective, and really would bring *land on Ireland into the market*. The amendment was negatived by a large majority, but there can be no doubt that without it the Bill will be practically a dead letter. The encumbered estates will remain as they are; there will be no sales; and the land will be left to keep a ruined landlord and half-starved tenantry, instead of passing into the hands of a solvent owner, who could spur the tenantry to improvement instead of grinding them down to beggary. By next year the uselessness of the present Bill will, probably, have been learned, and Mr. M'Cullagh may carry then what has so absurdly been rejected now. At all events, this amendment, and the conciseness of the speech with which it was introduced, give us hope that the honourable member will bring forward in the ensuing session what has so long been vainly looked for, some practical measures for the real benefit of Ireland. Mr. M'Cullagh again spoke upon the above bill on Tuesday night.

Mr M'Cullagh was born in October, 1813, took his degree in Dublin University in 1833, and was called to the bar in January, 1836. Two years afterwards he founded the still flourishing Dublin Mechanics' Institute. He is known as the author of a work on the Use and Study of History, published in Dublin in 1841, and of the "Industrial History of Free Nations," a work of laborious research, tracing especially the growth of the commercial spirit amongst the Greeks and Dutch, published in London in 1846. At the general election of 1847 he stood as a candidate for Dundalk, and was defeated by a majority of three; but, on petition, was seated by a scrutiny of the votes.

THE CHURCH OF ST. BOTOLPH, AT BOSTON.—(SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.)

THE "SEA LIONESS."

A NUMBER of species of the Seal have been confounded under the name of "Sea Bear;" and there have been several honoured with the name of "Sea Lion." One of the latter was brought to this country last week, and exhibited at the Cosmorama-rooms, Regent-street. This specimen was captured in latitude 70° south, upon an iceberg near the Crozet Islands, whence it was taken to the Cape of Good Hope, where it was exhibited several months, and thence it was brought to our metropolis. It differed from the common seal, in its broad flat head, and blunt muzzle, in which respects it resembled the "Sea Lion" of Forster (*Leo marinus*, Buffon). The skull is of very peculiar form; but the chief character is presented by the teeth: of these there are only four conical cutting teeth in each jaw; these are far apart, and much resemble the canine teeth. The molar teeth, or grinders, are small, with large simple cylindrical roots; whereas, in the common Seal, the roots are divided.

HEAD OF THE "SEA LIONESS."

Captain Triscott, of the *Matheus*, who brought this specimen to England, describes it as good-tempered, and displaying considerable intelligence in the recognition of persons. At the Cosmorama Rooms it was kept in a tank of sea-water, beneath which it occasionally dived, but more frequently it rested its head upon the edge of the tank, with the whole body nearly out of water. The poor creature was, evidently, far from vigorous; and, after being exhibited three or four days, it died, on Monday last. It was fed upon fish, and the blood of animals, which it appeared to be very fond of.

The surface of the body was covered with smooth black hair, of a brownish tint. One of the Illustrations shows the general conformation of the animal: its fore-paws resemble human hands, but have longer nails, not claws. In the other Engraving is shown the head, with long whiskers, and large, round, bright eyes.

NATIONAL SPORTS

Sweet is thy pastime,
And easy the means to health, as they rise.—Poppy

The autumnal quarter is prodigal of sports in all their infinite variety. During the present month there will be upwards of forty race meetings. August is the especial time for regattas of importance. The people's recreation, cricket, now greatly prevails. Grouse shooting, a class sport, it is true, but one of the wildest known to civilisation, will commence this day week. The angler pants for the running waters—in short, it is the occasion for almost every species of out-door amusement conducive to wholesome enjoyment, manly exertion, and boon intercourse. The turf, however, is without any matter of public account till York, which does not fall till the 23rd.

The regatta in Southampton Water can hardly claim the character of a national sailing. The scene is too confined to admit of any display of marine manœuvre or marine *materiel*. It was a most pleasant passage of aquatic revelry—a delightful amphibious holiday—but with scarce any higher maritime pretension. The rendezvous of the amateur sailor will presently be beyond the Solent, and then our leg will toll of encounters of pith and moment. To be sure, the spirit of yachting in some parts of the gentle and bright is not as courteous as might be desired; but the purest of blood has had its rills since the days of Virgil, as well as before—"*tantene animis cœlestibus iræ?*" And now it must be said in sorrow a cloud has come o'er the Lacyon course of cricket. This, until the present moon, was the purest of all pure pastimes—the honour of the victory was the player's only ire. But base here cast an eye upon it—and lo! there was advertised in the journals a "Grand Cricket Sweep!" Forthwith did Mr Dank express his "greatest possible objection," and passionate lovers of the game denounced the "pernicious project." Thus bad begun, we come to relate what remained behind. Upon the heels of the cricket lottery trode the following announcement: "Royal Victoria Purse Sweeps!!"

This was a little scheme of some five or six thousand pounds, to be decided by means of sailing matches between members of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, in the neighbourhood of Ryde, in the course of the present month. At first sight, this seemed another "pernicious project." Your yachtsmen carry things with a high hand, and there promised to be something puzzling to the propriety of the white and the red burgee, in crie-de "Go it Gobyl in!" "Cut away Cardigan!" and the like. . . . But it is possible those who [illegible] were premature in their anxiety. Is not the whole affair a hoax? In the advertisement, it is stated that "Remittances can be made in Post-office stamps." . . . Can they? Would it not require as much of the adhesive plaster [illegible] the form it is at present manufactured to accomplish such a purpose, as would reach from the General Post-office to Spithead?

In the notices of the Goodwood Meeting, in the last number of this paper, a change affecting its future features was anticipated. This has already begun. In future, Lord Chiffney's stud will stand at Newmarket, trained by the elder Stephenson. Goodwood races became the first turf festival in the world when Lord George Bentinck had the first turf establishment in the world upon the spot—*and became of it*. Heaton Park, Eglinton Park, Gerhambury, are among the pleasant places—that were. Have they found fitting successors in the monster handicap days, which "express" their thousands for an hour to a betting-ring a hundred miles a-field, and then "express" them back again? Our matter is scarce germane to philosophy, and yet a useful moral may be read by those that

Catch the manners living as they rise.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very heavy settling on the Goodwood Meeting took up the greater part of the day; it went off smoothly, although some of the Surplice and Honeycomb party are said to be hit to a large amount. Late in the afternoon a little business was transacted on coming events, at the following prices:—

	EPSOM TOP STAKES	
6 to 2 agst Lady Wildair (t)	4 to 1 agst The Cur (t) 7 to 1 agst Midwood	4 to 1 agst Footstool.
	EPSOM HANDICAP.	
5 to 1 agst Ellerdale	8 to 1 agst Sir Martin	8 to 1 agst Remembrance
	ST. LEGER.	
6 to 1 agst Rentigny Jack 7 to 1 —— Pastoralist	9 to 2 agst Jack of Ireland	5 to 1 agst Surplice 25 to 1 —— Absalom
	THE OAKS.	
6 to 1 agst The Flying Dutchman 8 to 1 —— Mendicant	15 to 1 agst Tadmor 20 to 1 —— Chanticleer	30 to 1 agst Osterley 1000 to 29 Tiresome

JUBA AT VAUXHALL.

THE only national dance that we really believe in, as a fact, is that of the Niggers. We mistrust the "Cachucha"—that is to say, whensoever we have seen it performed by a real Spanish *danseuse*, we have always pronounced it far inferior to Duvernay's in the "Diable Boiteux." We should never expect to see the "Redowa" danced in its own country as Cerito and St. Leon represent it at Her Majesty's Theatre; and we have some doubt as to whether Carlotta Grisi's delicious "Truandaise" was ever known in the Cour des Miracles of old Paris. Hornpipes are entirely confined to nautical dramas and pantomimes, or the square bit of board or patch of carpet of the street dancer; and anything so physically painful, not to say almost impossible, as those peculiar *pas* of the Chinese that we chanced to have witnessed in Europe convince us that at all events the execution must be exceedingly limited.

"JUBA," AT VAUXHALL GARDENS.

But the Nigger Dance is a reality. The "Virginny Breakdown," or Buck "Alabama Kick-up," the "Tennessee Double-shuffle," or the "Louisiana Tickle-toe," we know to exist. If they did not, how could Juba enter into their wonderful complications so naturally? How could he tie his legs into such knots, and fling them about so recklessly, or make his feet twinkle until you lose sight of them altogether, his energy. The great Bon Bonnerail could not, and he deserved the glory Lucs conferred. If our readers doubt this, let them go the very next Monday or other evening that arrives, and see him at Vauxhall Gardens.

But Juba is a musician, as well as a dancer. To him the intricate management of the nigger tambourine is confined, and from it he produces marvellous harmonies. We almost question whether, upon a great emergency, he could not [illegible]

Certainly the present company of Ethiopians, at the Gardens, are the best we have seen. They have with them Pell, the original "Bones" of Mr. Macready's theatre; and he is better than ever. No one, in the wildest flights of fashion

THE "SEA LIONESS."

ever ventured upon such extraordinary shirt-collars as he wears. nobody ever started such a frill, both of which have such marvellous properties of elongat n that, when excited, he can completely bury himself in His finery. One circumstance more upon the bones, which he gives after Punt deliberation and with an earnest feeling of the importance of his task, convulses the spectators. The Gardens are nightly crowded.

Madame Marie Macarte, the equestrian, who enjoys a brilliant throughout the United States, will make her first appearance here on and "John" has been re-engaged.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Bellini's "Puritani" was revived on Saturday night, to introduce Mdlle. Jenny Lind in a new part, that of *Elvira*. Of all the compositions of Vincent Bellini, not one, always excepting the "Sonnambula," has enjoyed a greater than the "Puritani." His "Adelson e Salvina," written in 1828, was followed, years afterwards, by "Bianca e Gernando," played at the San Carlo and the latter work secured him his engagement at La Scala, in M where he produced, in succession, "Il Pirata" (in which Rubini and Tamburini, for Maria de Marie Lalande and Tamburini; and then, his name having become renowned in Italy, he wrote the "Capuleti e Montecchi" for Venice and "I Montecchi" for Rome, the impression of which, four years later, and the tender and exalted *Giorgio*, warbled forth their varied emotions in one of tioned stream of melody; and there is no particular characteristic in the ideas to identify one part from the other, but the whole is rich and beautiful, and ro-sed and touched, by the unint upted flow of enchanting tunes, that there is no time to analyse the forms of the composer.

Hearing the "Puritani," and the "Norma," and the score afterwards, suggest very different notions to the critical examiner. Hackneyed, as the opera has been, for thirteen years, it was listened to on Saturday night with evide dly unmitigated feelings of delight. The *Arturo* of Mdlle. Lind, in the following Coliseum and Lablache in the splendid air of the lovers approach was graceful and

The most exquisite bit of vocalisation displayed by Mdlle. Lind, to our mind, was in the finale of the first act, where, in an under tone, *A* ere points forth her accents of desolation at *Arturo's* supposed flight with a rival. The most scene, "Qui la voce," in the second act, is very similar in the dramatic construction to that in the *Lucia*, and therefore afforded little scope for variety. The last scene, the faltering and resumption to reason on le ring that *Arturo* had only fulfilled his duty in saving the proscribed Queen, was very ably depicted. Mdlle. Jenny was much applauded for her exertions, and received a fervent ovation at the fall of the curtain.

To state that Coletti was *Riccardo*, and Lablache *Giorgio*, suffices to enable the connoisseurs to know how effectively these characters were sustained. Lablache, as usual, was the old Puritan, was a perfect study in the making up, and has aid in the concerted pieces was of the greatest importance. The trumpet obbligato, of course, demanded a second time. Gardoni was the *Arturo*, but his music is not in his vocalisation was not by which its brilliancy was affected; especially in the "Ah, se ancora" in singing sweetly at times, but was very deficient in power. The beautiful prayer of the Puritans, with its quaint, was omitted: this is a pity, as it is one of the gems of the opera.

On Tuesday night, and on Thursday, for the extra night, the "Puritani" was repeated.

The subscription season closes this evening (Saturday), but the theatre will remain open for extra representations.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA

Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" will be no doubt the attraction-rating point of attraction to the remainder of the season. Nothing else is talked of in the musical circles, and the perfection of the ensemble is recognised on all hands.

The emotions enkindled during the third act by the conjunction and benediction of the "daggers," and then by the magnificent acting and singing of Viardot and Mario, were quite overwhelming. On Saturday night, a triple encore was demanded for the "Conversazione." The "Reine Marguerite" and "Pif-paf" martial song of Mario, and the cavatina of Alboni in the second scene, are encored nightly. Viardot requested on Thursday night that the benefit of the gifted Viardot, and will be given again to-night (Saturday) and on Tuesday next.

On Tuesday last, Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was performed. Grisi, Bonoli, Tamburini, and Mario were in splendid voice. The "Chorus of Musques" in the Prologue, was encored, and Alboni's drinking song demanded three times The trio in the second act was also encored, and was superb, executed by Grisi, Mario, and Tamburini.

At the eleventh hour on Thursday, owing to the sudden indisposition of Signor Mario, there was the greatest fear that the performance of *Rosina* would have played the character before but he had studied it for the French Grand Opera in English, of course, as he had only three hours' notice, and no rehearsal. His success was immense. Nothing could possibly express the finishing of the opening air, "Pleurez, pleurez mes yeux," with the *alto obbligato* of Hill. He electrified the house in the Septuor and the Duet, and was rapturously encored. The duo with Viardot, in the third act, was wonderfully sung, and was cheered from the last. Viardot sang the duo in French, and thus the ensemble was perfect. The reception of the whole was most cordial, and we had the honour of a recal before the curtain with Roger, amidst a shower of bouquets. The beauty of the organ of the French tenor, his fine style of declamation and power of expression, far exceed every expectation. Roger and Alboni had last night the duo, and the "Conjuration" was given twice in all its might and majesty. The house was crowded to excess.

On Thursday next Rosina's "Guillaume Tell" will be mounted with splendour. Roger will appear in *Arnold*, Madame Castellan in *Mathilde*, Marini in *Tamburini*, Polonini, Mei, Lavia, Tagliafico, &c., are in the cast. It will be worth a pilgrimage to hear the overture and choruses.

There is at present complete stagnation in the theatrical world. The greater part of the theatres are closed; and the current those now open will soon come to a termination.

The LYCEUM, on Monday, on the occasion the benefit of Madame Vestris and Mr Charles Mathews, has gentlemanly announced that it will be closed to the public for their patronage during the season, and spoke. Cheering terms of the association. We are but echoing the opinion of our contemporaries in bearing testimony to the unwearied and judgment displayed in every department of the theatre, and the attention to elegant detail, and true artistic effect which characterises all its productions. In these respects, the Lyceum stands

Adolphi. company continues to perform at the HAYMARKET.

Mr Bicknstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam are at the SURREY; and Mr. and Mrs Keeley at the MARYLEBONE, all proving highly successful. We intend to visit them and look forward to little to chronicle before the winter season commences.

MUSIC.

JENNY LIND'S CONCERT.—A more gratifying scene than that presented on Monday, in the Great Concert Room at Her Majesty's Theatre, has seldom been witnessed. The most distinguished artists exerted their talents in the cause of charity When the fact was ascertained that Jenny Lind has so ably undertaken to give a concert in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Consumption Brompton, we confess we felt no surprise at the offer—it was but an additional instance to many similar actions that have signalised her artistic career. Every seat in the area, the boxes, and the orchestra was filled by rank, fashion, and talent. The programme was admirable. We had the grand air of Mozart, from the "Flauto Magico," "Non pavento," with its wonderful altitudes and intricate passages; and the comic cavatina of Bellini, "Casta Diva?" Rossini's duet, from the "Turco," for princess Clara Novello and Lablache, and the amour trio of Meyerbeer from the "Crociato," Giovinetti Cavalieri; and last and not least by violins, as exhibiting the extraordinary power, brilliancy, finish, facility, and musicianship, the first violin part of which was executed in each instance to many similar actions that have signalised her artistic career. Every seat in the area, the boxes, and the orchestra was filled by rank, fashion, and talent. The programme was admirable. We had the grand air of Mozart, from the "Flauto Magico," "Non pavento," with its wonderful altitudes and intricate passages; and the comic cavatina of Bellini, "Casta Diva?" Rossini's duet, from the "Turco," for princess Clara Novello and Lablache, and the amour trio of Meyerbeer from the "Crociato," Giovinetti Cavalieri; and last and not least by violins, as exhibiting the extraordinary power, brilliancy, finish, facility, and musicianship, the first violin part of which was executed in each instance to many Mozart's aria, the trio, and the cavatina were re-demanded nobody was the trio from the "Camp of Silesia." Jenny Lind acted as music director, giving the time and tasking the *tempi* very gracefully and pleasantly. Mons Reinhardt and Mr King were the flautists, and performed admirably. Mdlle Cruvelli sang a romanza of Nicoli. Signor Costelli delivered an aria from Mercadante's "Apoteosi di Ercole," and the amour trio of Meyerbeer from "Sonnambula." "Deh! ti ferma." The instrumental portion consisted of Liszt's fantasia of the "Lucia," and a pair of Mendelssohn's "Lieder ohne Worte," played by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt; and a violin concerto of De Beriot, played by Mr Cooper.

GRAND PERFORMANCE AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.—We call the attention of our readers to the great attraction presented at Drury-Lane on Monday night, being a benefit for the Institute four orphans of Madame Sinnacke Rousseau. The leader a mass of artistes, and the whole in a first-rate *divertissement* "Lucia" will be seen in Italian by Sanna Rosaves, Corradetti, and Mdme Castellan. In addition to this, a concert will be performed, in which Grisi, Mario, Salvi, Mei, Polonini, Ivanoff, Tamburini, and other *artistes* of the Royal Italian Opera, will sing. Mdlle. Lucile Grahn will dance in a ballet. The chorus and band, conducted by Lucas, will be selected from the Covent Gar- The only pay-house places for the ment

MDLLE LIND'S TOUR IN [illegible]. Mdlle Lind will commence the tour on [illegible] a fifth of November. She is engaged for twelve performances per month, either at concerts or on the stage. Mr. Knowles, of Manchester, is the chief speculator. He has engaged Roger of the Royal Italian Opera, to sing with Mdlle. Lind in "Sonnambula," "Lucia," "Puritan" and "Pria del Reggio entr." Lablache will be the basso, and Balfe the conductor.

MADAME STAMATY, the *artiste*, after the Norwich Festival, will make her *début* at the Académie de Musique (Théâtre de la Nation), in Paris, as *Valentine*, in "The Huguenots." She is engaged with M. Roger to appear in Meyerbeer's opera for the "Prophète," to be produced in January, 1849.

M. ELIA a handsome piece of plate has been presented to Mr. Elia, by the Right Honourable Sir George and Lady Clerk, with a letter of thanks signed by all the members of the Baronet's family, for the pleasure afforded them by the amateur performances at the Right Hon. Baronet's private concerts under the direction of the above professor. Selections from "Guillaume Tell," "Huguenots," "Lucia di Lamermoor," and "Robert le Diable." Duchez' second daughter and [illegible] ladies and gentlemen, led by the Earl of [illegible] successful *reunions* of amateurs.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The satisfactory nature of the news from Ireland, on Monday, caused a temporary advance in Consols of about ¼ per cent, which, on the arrival of the Dublin news, on Tuesday, further improved. Consols, on Monday, at opening, quoted 86⅞ to ⅞, and closed at 86⅝. The opening price, on Tuesday, was 87⅛ to ⅜; and, after some slight fluctuations, prices closed the same. But, although on Wednesday the price quoted was 87⅜ to ½, the market towards the close of business displayed some weakness, and after the customary hours price receded to 87. This heaviness marked the opening on Thursday, arising from the unsettled state of the money market consequences with regard to the harvest. Joined to a confirmation of the preceding day's news of the defeat of the Parisian people, and consequent probability of French intervention. As the day progressed, however, prices somewhat recovered, prices receding 86⅞ for Money and Time. The approaching settlement has had, and will have, some effect on quotations, until after its adjustment. At its commencement, the *Bulls* had it all their own way, but the Irish disturbances have relaxed the *Bear* party have been enabled, in many instances, to buy in their accounts, and, as Money Stock is far from scarce, may, towards the close of the account, be enabled to carry over their sales. Apart from these circumstances, the unsettled state of Italian affairs, necessarily reflecting itself in French politics, coupled with the probability of a harvest not of unemployed capital Exchequer Bills have maintained their value during the month; the remainder of the English Funds fluctuating with Consols. At the close of business, on Thursday, the quotations for Bank Stock, 194; Reduced, 87⅝; Consols, 86⅝; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, Annuities, 87⅜; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 9⅞; Ditto, Oct. 10, 1859, 8 11-16; India Bonds, £1000, 30 pm; Ditto, under £1000, 30 pm; Ditto, small, 30 pm; Consols for Account, 86⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 41 pm; £1000, June, 37 pm; £500, June, 37 pm; £500, June, 34 pm; Small, March, 40 pm.

The Foreign Market has been neglected during the week, transactions having been confined to Mexican, Brazilian, Portuguese, Russian, and Dutch. Mexican, on Tuesday, quoted ⅜, but is since a shade lower. Prices generally are flat. In Spanish, Three per Cents, for the account, have been registered. The following list of the closing quotations may be regarded as almost nominal: Brazilian Bonds, Small, 69; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent, 81; Mexican, Five per Cent., 18¾; Account, 17½; Spanish Five per Cents, 18¾, 11; Ditto, Passive, 2¼; Ditto, Deferred, 6¼; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 53¾

Shares continue to be but little dealt in, the market continuing heavy for all classes of securities. The little disposition to deal until after the declaration of the dividends, which, upon nearly all the important lines, fall the 15th month. The state of the market will be best shown, by the following list of actual bargains: Aberdeen, 8; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 22; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 14½; Eastern Counties, 14⅝; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 5 per Cent, 8¾; Great Northern, 6; Great Western, 86¾; Ditto, 8 Shares, 49; Ditto, Shares, 103½; Shares, 104; Yorkshire, Fifths, 10; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 5 per Cent, 8¾; Ditto (Preston and Wyre), 10; Ditto, Lancaster and Hornby, 10; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 39½; London and North-Western, 126¼; Ditto, New, 8¾; London and South-Western, 17; Midland, 10¾; [illegible] 4 pm, 8 dis; Ditto, 4 pm, 8 dis; Ditto, 4 pm, 8 dis; Ditto,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—The New Extravaganza Pe- [illegible] Mr. West.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE. HOUDIN'S FANTASTIQUES, ST [illegible] ENTERTAINMENT. —The extraordinary SEANCES FANTASTIQUES of M. ROBERT HOUDIN [illegible] arranged in his [illegible] and after the conclusion of the [illegible] Songs and Two Day Performances at Monday and Friday Mornings; and a Grand FAREWELL MORNING PERFORMANCE on Monday, August 14. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. [illegible] Illustrated by Gas-Vase Experiments, and on entirely new and important Experiments in ELECTRICITY, explaining the Phenomena of Thunder and Lightning, by the Electric Light. [illegible] first appearance in UK.

THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK KEYING," manned by a Chinese Crew—This most interesting Vessel, which has been [illegible] to Europe, has been visited by her Majesty the Queen, all the Royal Family, [illegible] Nobility, and [illegible] Public, and is now open for Exhibition at the Western Dock, Adelphi, from 9 [illegible] daily, by TICKET [illegible]

CREMORNE. — BALLOON RACE on MONDAY NEXT. [illegible] Lieut GALE, R.N., and Professor GYPSON, in their new and beautiful Balloons the Royal Cumberland and the Rose Albert, each conveying three passengers on the realms of space to a [illegible] distance. [illegible] round of varied and attractive amusements, there will be a grand Vocal and Instrumental [illegible] Le Hibou a Bois — [illegible] — Brilliant Illuminations, and the Coffee-room the [illegible]

VAUXHALL GARDENS. — Monday and during the Week.—Great Combination of Attractions.—First Appearance of the Renowned Female [illegible] MADLLE KARR PELL'S SERENADERS [illegible] Concert of MARIE MACARTE, the American prima donna soprano.—Marie Macarte was born in Paris, in 1826, her first appearance in London was the signal for a reception as extraordinary as was ever awarded to an artiste. In Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore she forces she created was equal to that which distinguished the brilliant career of Fanny Elssler; whilst in the principal cities of the interior, wherever she has appeared, the public have gathered en masse to [illegible] and confirm by the same time that the [illegible] character their [illegible] have an adequate description [illegible] New York Herald [illegible] Admission, Half a-crown

BEARD'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, by the NEW PROCESS, are taken at 85, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY. 34, PARLIAMENT-STREET, and the [illegible] EXHIBITION, REGENT-STREET. The portraits exhibit a marked improvement. Admission, June 24, [illegible]

SEA BATHING. — Walton-on-the-Naze, a [illegible] watering place, but little known. HORSES or [illegible] are NOT wanted to BORROW, on a Reversionary Interest [illegible] a beautiful sandy beach, the hold sea, and good [illegible] from London by Orwell steam packet from Ap- [illegible] Wednesdays and Saturdays, and by Eastern Counties Railway to Colchester, and thence by omnibus daily. Apply to Mr S Palmer, Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex.

PERMANENT MERCANTILE SITUATION WANTED to BORROW, on a Reversionary Interest [illegible] advancement. None but principals will be treated with. [illegible]

MUSICAL UNION. July 14, 1848.—Re- [illegible] Committee be tendered to Mr [illegible] with which he has conducted the [illegible] during the past season. [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Director.

TO LAND PROPRIETORS. PRIZE MODEL COTTAGE for AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS. Will be published on the 10th of [illegible] DETAILED WORKING DRAWINGS and SPECIFICATION for a MODEL COTTAGE. By Mr T P LINE Notting Hill [illegible] &c., &c. It will be accompanied by a Specification, describing the construction of the Building, and the mode of Warming and Ventilating, with all the information that may be required to [illegible] Manufactory, City-road, London.

PAULTLESS NIGHT LIGHTS. — All persons [illegible] For exportation, these will be found far superior to [illegible]

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PUBLICATIONS, &c.

THE HOLY LAND.

Just published, price 8s 6d. (Proof Impressions on India Paper), A PANORAMIC PICTURE of the HOLY [illegible] Size 28 inches by 2. [illegible] Mount. With 85 References. Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers.

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THE MAN IN THE MOON for AUGUST. The Habeas Corpus Act has been suspended. What of this? If a gentleman be kept [illegible] his liberty? Read the Law of Arrest, and next will be be prevented from studying the MAN IN THE MOON? Where, then, is the [illegible] And who answers, "Nobody." Two by "Punches" & Forty "Puppet Shows"—One MAN IN THE MOON.

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MDLLE. JENNY LIND (ELVIRA) AND SIGNOR LABLACHE (GIORGIO) IN THE OPERA OF "I PURITANI," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—(SEE PAGE 78.)

CHARLES II. IN HOLLAND, BEFORE THE RESTORATION."

PAINTED BY W. CARPENTER, Jun.

We have already spoken of this work as a picture of high class, in our notice of the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy. The incident is taken from the following passage in Pepys' "Diary," date May 16, 1660, and is a scene from the "unkingship of Charles II."—"This afternoon Mr. Edw. Pickering told me in what a sad poor condition for clothes and money the King was, and all his attendants, when he came to him first from my lord, their clothes not being worth forty shillings the best of them, and how exercised the King was when Sir John Grenville brought him some money, so joyful, that he called the Princess Royal and Duke of York to look upon it as it lay in the portmanteau before it was taken out."

Her Majesty's Visit to Balmoral.—We understand that some furnishings have been supplied for the Queen's Highland home, Balmoral, and that several ornamental bridges are being constructed over the Dee, as it runs through some of the walks cut out on the Royal domain. Major-General Riddell, Commander of the Forces in Scotland, has been at Aberdeen, and neighbourhood of Balmoral, from which it is conjectured that, besides the Court, we shall have some of her Majesty's troops stationed in the country, in the Vale of Dee. But nothing of an authoritative nature has yet appeared as to her Majesty's intentions on the subject.—*Inverness Courier.*

Disease in Grapes.—A disease, almost universal, has this year seized upon the [illegible] stage, a description of [illegible] which, I believe, and their natural size considered almost free from disease of any kind. No one seems to know how it originates, nor whether [illegible] or epidemic, though I am rather inclined to think it is something in the soil which causes the destruction. The grape, we understand, has been attacked at every stage, sometimes when it is not larger than a sweet pea, and sometimes when it has arrived at maturity, and in every stage between these points. The first sign, which appears suddenly, is a kind of damp bloom which comes over the grape, which then withers, decays, and finally rots.—*Brighton Herald.*

"CHARLES II. IN HOLLAND BEFORE THE RESTORATION." PAINTED BY W. CARPENTER, JUN.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198, Strand, aforesaid. Saturday, August [illegible], 1848.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 330—Vol. XIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1848. [Sixpence.

THE SOCIAL AND DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS.

Nothing is more pitiless than a theory. No man is more cruel than a political or social enthusiast, when he meets with obstacles to the establishment or even trial of his schemes of social and political regeneration. The mild Robespierre committed unparalleled atrocities for the sake of his theories of government. Marat outraged humanity, thinking to be of service to humanity; and Danton, all for liberty, justice, and the safety of the Republic, as he understood it, organised those infamous murders known as the "September massacres." The committee appointed by the French National Assembly to inquire into the circumstances attending the insurrection of the 15th of May last, and the still more fearful doings of the four days of June, have given in a report which, if correct in its facts and deductions, would prove that the race of such "reformers" is not extinct with these men of evil memory; and that in Messrs. Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, and Caussidière, the nineteenth century possesses three revolutionists who fully equal that other unscrupulous and daring trio whose names are so indelibly associated with the great Revolution of the eighteenth. Whether the report of the Committee of the Assembly be correct or incorrect, it is evident that the "Social and Democratic Republic" is the object of the wishes of these men, and those who have acted with them. They are not contented with merely political reforms. The utmost liberty that can be enjoyed by sensible, industrious, and educated men, is not the liberty that suits their notions of right. Nothing less than a total reorganisation of society seems of a nature to please them. Men must not only be free according to their ideas of freedom, but equality must be as absolute among them as among the bees in a hive. They would abolish the old frame-work of society—of which individuality, self-reliance, and exertion for one's-self and family, are the great props, and substitute instead of it a system in which all men shall be cut down to one mechanical standard. When the Revolution of February 24th unexpectedly vested power in a few of these men, in conjunction with M. de Lamartine and more moderate politicians who did not indulge in such Utopian visions, they found themselves in presence of a chance which they determined to make the most of. By themselves and their organs they proclaimed loudly that the new Revolution differed from all previous ones; that it was not a Revolution to change the forms of Government merely, but to re-constitute Society upon a more equitable basis, and provide bread for the humblest, whatever the amount of his capacity or of his exertions. To this faith they clung with the pertinacity of the most bigoted devotees, and found in obstacles but new incentives to exertion. As the Revolution grew older, these obstacles increased. The gulf of dissension betwixt themselves and their colleagues widened in proportion. Immediately it became evident that the National Assembly, chosen by Universal Suffrage, was not imbued with Socialist or Communist ideas; that it would be contented even with a Monarchy, if rational liberty were secured; and that its Republicanism was no more advanced than the Republicanism of the old Girondists, if it were even advanced so far, the energy of this party was exerted against the Assembly, against the Republic as established by

THE AFFRAY AT THE WIDOW M'CORMACK'S HOUSE, ON BOULAGH COMMON.—(SEE PAGE 88.)

ROOM IN WIDOW M'CORMACK'S HOUSE BARRICADED.

BACK OF THE HOUSE.

the Revolution, and against Society itself. A few of the more vehement and imprudent of its members were so prominently implicated in the events of May and June, as to fall an easy prey to the offended law. They now await trial and punishment in the dungeons of Vincennes and the forts around Paris. But the great leaders have hitherto escaped. Their names have been upon the tongues of men. They have been loudly accused in private and in public, and but little doubt has been felt as to their guilt. The committee charged with the investigation of the whole of the circumstances attendant upon both catastrophes has at length made its report, and accused in set terms Messrs. Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, and Caussidière, of treason against the Republic and society. The delivery of the report threatens a new crisis in French affairs. Though weak in the Assembly, the party is strong out of it; and it has become a question of the gravest importance, whether, in the actual state of men's minds, it is politic to pursue the inquiry. So much, however, has been said, that it is scarcely safe to let the matter rest; and such danger threatens political parties in the French capital from the further prosecution of the affair, that it is unsafe to go forward as it is to stand still. Under those circumstances, an abridgment of the report and the main points of the evidence on which it rests will not be uninteresting.

It will be remembered that Messrs. Ledru-Rollin and Louis Blanc were members of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, from the date of the Revolution to the day of meeting of the National Assembly, and that M. Caussidière was the self-installed, but very efficient Prefect of Police during the same period. According to the report of the Assembly, it was the fatal theories on the organisation of labour, developed and expounded to the workmen at the Luxembourg by M. Louis Blanc, and acquiesced in by M. Ledru-Rollin, M. Caussidière, and many other men of note and influence, that occasioned all the mischief which the Republic has had to deplore. By these theories hopes were excited which it was impossible to realise; and the Assembly being blamed by ignorant and deluded men for evils which no Legislative Assembly could cure, and for the non-fulfilment of hopes which were purely Utopian, an attempt was made to dissolve it by force of arms.

The Provisional Government, in instituting the national workshops, wished to make them an auxiliary army; but they soon passed into the hands of the enemies of order, and were at the complete disposal of Messrs. Caussidière and Louis Blanc. The report insists that it was the latter who organised the popular movement of the 17th of March, and that M. Caussidière acted with him Some days before that event M. Caussidière called together the 48 Commissaries of Police of Paris, and said to them:—"Tell the inhabitants of the quarters of Paris attached to monarchical institutions—tell the upper classes, that if they are not wise, the sword of Damocles is suspended over their heads; and if the deputies of the provinces should resist the wishes of the patriots of Paris, they shall be exterminated. Tell your stupid *bourgeoisie* and National Guards, that if they attempt the least resistance, 400,000 labourers are determined to make *table rase* and destroy Paris. They will not for that purpose require muskets; a few chemical matches will suffice."

The Committee of the Assembly asserts in unmistakeable terms its conviction that Messrs. Caussidière, Sobrier, and Ledru-Rolin directed the movement of the 16th of April. M. Blanqui refused to join in it, because M. Ledru-Rollin was to have been proclaimed Dictator. General Changarnier waited on that day on M. Lamartine, at the Hôtel de Ville, and found him greatly dejected. M. Lamartine stated that Messrs. Louis Blanc and Ledru-Rollin were privy to the demonstration which the 100,000 men next assembled in the Champ de Mars intended to make. The General then called on M. Marrast, and the latter wrote, under his dictation, the order to the municipalities to beat the *rappel*, which brought out the whole of the National Guard, and saved the capital. The Club of Clubs, presided over by Sobrier, and the Club of the Rights of Man, took an active part in those events. They were in direct correspondence with M. Ledru-Rollin. The arms with which they threatened the country were supplied by the arsenals of the State. Sobrier had established his head-quarters, with the consent of M. Ledru-Rollin, in a building of the Civil List: 500 muskets and 30,000 ball cartridges, furnished by the Prefect of Police, on an order of the Minister of War, were stored in that building. Sobrier had taken on himself to send 500 or 600 men to the provinces to revolutionise the country: those men received ten francs per day out of the Treasury.

On the 15th of May an individual was sent by M. Ledru-Rollin to countermand the *émeute*, to the president of the Club of the Rights of Man. M. Ledru-Rollin, on being questioned respecting that fact, did not deny it. M. Caussidière admitted that he was aware of the intention of Sobrier to make a demonstration on the 15th of May; but he had obtained from him a promise that it should not be armed, he paid no further attention to it. One fact, however, proves, in the opinion of the Committee, that he connived at it. M. Yon had been appointed by the President Commissary of Police of the Assembly. That choice displeased M. Caussidière, who sent for M. Yon, and recommended him to remain at his post in the Faubourg Montmartre. The latter, however, insisting, Caussidière said to him, "Well, return to the Assembly; the place is indifferent to me." Another witness examined by the Committee declared that he heard M. Caussidière say, "I will throw the Assembly out of the windows." The Committee further state that it was a notorious fact that the Prefecture of Police was, previous to the 15th of May, a manufactory for ball cartridges.

In the scene of the 15th of May, M. Louis Blanc acted a conspicuous part. He harangued the people and approved the proclamation of the Assembly. He was met in the Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine amidst a band of armed men; and one of his friends having cried "*Vive Louis Blanc!*" he silenced him, saying, "*The affair has failed: don't notice me, or I shall be arrested.*"

The report comes to the conclusion, from all the information that it has received, that M. Louis Blanc was decidedly implicated in person in the affair of May as well as M. Ledru-Rollin and M. Caussidière. It then proceeds to speak of the insurrection of June, and the causes which in particular contributed to its coming to a head. It traces the manner in which the national workshops were organised, and declared that the brigadiers who paid the men were the principal instigators. It also brings forward several circumstances, none, however, of a very decisive character in themselves, but important in connexion with previous events, to show that the same persons who planned the *émeute* of the 15th of May were the instigators of the insurrection of June. The reading of the report caused a painful sensation in the Assembly, and led to many interruptions on the part of the three persons most implicated. General Cavaignac was, it appears, consulted before the report was read, as to the expediency of bringing it forward at this particular time, and is stated to have given his approbation to the adoption of such measures as may be deemed advisable to bring M. Ledru-Rollin, M. Louis Blanc, and M. Caussidière to trial for their complicity. But his opinion has changed since the Report was read. Though the capital is still in a state of siege, and filled with troops; though the middle classes are weary of continual struggles, and anxious to punish, once for all, the instigators of violence—it is not deemed prudent to resort to extremity against those three men, who are considered by the great bulk of the working population as the fathers and founders of the Republic. It is therefore considered probable that the Assembly will receive the report, and proceed to judge by finding the point of the question the Report. Whether those men will continue unpunished for guilt which has already consigned men much less guilty to the dungeons of Vincennes, is a question which the chances of events in Paris may determine, but which it is at present both useless and impossible to speculate upon.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

From the accounts that have reached us this week, it will be seen further down that the disaffected are not quite crushed, and that they look to assassination as the only means left them to avenge their defeat. M. Thiers, in the present instance, being the chief object of attack.

The project of law for a tax on mortgages, which occasioned so short, but violent a debate on the 4th inst., and in which MM. Thiers and Berryer took leading parts, was again the subject of debate on Friday, when an amendment was carried against the Government, substituting one-eighth for one-fifth as the amount. Upon this being carried, M. Goudchaux withdrew the project, but announced that he would, in a few days, propose an income-tax (*impôt sur le revenu mobilier*).

The Constitution Committee has terminated the discussion of the different amendments proposed by the *bureaux*. Among the articles of the project of Constitution rejected by the majority of the *bureaux* is the article 109, prohibiting in future the admission of salaried ministers into the Assembly. The Committee, after having heard all the suggestions of the delegates from the Standing Committees, have recommenced their labours. M. Armand Marrast has resumed his functions as reporter, and it is expected the report may be presented to the Assembly on the 18th instant. It is said that the preamble will be modified considerably, and that several articles have been expunged which were disapproved of by the delegates.

The report of the late insurrection, which we noticed in our Postscript of last week, as regards M. Louis Blanc, comes to the conclusion that he is decidedly implicated in person in the affair of the 15th of May. As regards the insurrection of June, the report declares that "the object of that movement was, nominally, a democratic and social Republic, but in reality pillage;" that it was in fact "a savage war, carried on by cannibals!" The report states that the political men compromised in the insurrection are M. Louis Blanc, M. Caussidière, and M. Proudhon. The hon. reporter then announced that the secret association formed at Paris, and their connexions in the departments, would form the subject of another report. "Before terminating this painful record of our civil dissensions," he said in conclusion, "let it be permitted to us to repeat the words of the last proscribed by a glorious martyr, 'May my blood be the last shed.' Yes, let the wish of the holy Archbishop, dead at the foot of a barricade, be granted, and let that blood be the last spilt forth in civil war! Let those who substituted violence for the expression of the national will know that they were misled by fatal counsels, and that such conduct, instead of serving the Republic, would lose it. Who was the workman who would not consider it a misfortune to have on his blouse a drop of the blood of General Bréa, or of the heroic Archbishop of Paris? Though," added the reporter, "the Committee has made a distinction between the actors of the 16th of May and that of the month of June, it is evident that both had the same cause, the same origin. The 17th of March, the 15th of April, the 16th of May, and the 23rd of June, were connected together, and resembled each other—they were warfares against order and against the National Assembly. The Government has known how to establish order; the Committee hopes that it will know how to maintain it; and that thus our great country may accomplish its noble destinies."

M. Lamartine is quite exonerated from any participation in the culpable schemes of the above-mentioned gentlemen.

Five hundred of the insurgents of June, sentenced to transportation, were transferred on Saturday night by railroad to Havre. Having been embarked in the *Ulloa* steam-frigate, they were to have sailed on Sunday morning for Brest, where they were to remain confined on board a hulk until the Executive Power should have fixed their destination.

In the meanwhile arrangements continued to take place. M. Pujol, one of the chiefs of the national workshops, one of the delegates who waited on M. Marie, at the Palace of the Luxembourg, and who is said to have been one of the chiefs of the insurrection of June, had been taken into custody on Saturday last, in the Rue Geoffray Marie. Several persons of some consideration in the communes of Charonne and Montreuil had been arrested in consequence of information received that they were actively engaged amongst the insurgents in the barricades of the Faubourg St. Antoine.

The following details relative to the attempted assassination of M. Thiers have been published: It appears that within the last few days M. Thiers received more than one anonymous letter threatening his life. The police authorities likewise cautioned him, and recommended him to change the white hat which he generally wore, and by which he was described. M. Thiers, however, took no notice of those warnings. At six o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the hour at which M. Thiers usually returns home, M. Mignet, who likewise wears a white hat, was crossing the court-yard of M. Thiers's house, when he was alarmed by the cries of a little girl, who was sitting at the gate. M. Mignet, on returning, found that the girl, about ten years of age, whose occupation was to sell birds, was wounded by a ball, which having rebounded from the stone staircase, struck her in the back. The child was raised up by some National Guards who were at hand, and examined. The wound is fortunately not serious. The Commissary of Police of the quarter addressed to the house a statement of the facts. M. Devisme, the celebrated gunsmith, on examining the mark of the ball, declared that the shot must have been fired from an elevation either from the entrance to the house, which is at the corner of the street, or from one of the houses in the neighbourhood. Neither M. Mignet, nor any person in the house, heard any report of a shot. It is believed that the assassin used an air-gun. The gun must have been of double-barrelled or loaded with more than one ball, because at the same instant that the child was wounded a pane of glass was broken in the house adjoining that of M. Thiers.

Several members of the National Assembly met on Sunday in the Salle des Conférences, where the attack on M. Thiers was much discussed, and it was said that the lives of other representatives had been threatened. M. Baudhuin, who read the report of the Committee of Inquiry to the National Assembly, received a threatening letter on Saturday afternoon, of which the following is a copy:

"Your report is a mere tissue of infamous assertions. The only thing that consoles me for it is, that you will hope be your doom of . . . 1794. You shall hear from me again shortly."

A decree of the chief of the Executive power had been published on Monday, removing the suspension pronounced on the 27th of June last against the following journals:—*La Révolution, La Vraie République, L'Organisation du Travail, La Presse, L'Assemblée National, Le Napoleon Républicain, Le Journal de la Canaille, Le Père Duchesne, Le Prolo, La Liberté*, and *Le Lampion*. By the same decree the fleurs-de-lis which seal the seals on the presses of those journals are enjoined to remove them, and the prohibition to print them was also done away with. *La Presse* and other suspended journals appeared on Monday.

The Commission of Inquiry into the events of the 15th of May and the insurrection of June met on Sunday afternoon, and remained sitting until a late hour of the night. They classed all the documents referred to in their report, which has been ordered to be printed; and they employed an extraordinary number both of copying-clerks and of printers, in order that the evidence might be presented to the National Assembly as quickly as possible.

The *Journal des Débats*, in announcing that the Marquis de Brignole was the Sardinian Ambassador, and M. Marquis A. Ricci, Envoy Extraordinary from the Government of Turin to the French Republic, had a conference with M. Bastide, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Sunday, and expressed its belief that the mediation of the British and French Governments has been off red at Vienna and at Turin." "May this hope be shortly converted into an official fact!" says the *Journal des Débats*, on which we are of opinion that a diplomatic intervention would establish the sacred cause of Italian independence more firmly than the most remarkable victory or the most extraordinary triumph of physical force. We appreciate warmly as any party the sentiments of humanity and necessity which will not permit France to suffer the nationality of the Italians to be crushed under her eyes without intervention; but, in consequence of the interest we take in that independence, we desire to see the cause of the Italians taken in hand, not alone by France, but by all, defended by the two truest nations in Europe, it may henceforth be placed in that position in which it will have nothing to fear from the enemy's sword, it will honour the epoch in which we live more than an age of war and battle could effect."

On Tuesday the same journal published the following paragraph on the proposed mediation of the Governments of Great Britain and France:—

"The Marquis Brignole Sale, the Sardinian Ambassador in Paris, and the Marquis A. Ricci, were received yesterday (Monday) by General Cavaignac, President of the Council. We are assured that at that interview the Sardinian envoys claimed officially of the Chief of the Executive Government the immediate intervention of a French army in Italy. General Cavaignac is said to have replied to this demand by announcing that the Government of the Republic had already anticipated such contingency, and had opened negotiations with Great Britain on that subject, of which the speedy result would be the offer of a mediation to the belligerent parties in Italy by the Governments of France and Great Britain in concert. It was affirmed in the afternoon that the conditions of this mediation had been already agreed upon between the two Cabinets, and that Piedmont would be invited, by giving satisfaction to the rights of all parties, to endeavour by all means to spare Europe the misfortune of a general war."

On this important subject we find some interesting intelligence in the Paris papers of Wednesday. *La Presse* of that morning contains a long article describing the state of the negotiation which had taken place between the Sardinian envoys and the French Cabinet, respecting the intervention, in the cause of Italy, which reminded the French Government of the promise made by the King of Sardinia two months since. General Cavaignac replied that the affairs of Europe had so much changed within that period, that France could not fulfil the engagement.

Le Pouvoir says that the reply of the British Government to the proposition of joint intervention in Italy brought to Paris on Tuesday was not entirely that which the French Government expected or desired, inasmuch as it reserved a portion of Lombardy to Austria. A conference was, in consequence, held at the Foreign Office, at which the Marquis of Normanby and Gen. Cavaignac attended. Three couriers were subsequently despatched—one to London, a second to Vienna, and a third to Turin.

The *Journal des Débats* of the same day announces, on the contrary, that the Governments of Great Britain and France have actually concluded a definitive arrangement to put an end to the effusion of human blood, and to offer the united mediation to the belligerents in Italy. A British Cabinet courier brought to Paris on Monday the sanction of the British Government of the arrangement proposed by the Government of the Republic. A courier was immediately despatched to the Hon Mr. Abercrombie, the British Minister at Turin, and likewise to M. de Reizet, the French Chargé d'Affaires in that city, with orders to repair to the head quarters of King Charles Albert and of Marshal Radetzky, to notify to them officially the offer of the mediation made by the two Powers, and to regret its a provisional or temporary armistice. Another courier was despatched on Tuesday afternoon to Vienna, with instructions to the Baron de Bourgoing, French Ambassador to that city, by virtue of which they are similarly ordered to offer the Imperial Cabinet the mediation of their respective Governments.

Count Moltke, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Denmark; General Baron Fagel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the Netherlands; and the Chevalier Peruzzi, Resident Minister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, presented their credentials to General Cavaignac on Monday.

On the same day Count Ludolf, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Naples, charged with a special mission to the French Republic, and M. de Arnaud de Vaux, Chargé d'Affaires of Spain, were admitted in private audiences by General Cavaignac, to whom they delivered letters from their Sovereigns, accrediting them to the Government of the Republic.

The 8th Regiment of the Line arrived in Paris from Havre on Monday, and proceeded immediately to the camp of St. Maur.

Letters from Lyons of the 5th inst. state that much excitement prevails in that city, and it is added that the troops have shown symptoms of fraternising with the populace. The latter have insisted on the authorities closing three *cafés*, frequented, as they say, by aristocrats. At the departure of the mail a picquet of 200 men of the line were ordered to fire at the Croix Rousse, and a piece of cannon was directed towards the square.

The disappearance of M. Jarasson, an extensive silk manufacturer, added not a little to the excitement. At the time of his disappearance, no idea of his having committed suicide was entertained. It is feared that he has been assassinated.

On Monday the National Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the Jury Bill. M. Leroux proposed to exclude from the jury all individuals sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment (excepting political offenders), and M. Delmon wished to extend the same penalty to convicted of acts of dishonesty and immorality. These amendments were ultimately adopted. Several other amendments, including one requiring that the jurors should be elected by their fellow-citizens at large, were rejected. The three articles of the decree were voted without any discussion, a proposition to grant members of the jury two francs per day during the session having been rejected. The Assembly next proceeded to discuss the project of decree relative to the custom money required for the publication of journals and periodical works; MM. Louis Blanc, A. Thouret, and Felix Pyat opposing the measure, and M. Leon Faucher and M. de Chasseloup speaking in its favour. The principle of the bill was ultimately affirmed.

On Tuesday the details of the measure were taken into consideration. On the first article—which obliges the proprietors of daily political journals in Paris to deposit a security of 24,000 francs; of 18,000 if they appeared only twice a week; of 12,000 if published weekly; and 6000 if more than once a month; and which fixes the security for journals published in towns of 50,000 souls and above at 6000 francs, and at 3600 in other towns—a lengthened discussion ensued, and the question was ultimately adjourned.

On Wednesday the debate was resumed, and, after a desultory discussion, the Chamber at length divided on an amendment proposed by M. Pascal Duprat, to the following effect:—"All the laws relative to the security in money and the responsibility of the agent are abolished. The personal responsibility of the writers shall be substituted in future for that of the agents." The numbers were declared to be—for the amendment, 342; against it, 407. It was accordingly rejected by a majority of 65. A short discussion then ensued on the subject of the documents connected with the recent report of M. Bouchart. The Assembly decided that all of them should be published without any exception. The first article was at length carried, and the main amendment stating that the new law should only remain in force until the 1st of May, 1849, the Minister of Justice having pledged himself to bring forward, in the interval, a definitive law on the subject. M. Scribes had presented an amendment to the effect of reducing the cautionnement required to publish a journal in Paris from 24,000 to 12,000, which was rejected without any discussion. In the course of the sitting there were presented to the Assembly two projects of decree relative to the establishment of general stores in different towns for the deposit of merchandise, by the decrees of 21st and 26th of March, 1848; and a project of decree granting a credit of 2000f. for the widow of General Damesme for two lives. M. Goudchaux, the Minister of Finance, proposed to the Assembly to vote, *d'urgence*, a project of decree, providing that the persons who had subscribed to the national loan of 125 millions of francs by the 22nd of March last should receive coupons of Five pc. Cent. Stock to the amount of their subscription. The project was voted without opposition.

SPAIN.

There is nothing of importance from Madrid this week. The Ministerial arrangements consequent on the changes mentioned last week had not been completed on the 4th inst. M. Mon, the late Spanish Ambassador at Vienna, had not left Madrid on that day. It was reported that he had been summoned to the Court of Gratz, and that Olozaga would ultimately be appointed Minister of Finance. General O'Donnell, former Captain-General of Cuba, had arrived at Madrid.

With respect to the Carlist movements no positive intelligence as to the whereabouts of Cabrera had been obtained, but it was still considered certain that he had passed the Ebro, and was in the Maestrazgo. Marsa, at the head of a band of 600, was said to be in the province of Teruel; the brothers Tristany were in the environs of Solsona; and "on the whole," says the *International*, "the Catalonian insurrection makes new progress every day, and if, which is to be feared, the troops of the Queen cannot be increased before the commencement of the winter, it is positive that it will be formidable next spring."

The *Espana* announces that the contract concluded between the Government and the Bank of San Fernando has been cancelled.

The *Gaceta* contains the decrees appointing the Duke of Rivas Ambassador at Paris, and M. Isturiz Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic. Another decree names M. Pidal Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The *Gazette* had officially announced the miscarriage of the Queen.

PORTUGAL

Advices from Lisbon to the 1st inst. have come to hand. On that day a debate was coming on in the Lower House involving a Ministerial crisis, and affecting the guarantee to be given for paying the dividends by means of revenues specially pledged upon that object by the Board of Public Credit, and payments Ministers and others converting such revenues to different purposes.

The Finance Committee was against the Ministry, [illegible] of the division was expected doubtful.

The King had recovered from the effects of his fall, and was expected the Queen to hold a levee in Lisbon, and attended the Opera on the 31st ult., being the Duchess of Braganza's birth-day, previous to swearing the Charter.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY—The reverses of the Piedmontese army have brought the war near the gates of Milan, and the Provisional Government and the Ministers when it is almost too late—making hasty preparations to remedy, if possible, the disastrous state of affairs. A forced loan of fourteen millions of francs has been decreed by the Constituent Assembly at Turin; patriotism will escape no contribution is interdicted, and all publication of military news forbidden, except the official bulletin. Persons propagating alarming news are to be called before the tribunals of war. Additional powers have been decreed in advance to [illegible] of the Provisional Government of Milan were published on the 31st ult., ordering the immediate enrolment of all capable of bearing arms, five thousands days. Let us raise our barricades again, cut the bridges, the dykes, the roads; let us put desolation between us and the enemy; let us prove that we can resist misfortune, and we shall soon see an overwhelming force move on, we deserve the assistance and sympathy of all Europe. We possess the elements of secure confidence, but we must be prepared. And should God [illegible] terrible trial we must manfully ask Him for the faith that the day of his justice will dawn."

The forces under Radetzky, including 10,000 Bavarian auxiliaries and other troops recently arrived from the Tyrol, amounted to 80,000 effective men, opposed to a force which, at the highest estimate, does not exceed 48,000. At Milan alarm continued to be extreme, and the most vigorous measures of resistance and defence were also adopted. A levy of [illegible] men was ordered to be sent to the field, and all capable of bearing arms were called upon to [illegible] the people the most alarming proclamations. A council of war was in permanence, and public [illegible] summarily all who might be found to betray the nation.

Besides the forced loan of 14,000,000 already mentioned, 9,000,000 were ordered by the sale of state property. All unemployed officers were invited to join detences round the capital, and to constitute a fortified camp on the Adda. Every species of vehicle was called into requisition to transport provisions to the army. All the saddles and bridles of every description found in the city were seized for the cavalry. Females of every rank, from the noblest to the peasant, and of every age, down to childhood,

were employed in making cartridges, which were prepared at the rate of 100,000 a day.

The head quarters of Charles Albert were removed first from Lodi to Cremona, thence to Codogno, where his Majesty rested on the 1st, with the intention, as was generally understood, of immediately changing to Lodi. The whole army was in full retreat, but whether on Pavia or Milan was not known.

The reports of the revolts against the Austrians at Treviso and Padua proved to be without foundation.

The Austrians entered Cremona soon after the Piedmontese left, on the 31st ult., and imposed a contribution of two millions, and made many prisoners among the citizens. The King had proposed during the struggle an armistice of ten days; Radetzky consented under the following conditions:—1. That the Piedmontese army shall retire to the Adda, and separate its cause from the Venetians. 2. Venice, Reggio, Modena, Parma, and Piacenza shall be likewise given up. Upon which the King answered, "Last Radetzky knew that the Piedmontese army can only answer such conditions by cannon.

The King continued to shift the head-quarters of his army up to the 3rd inst., when, having quitted Lodi, on the Adda, he arrived at Milan during the night of that day, coming from Melegnano, and established his head quarters at S. George, beyond the Porta Romana. The moment it became known that his Majesty was in the neighborhood, the whole city was illuminated.

The line of the Adda has thus been abandoned. The whole army marched from Lodi to Milan. There the King was engaged in throwing up entrenchments before the city, and there he determined to give battle. He had with him 50,000 men, the infantry much demoralised, but the cavalry and artillery in good order. Mr. Abercrombie, our Minister at Turin, after having had two hours' interview with the King on the 1st inst., accompanied by the French Minister, had set out for the Austrian army, and had seen Marshal Radetzky near Cremona; but his request for an armistice of a few days was decidedly rejected. The Marshal said he was determined to enter Milan, and he would do so at all hazards. The officers near Radetzky said the Austrian force amounted to 55,000 men, but that number was considered to be an exaggeration.

The Austrians had entered Pavia.

No barriers were erected within the city of Milan, nor were the inhabitants detained to defend the city, in case Charles Albert should be in mind to have entered beyond the Tessino. Several families had left, and nearly all the ladies of rank. The populace prevented workmen and gentlemen from accompanying them.

The latest accounts that have reached us from Italy are through the medium of the Paris Journals; and, according to these, on Saturday last, the 5th instant, a sanguinary battle was fought a few leagues from Milan, between the Piedmontese army and the Austrians, commanded by Marshal Radetzky. At the conclusion of the affair, which was unfavorable to the Piedmontese, the King had entered Milan, where he was endeavouring to fortify himself. Other accounts add that the Austrians had entered Milan on that da

ROME. The latest advices from "the Eternal City" announce the termination of the Ministerial crisis. Mamiani re-enters office with plenary powers, and the cabinet will be composed of the most competent statesmen. He has extorted the consent of the Pope to the closest alliance with the Princes of Italy for the common defence of the country, and received authority to despatch reinforcements to Charles Albert without delay

TUSCANY.—Disturbance took place at once at Florence and Leghorn on the 30th ult., when the accounts of the defeat reached by the Italian army became known. Fortunately a violent storm, accompanied by heavy rain, prevented at Florence the riot degenerating into an insurrection. At Leghorn the populace assembled before the Governor's palace, shouting "Down with the Ministry!" "Death to Radolfi!" "Long live Guerrazzi!" The disturbance was tranquillised by a telegraphic despatch announcing the resignation of Ministers, and that 16,000 National Guards were to be mobilised

On the resignation of the Ministry, which took place in Florence, on the 30th ultimo, it was resolved by the Chamber to send large reinforcements to the Italian army

NAPLES.—According to advices dated the 30th ultimo, the King had found it impracticable to carry into effect the forced loan in its original unqualified sense, and was obliged to give it up as regards merchants and professional men. From the provinces of Salerno it is announced that the insurgents in the valley and near Sala have been dispersed. Many have made their submission, and are being disarmed. In the Calabrias order is completely restored. Provisional National Guards have been organised.

"The news of the retardation of the expedition against Sicily, which is generally ascribed to the interference of "a certain foreign Power," has been confirmed by the Italian journals.

SICILY.—According to the draft of the Constitution, which has been published, every aristocratic element of the Constitution of 1812 has disappeared The peerage for life is abolished, and an elective senate substituted. The Chambers have voted a civil list of 1,500,000 ducats, besides the palaces at Palermo and Messina, country palaces, &c. It is said that the English and French squadrons having signified to the Neapolitan Commandant of the citadel of Messina that he must surrender the fort, he had accordingly done so: the fort is at this moment in the power of the Sicilians.

PRUSSIA.

We have dates from Berlin to the 7th of August.

The prospect of a renewal of the war between Prussia and Denmark is exciting the greatest discontent in the three Baltic provinces, which are, in a mercantile point of view, the chief sufferers by the war.

Government has, at last, resolved to lay before the constituent Assembly a bill for the total suppression of the so-called patrimonial (or private) tribunals of justice, and the enfranchisement of the peasantry. The Government is, consequently, prepared to undertake to defray all the expenses incidental to the administration of justice. Even the tribunals of the mediatised princes will be abolished, but the reform was to be carried out gradually. General Von Below had returned to Berlin from Vienna; and Colonel Willisen, the brother of the famous general who commanded in Posen, has gone on an extraordinary mission to Paris.

The new police force of Berlin have had frequent rencontres with the "lloges" in the "discharge of their duty."

Herr Hansemann's financial projects, so far as they relate to the new land-tax, and the increase of the duty on brandy by fifty per cent., are exciting great discontent amongst the landowners in several provinces of the Kingdom, who vehemently oppose the measures, and are forming clubs in some five or six provinces for the purpose of defeating them. The voluntary loan is making very slow progress, only three and a half out of fifteen millions being as yet subscribed. In a few days, as proposed by the Minister, too forced loan will be demanded. It is probable, however, that the time for making voluntary payments will be prolonged.

The majority of the compositors at Berlin still refuse to return to their work They appear to have plenty of funds. The cotton printers have also resolved to strike, in consequence of their employers having refused to give work at half wages to the unoccupied portion of the trade. The workmen demand also the diminution of machine work, and the consequent increase of hand work

It is officially stated that the plenipotentiaries of the Central Rhine Navigation Commission have resolved not to allow any steam-vessels to navigate that river, except such as plied on it before the 1st of August last, and such as are now being constructed according to agreement. Accordingly, no new licenses for the navigation of the Rhine will be issued for the present.

The 7th instant being the day originally appointed by the central Minister of War for "mustering" homage to the Vicar of the Empire, all the democratic clubs and unions went in procession to the Crenzberg, where tremendous cheerwere given for German Unity, the Vicar of the Empire, &.

AUSTRIA.

We have news from Vienna of the 1st of August. The Emperor having refused to return to Vienna, he will send a Council of Regency, as he had threatened. The camarilla of Innsbruck has thus triumphed. When this resolution was communicated by Doblhoff to the Diet, a dead silence ensued. The Minister then stated that he could not give any explanations on the subject. The persons head of the State, but that, so long as he possessed the confidence of the Emperor, he should retain his post. After stating that the Emperor had expressed his readiness to send his brothers, Charles, to the capital, if the Diet pressed on that point, he said his colleagues and himself were ready to appoint a deputation to wait upon the Emperor, in order to point out to him that his return was not to be delayed

The debate respecting the appointment of a committee for the purpose of drawing up "an energetic address" to the Emperor, urging him to return immediately to his capital, was very spirited.

It must be stated here, however, that the address itself (as subsequently agreed upon by the Diet, after the members of the left or Radical side had abruptly withdrawn, en masse, from the house) is tame, compared with the speeches that preceded it. The report of those speeches will have reached the fugitive Court before the address arrives, so that the vehemence of the former will more than compensate for the moderate expressions of the latter. The Minister of Justice has announced that the trial of the parties implicated in the recent insurrection in Prague will be public.

Several proclamations have been submitted to the Diet for the abrogation of the privileges of the nobility, but it seems very problematical whether the present Assembly will meet those wishes.

The Emperor had addressed an autograph letter to Marshal Radetzky, thanking him for his brilliant victories recently in Italy

Previous to the departure of the Archduke John for Frankfort, on the evening of the 30th, the Ban of Croatia had an audience of the Emperor, as had also Count Esterhazy, Count Bathyany, and M. Von Mailath, at which the Archduke attended. These Ministers, as well as the Ban, left Vienna on the 31st. As far as could be ascertained, no definitive decision had been obtained in regard to the Croatian question, which is fraught with no less important results to Austria for the future than is the Italian question. Both are pressed upon the attention of the representatives by their constituents. The Ban has not given up one iota of his demands

The Archduke John, before leaving for Frankfort, addressed a farewell proclamation to the citizens of Vienna, and officially resigned his post as the Emperor's representative.

RUSSIA

By a ukase, dated June 30, the Emperor, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, has authorised the issue of five new series of Treasury Bonds, making the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th or 3,000,000 of silver roubles each, with the intent of furnishing the Treasury with funds to meet its claims, and with the means of defraying the expenses rendered necessary for the security of the empire under the disturbed state in which several of the countries of Europe are placed. By the above the Minister is authorised to issue the first two series immediately, but the remainder only when the interest upon them shall begin to run. The other series will be issued as circumstances may require and his Imperial Majesty shall order.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN

Notwithstanding the close of the armistice, no step has been taken in advance by either party, either towards the renewal of active hostilities or the pacific arrangement of the quarrel. The only movement of consequence on the part of the Danish Government is its decision to blockade the rivers Elbe, Weser, and Jahde, and to declare Cuxhaven quite the same as Copenhagen in this respect.

Troops from various parts of Germany were shortly to be sent down to Hamburgh, and it was understood that quarter were being prepared for their reception near the city.

PRINCIPALITIES OF THE DANUBE.

Accounts from Bucharest of the 18th, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, announce that the fate of Wallachia is decided. The Ottoman Porte has proscribed the new constitution, and the Ambassadors of France and England have given in their adhesion. The Porte has protested against the entrance of Russian troops. The Turkish Government has built three new steamers for the Danube, and is to control the subject of slavery in Oregon. California and New Mexico, on the contrary, are to have no Legislatures at present; but the legislative functions are to be performed by a board, consisting of the naval and military officers of the Governor, Secretary, and Supreme Judges, all of whom are to be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate; and these functionaries are prohibited from legislating on the subject of slavery or religion. The effect will be to leave the slavery question as it now stands, in regard to New Mexico and California, until further action shall be had by Congress, or until some decision affecting the case shall be made by the Supreme Court.

The charges preferred by General Pillow against General Scott, it was confidently asserted by the telegraph from Washington, had been withdrawn. The court of inquiry to examine the charges preferred by General Scott against General Worth was to meet on the 1st of August

MEXICO.

No news of interest has been brought by this mail. No positive information had been received in the United States as to the progress of the revolution It was only known that the Government forces under Generals Bustamante and Cortazar had been united, to the number of 3000, preparatory to an attack upon the insurgents, commanded by Padre Jarauta. A Commissioner of the Mexico had under consideration the protest against the late treaty with the United States

Yucatan had called for Yucatan with money and troops for the relief of the whites

WEST INDIES.

From Jamaica the accounts received this week are of the usual triste character. The financial state of the island was as bad as it could be. The Receiver-General of the public Treasury had issued a notice that he was without funds, and could not pay the salaries falling due, but that he would give notes as soon as he could pay a moiety of the amounts due. The *Jamaica Dispatch* says that the payments of the September quarter also cannot be met, and the Treasury may be said to be bankrupt, there being a deficiency of £14,000

By a proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, the House of Assembly was to meet on Thursday, the 3d of August, for the despatch of public business

From the west end of the island we regret to say there are unfavorable accounts; and great discontent is said to have arisen amongst the black labouring population from the inability of the planters to afford full employment, in consequence of the very general suspension of cultivation, the low remunerating price of produce and the refusal of merchants to make any advances have induced His Excellency the Governor had ordered strong detachments of police to concentrate in the disaffected districts; and bodies of that force had marched from the Kingston, St. Catherine, and St. Mary's divisions to check the disposition to revolt. The *Jamaica Dispatch* hints that the blacks have been incited to disturbances by several Dissenting ministers, besides two full-blooded negroes who have become rich by trade and by the savings of their wages, with 600 sail, two field-pieces, &c. The appearance of these troops restored comparative tranquillity. Governor Scholten had resigned, and has come to Europe

From Cuba we learn that the state of that island was very disturbed. In consequence of the slave insurrections in Hayti, Martinique, &c., and the news from Europe, the blacks were ripe for revolt, and the Government were taking repressive measures. The intelligence from Europe of the expulsion of the British Minister from Spain, and the dismissal of Senor Isturitz from London, had produced a bad effect upon trade

The island of St. Domingo remained in a sad condition; and the conduct of the President was much commented upon, as it was stated he did not use all client means to repress the frightful atrocities that have been perpetrated. A great many refugees had arrived at Jamaica, and at Kingston a vessel of the American ship, with four hundred persons on board, was wrecked on the Morant Keys.

Throughout the West India Islands the weather was favourable for the crops, and very fine.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Advices from Sydney to the 10th of April have been received. On the 22nd March the Legislative Council was opened by a commission, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Colonial Treasurer, the Governor's attendance being prevented from the recent loss suffered in his family. The Governor's address commenced by congratulating the Council upon the outstanding the commercial depression which prevailed in the mother country, and the consequent low prices of colonial produce, the chief resources of the colony had continued to increase. It also noticed the fact that, although the advance price of agricultural and pastoral labour had pressed so severely on the employers, it had, on the other hand, been the source of highly remunerative employment to the working classes His Excellency then observed:

"I have endeavoured, by seeking fresh supplies of labour from the mother country, to restore that equilibrium, the maintenance of which between the two classes is so essential to the general, as well as to their mutual, welfare. The anticipations which I entertained in my last opening address to the council have been in part realised, but not to the full extent. The loss of the land and emigration debentures have been paid off, and the territorial revenue has exhibited so prosperous a state as to enable me to request her Majesty's Government to send out to the colony, in addition to the 5000 assisted emigrants which the board had contin..ed

GRAND ANTIQUARIAN BANQUET, AT NEWCASTLE.

BANQUET IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE CASTLE.

THE CHAPEL, RESTORED.

pel more especially, believed to be unequalled for architectural richness and la[illegible].

The interest attached to the Castle has of late been much increased by the buildings with which it had been so long obscured, being removed to make room for the viaduct of the York and Newcastle [illegible].

The very site of the fortress is of high histor[illegible] fortification of the Brigantes against the Roman [illegible] occupied by the military wor[illegible] the Norman Conqueror a[illegible] from the Roman *castra* [illegible] plied the place down to the t[illegible] quest by Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror (A.D. [illegible] his return from an expedition into Scotland: [illegible], in contrast to some mor[illegible] ancient edifices, it was [illegible] town itself [illegible] to be named. Like other N[illegible] in plan. It [illegible] rly one hundred feet [illegible] feet in thick[illegible]n the lower part. It c[illegible] the surrounding [illegible], and openings for various pur[illegible] all surrounds each of the upper [illegible] casional arrow-slits. The Great [illegible] apartment in [illegible]le, is in the third story, and is approached by an inner and an outer sta[illegible] From the latter it is entered under a mag[illegible]

NORMAN DOORWAY [illegible]

Of the restored portion we append two specime[illegible] tiful Norman doorway lea[illegible] of the Norman wor[illegible] [illegible] Keep has [illegible] rounding the [illegible] while, by th[illegible] opening of not less than s[illegible]n windows which were previou[illegible] icked up, this great central chambe[illegible] rly so dark [illegible] gh as in our more moder[illegible] chamber which has [illegible] ground-floor to a [illegible] The fortuitous [illegible] gs of this passage from the sally-port, placed several [illegible] bove the ground [illegible] it enters the guard-room near one of the windows [illegible] how zealously and yet how skilfully our Norman ancestors protected [illegible] approaches to their last stronghold.

VALENTINE, MADAME VIARDOT GARCIA—MARCEL, SIGNOR MARINI—IN THE OPERA OF "LES HUGUENOTS," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

STATUE OF SIR JAMES SHAW.

YESTERDAY week the inhabitants of Kilmarnock placed in the Market-square of their handsome burgh a portrait statue of the late Sir James Shaw, a native of Kilmarnock, one who, born to no fortune, but in the humblest circumstances, from his own energy and perseverance, succeeded in amassing a handsome fortune by the honourable career which commerce opens to every one who has talent and enterprise sufficient to enter upon it with a spirit of integrity and earnestness. It is not, however, to commemorate the life of Sir James Shaw the rich merchant, nor the Lord Mayor of London—for he was elevated to that high position in the British metropolis by the suffrages of the Court of Aldermen—but of Sir James Shaw the unostentatiously charitable man, the unboasting patron and encourager of industrious poor men, and the philanthropic gentleman, who did good from a love of virtue—who succoured and cherished the indigent, because he remembered his own unpromising infancy; and of Sir James Shaw, who, when no one moved to lend a helping hand to the children of Scotland's most gifted poor man—Robert Burns—came forward in the hour of their helplessness, as their generous patron, wise adviser and kind protector.

COLOSSAL MARBLE STATUE OF SIR JAMES SHAW, INAUGURATED AT KILMARNOCK, ON THE 4TH INST.

The statue is from the studio of Mr. Fillans; it is of the finest Carrara marble, and is placed upon a pedestal of Aberdeen granite. The figure is of colossal size, 8 feet in height. Sir James Shaw is represented in his robes as Lord Mayor of London; his left hand bears up a fold of the furred gown, and in his right hand he holds a scroll. The statue is a very graceful production.

On Friday week the foundation-stone of the pedestal was laid with Masonic ceremony; the pedestal and statue were then placed, and in the afternoon they were uncovered amidst great applause.

At five o'clock the event was celebrated by a public dinner, at the George Hotel; C. D. Gairdner, Esq., in the chair. There were about 150 guests. The toast of the evening was, "The memory of Sir James Shaw;" responded to by his nephew, Sir John Shaw, who succeeded to the baronetcy. Several other toasts were drunk, including the health of Mr. Fillans, the sculptor, received with great cordiality. "The memory of Burns," and "The living poets of Scotland," coupled with the health of Mr. A. Park, were among the later toasts.

Sir James Shaw was born in 1764, at Mosshead, in the parish of Riccarton; and was educated at the grammar-school of Kilmarnock. He subsequently settled in London as a merchant; and in 1805-6 served the office of Lord Mayor. During his Mayoralty he was elected one of the Members for the City, and occupied that honourable position in three successive Parliaments. In 1809 he was created a Baronet. He retired from Parliament in 1818, but continued to discharge the duties of Alderman till 1831, when, on the death of Richard Clark, Esq., he was elected Chamberlain. He resigned this office in May, 1843; and his lamented death took place on October 23, in the same year.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Saturday night, Mario having recovered from his indisposition, re-appeared in *Raoul*, in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." Excited, probably, by the great success of the French tenor, M. Roger, on the previous Thursday, who assumed his part at a few hours' notice, Mario exerted himself strenuously, and on no previous occasion did he sing with such sweetness and power. He gave new life to the sentence of the Duel, and, for the first time, he was encored in this splendid piece, as Roger had been on the previous Thursday. The grand duo between Viardot and Mario, in the third act, was received with rapturous plaudits. The house was crowded in every part.

On Tuesday night was the seventh representation of the "Huguenots," the attraction of which, despite the lateness of the season, has been unprecedented.

On Thursday night it was proposed to have produced Rossini's "Guillaume Tell;" but, owing to the great demand for places to witness the "Huguenots," that opera was given for the eighth time on Thursday night; and the "Guillaume Tell," with Mdme. Castellan, Mdme. Bellini, Mdlle. Corbari, Tamburini, Tagliafico, Mei, Lavia, Soldi, Rache, Talamo, Polonini, Marini, and Roger in the cast, will be produced this evening (Saturday).

Our Artists have depicted one of the most striking situations in the opera of the "Huguenots:" it is the duo in the second act, when *Valentine* (Madame Viardot) informs *Marcel* (Marini) of the peril of his master, *Raoul*, in the intended duel with *St. Bris*, a plot having been devised by the latter to assassinate the Huguenot cavalier.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Monday night the metropolis was visited by two dreadful fires, which, in a very short period, laid in ruins a vast amount of valuable property, deprived one person of life, and severely injured three others. The first broke out upon the premises belonging to Mr. Hatfield, a Berlin wool-dealer, situate in Albany-

FIRE IN ALBANY-STREET, ON MONDAY LAST.

street, Regent's-park, next door to the Windsor Castle tavern. The second disaster occurred upon the premises belonging to the Rev. Dr Dale, in American-corner, Paternoster-row, City.

The circumstances connected with the first fire were of a very distressing character. Shortly after the shop was closed the inhabitants were startled by a report like that of a cannon, and, at the same time, the greater portion of the premises, which were four stor es high, were blown out into the street, the floorings and roof were lifted into the air, the brick wall was demolished and sent flying in sundry directions, breaking in the shop fronts of at least a dozen houses on the opposite side of the street, seriously injuring a great number in Ernest-street, forcing in the windows of the Windsor Castle tavern; and at the same moment, as if by magic, the whole of Mr. Hatfield's premises remaining burst forth into a general blaze.

An immediate communication was forwarded to the barracks in the same street, and thence the intelligence was despatched to the Brigade and West-end of England engine stations. The first engine that arrived was that belonging to the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), which was accompanied by nearly 300 soldiers. The West Middlesex works afforded an instant supply of water, from which the engine was set to work, but the fire was too strong to be extinguished by that force. Other engines of the London establishment and West of England reached the spot in rapid succession, and they were set to work under the superintendence of Mr. Braidwood. Notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, however, the flames continued to progress most fearfully, and it was not until nearly one o'clock in the morning—three hours after the outbreak—that they were entirely extinguished.

The destruction of property occasioned by the explosion is most serious. Of the house itself, in which the apparatus originated, not a vestige remains. That portion of the building not immediately destroyed by the explosion was wholly consumed by the fire which occurred subsequently, and not one brick remains upon another. The two adjoining houses—the Windsor Castle tavern on the left, and a hosier and glover's shop on the right-hand—are shattered to their foundations, and the front wall of the latter was expected to fall during the whole of Tuesday. The surrounding property is injured to an extent which would not be credible to any except an eye-witness; and how so much devastation could have been accomplished without a greater sacrifice of human life, is extremely strange. The surveyor who examined the district report that 100 houses have been more or less injured by the explosion, and it is certain that upwards of 2000 squares of glass have been broken. Thirty houses on the side of the street opposite, and about a dozen on each side of the scene of the accident, are shattered; the damage also extends over a number of houses in Ernest-street and Little Albany-street, and even so far as Chester-terrace, in the Regent's-park. There seems no reason to doubt that gas, and gas alone, was the cause of the accident.

The person killed was the nursery maid of the family.

The owner of the premises, with his wife and child, had been spending the day in the country, leaving his brother and sister-in-law in charge of the premises. During the past few days a strong smell of gas had been experienced on the premises, and workmen had made repeated examinations of the main pipes, but without being able to trace out the cause. On Monday night, about nine o'clock, on the house being closed, they found the smell of gas getting stronger, and in a few moments, on the door being partly opened, the explosion occurred, forcing the brother and sister through the back parlour window into the garden. At the same time the nurse-maid, who was standing at the street-door, was blown completely over the road, and found with such violence against the iron railings round one of the kitchen areas as to break the solid metal into several pieces. A man, who was passing along with his cart, was forced out of his vehicle, and severely injured. A lad, named James Stubbs, in the employ of Miss Warraker, the bookseller, of the same street, was blown across the carriage-way and also severely injured; he is still remaining in the hospital in a very precarious condition. At the same moment the iron gratings and window-shutters of the premises on which the explosion took place, together with chairs, tables, and other articles of furniture, were forced over the road, and having carried away the shop-front of the premises opposite, belonging to Mr Gibbons, No 163, sundry pieces of furniture were carried into the latter premises, and having made their exit at the back, struck the houses in Chesterterrace, a distance of nearly 200 feet, where a considerable number of window glass was also demolished. The floorings of the adjoining house, belonging to Mr Brown, linendraper, were lifted up, the walls were shattered, the furniture hurled into the street, and a female named Cole was thrown down and severely injured. The whole of the windows and frames in the Windsor Castle Tavern were destroyed, and the building fin several places sat on fire. Several of the inmates residing opposite were struck by the bricks and furniture entering their premises; but fortunately none of them were dangerously injured.

The surveyor to the Sun Fire-office, and Mr. Hodgkin, the assessor of losses, have visited the ruins for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of mischief done, and are of opinion that no explosion of similar violence has ever taken place in the metropolis; and it is a matter of astonishment how so large a quantity of gas as must have accumulated in the shop could have collected.

A minute examination has detected the immediate cause of the explosion—viz., the insecure state of the gas-metre. On examining the metre, which was placed under the shop front, its centre was found to be so fragile that the slightest kick would cause an indentation, the metal of which it was made scarcely being thicker than a sheet of ordinary cartridge-paper. At the back there was found an opening of a circular form, which had been the operation of the soldering of the upper portion and that of the side. From this open ing the gas, doubtless, escaped.

The second fire broke out shortly after twelve the same night in the upper part of Dr. Dale's residence. It was first seen by a gentleman named Sniff, who forthwith gave the necessary alarm to the police. The flames at that period appeared to be raging on the second floor, but shortly afterwards they penetrated the third floor, and bursting through the windows, they illuminated the city for some distance. Fortunately, the whole of the inmates succeeded in effecting a safe retreat from the blazing mansion, which there was some difficulty in removing a lady who had recently been confined.

The engines of the Brigade and West of England Company, with those of the parish, attended, and the former were supplied with water from the former were enabled to get the flames subdued by half-past one o'clock, but not until a serious amount of property was destroyed. How the calamity took place is unknown. The escapes of the Brigade were in readiness for the protection of life from fire attended at each fire, and they were of great assistance to the firemen by forming a ladder for conveying the hose to the top of the premises.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug 13.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity. Old Lammas Day. Queen Dowager born 1792

MONDAY, 14 Full Moon at 8h. 16m. P.M.

TUESDAY, 15 Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Moon is near Mercury.

WEDNESDAY, 16 The Sun rises at 4h. 48m., and sets at 7h. 18m.

THURSDAY, 17.—Duchess of Kent born, 1786. The Moon is near Saturn.

FRIDAY, 18 The length of the day is 14h. 32m. The decrease since the longest day is 2h. 9m

SATURDAY, 19.—Day breaks at 2h. 32m., and twilight ends at 9h. 32m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 36	1 10	1 33	1 52	2 13	2 33	2 54	3 19	3 50	4 30	5 30	6 45	8 15	9 15

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*W. R. B.*"—*The bars of music are the subject of the chorus of Druids in the first act of Bellini's "Norma."*

"*W. H. P. B.*"—*Figaro's song, "Largo il factotum," is at the first scene of the first act in Rossini's "Barbiere," and is his aria d'entrata, or opening air.*

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*The terms are fifty guineas per annum, and ten guineas entrance, for six lessons in the week in harmony, and five guineas entrance, for out-students; payable half-yearly in advance, and a quarter's notice of withdrawal of pupil. Students must find the instruments they intend to learn. There are forty weeks' tuition in the year. For further details write to the secretary, Hanover-square.*

"*B. A.*"—*The sale will take place at Stowe, as originally advertised. We shall illustrate the most striking remains of the collection, more especially those of historical as well as artistic interest.*

"*S. S.*"—*Wisbeach.—We have not room for the Illustration.*

"*A. B. C.*"—*Birmingham, is thanked.*

"*Omega.*"—*The View of Dublin may be had, price 1s*

"*J. D.*"—*The "Government Colonisation Circular," price 2d., may be had at 30, Fleet-street*

"*[illegible] A.*"—*The address in question is Stratton-street, Piccadilly*

"*A Country Reader*"—*The Athenæum*

"*Geraldine B.*"—*The office of Bentley's Miscellany is at 8, New Burlington-street, where application should be made by our correspondent by letter.*

"*L. L. T.*"—*We are not in possession of the information.*

"*J. B. L.*"—*Much thanked; but we cannot, at present, avail ourselves of his offer*

"*J. M.*"—*Ballymena.—We cannot aid you with any information as to the purchase named in the Farm Letting Agency advertisement.*

"*F. W. D.*"—*Chancery-lane; and "R. S. C."—The large View of the Godiva Procession, on handing the Volume, may be inserted as a folding plate, or with a guard.*

"*R. B. E.*"—*Hertford; and "An Old Subscriber," Nottingham.—We cannot afford room.*

"*J. D.*"—*Sherborne.—Our present Volume commenced with the Number for July 8, the Saturday's edition*

"*Eugene*"—*The* Warwickshire Advertiser, *or the* Leamington Spa Courier.

"*S. A.*"—*We cannot recommend you*

"*F. E. D.*"—*Cambridge-place, may learn the price of the Parliamentary documents at the office for the Sale of Parliamentary Papers, No. 5, Great Turnstile, Holborn*

"*Victor.*"—*Avebury, in Wilts, and Carnac, near Auray, in Britanny, are important Druidical remains beside Stonehenge; indeed, Carnac is infinitely more extensive than Stonehenge, but of ruder formation. The Rev. Mr. Duke has lately published a very interesting volume upon the Wiltshire remains.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Hurst-green.—The trains for the Chester and Holyhead Railway start from Euston-square at 9 P.M. and 9 A.M. The steamers leave Holyhead for Kingstown at 1 to 7 A.M. and 5 to 6 P.M. We have prepared a series of Illustrations of this important line.*

"*W. A. B.*"—*Spencer-street.—Apply at the Lodge of Hanwell Asylum, or of Bethlem Hospital.*

"*P. J. B.*"—*Vauxhall.—Mr. Reading's work on "Wines" may be had, by order, of any bookseller. The price is 16s.*

"*G. B.*"—*Barley.—The year is 16.*

"*A Subscriber*"—*Cliffe's "Book of South Wales," second edition, just published.*

"*The "Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy," price 42s.*

"*J. H. C.*"—*Bloomsbury.—The Carved Bread Platters may be had at Cundall's, 12, Old Bond-street.*

"*Kingston.*"—*Hull, had better consult a Solicitor*

"*F. C.*"—*Mile-end-road.—We regret that we cannot assert the testimonial*

"*G. W. P.*" "*S. S.*" "*A. Z.*" "*J. C.*"—*Edinburgh. We cannot find room.*

"*Holyrood.*"—*The regulations respecting the Cadetships in the East India Company's Service will be found in the "East India Register" for the present year.*

"*Victorine.*"—*"Flowers and their Kindred Thoughts," may be obtained, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*J. A. N.*"—*is thanked; but we had not room for the Illustration.*

"*A Northern Reader.*"—*For the intermediate persons in the pedigree of Richard, Duke of York, father of Edward IV., see Mr. Burke's "History of the Royal Families." There are numerous descendants existing of the Princess Mary, youngest daughter of King Henry VII. By her first husband, Louis XII. of France, she had no child; but by her second, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, she was mother of one son and two daughters—the elder of the latter being mother of Lady Jane Grey. Sir John Howard, whose maternal grandfather was Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, had the Dukedom re-created in his own person, by patent, in 1483*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*Prince George of Cambridge is still unmarried.*

"*Sybilene.*"—*Apply to Messrs. Rees, 8, King William-street, Strand.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Cannor.—The price of this Journal, at our office, is sixpence.*

"*Incudestere.*"—*Youatt's Treatise on the "Horse" is a first-rate work.*

"*A Contrun.*"—*Translations via English of several of the Works of Chateaubriand have been published by Colburn, London.*

"*W. N.*" *Langport.—Mr. Smith O'Brien is in his 45th year. A Portrait and Memoir of him will be found in No. 113 of our Journal.*

"*E.*"—*Palæontology is derived from παλαιος ancient, ὀντα beings, and λογος discourse—the study of fossil remains of animal and vegetable life*

"*Traveller.*"—*One quarter, if used.*

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.—Next week we shall give a series of effective Illustrations of this important Line, just opened to the public

THE SALE AT STOWE. The Illustrations of the magnificent Collection will be commenced in our next Number.

The Proceedings at the Meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Swansea, and the British Archæological Association, at Worcester, will form prominent Illustrations in our next week's Journal.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1848.

The arrest of Mr. Smith O'Brien may be considered the close of the foolish attempt at rebellion of the Irish physical-force Repealers. Long before the return of the late Daniel O'Connell as member for Clare, the phantom of an Irish rebellion has been present to the minds of the people of England. The elements of rebellion have been rife, or have been supposed to be so, every year, and every season of every year since that time, and the efforts of our statesmen have been directed to such redress of acknowledged grievances and such measures of undoubted benefit as might prevent that much thought of and much to be deprecated calamity. At last, the phantom has started into full shape before us; and the people of England and the whole civilised world have been astonished to learn what a small thing it was, and how much they have been scared by a trifle. Two considerable benefits, we firmly believe, will accrue from this unexpected and gratifying result. The people of this country will, for the future, learn to legislate for Ireland as for the rest of the Empire, under the influence of sober justice and right, and not under the influence of exaggerated suppositions as to the probable consequences of the refusal of claims that may be unrighteous or injudicious. Foreign nations, hitherto so utterly ignorant of the relationship subsisting between Great Britain and Ireland, and of the true causes of the evils that afflict that unhappy portion of our empire, will learn also that the Anglo-Saxons are not the oppressors of the Celts; that we do not hold Ireland in slavish subjection, or deprive its people of any freedom enjoyed by ourselves, but treat them in every way upon a footing of perfect equality of right and privilege. At the same time, neither Great Britain nor any other nation will imagine, because this Irish rebellion has proved so miserable, or we should say so happy a failure, that no causes for future anxiety exist, or shut their eyes to the fact that Ireland is a wretched country, whose condition by some means or other must be improved, if we would escape continual peril from her companionship. It is quite clear that the British Legislature and all its leading statesmen are aware of the urgency as well as of the difficulty of the task before them in this respect; and it is equally certain that the outbreak of these misguided Repealers will neither prevent nor retard the consideration of the whole social state of the people, with a view to such remedies as Parliament may have it in its power to afford. In no country, however, can a Legislature do much to improve either the moral or physical condition of a people. It can but remove impediments which laws may have placed in the way, and which prevent the people from improving themselves by their own efforts. We may be assured that our statesmen are not the less inclined to undertake this portion of the task, because Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher have done their worst and have been proved powerless. But, whatever their wishes or their plans, reform must begin with the great majority of the Irish people. If they still hanker after a repeal, which would ruin them, and not us—if they expect relief from Parliament, independent of their own exertions—they will continue inferior in wealth and happiness to England and Scotland, however much we may desire or labour for their improvement.

The affairs of Italy have become complicated, and threaten disturbance of the general peace of Europe. The King of Sardinia, who has fought the battle of his own ambition, and that of Italian nationality at the same time, after affording reasonable grounds for the hope that Italy would suffice for her own release from the thraldom of Austria, has met with unexpected reverses. Failing to receive the support from the Italians which he had a right to calculate upon, he has sustained a succession of defeats, and been driven from all his positions by Marshal Radetzky. The latter, thirsting to remove the stain of the reverses which he himself experienced at the commencement of the war, is far more anxious to fight than to negotiate; far more intent upon humbling the pride of his opponent, and punishing the Milanese, as a preliminary to all negotiation, than to spare the effusion of blood; and is now encamped under the walls of Milan, ready to inflict upon it the horrors of a siege, or to force it into submission. Under these circumstances, the King of Sardinia has applied for the aid of France and England, and both powers have offered their mediation. But a serious difficulty arises. Austria is triumphant. She insisted upon the possession of Venice when her arms were humbled, and when gloom of every kind was before her. She is not likely to renounce Venice when she is in the position of a conqueror, but very likely to insist upon still further concessions which the Italians cannot grant. But even if her demands were limited to the Venetian territory, and should she renounce that fair Lombardian territory which she considers one of the brightest jewels in her crown, will the Italians ever consent to peace with Austria until Italy is entirely free from German dominion? An Italy of which Venice should form no part would be an anomaly; and if both parties prove obstinate, as there seems every probability they will, of what use will be the mediation of the two Powers? France in such a case will be compelled to side with the Italians in the *ultima ratio* of the sword; and then, what will be the course taken by England? What also will be the policy of Russia, whose armies are already marshalled for a descent upon Southern Europe?

The Sicilian question, though not quite so complicated, is still of a nature to cause anxiety. England is, it appears, prepared to act in favour of the Sicilians, should the King of Naples carry into execution his purpose of invading that portion of his dominions—at least, such is the interpretation that must be put upon the replies of the Marquis of Lansdowne, when questioned by Lord Stanley upon the presence of the English fleet in the Bay of Naples.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The New Mihdia Suspension Bill was read a second time.

The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill, the Loan Societies Bill, the Highway Rates Bill, and the Bankruptcy Release Bill, severally went through Committee.

The Trustees Relief Bill was read a third time and passed.

Some other Bills were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

The Representation of Burghs (Scotland) Bill and Marriages (Scotland) Bill were each withdrawn for this session. The House then went into Committee of Supply, when, after some discussion relative to the propriety of economising in our public establishments, several votes were agreed to.

The consideration of the miscellaneous estimates engaged the House the remainder of the evening.

Adjourned.

IRELAND

THE COMMISSION.—True bills for high treason having been found against Williams and O'Doherty, proprietors of the *Tribune*; against Duffy, proprietor of the *Nation*; and against Martin, proprietor of the *Felon* newspapers, on Thursday the first-named was brought on for trial, but was not concluded.

A Government reward of £300 has been offered for the apprehension of O'Gorman Mesgher, it is understood, having, through the medium of a priest, conveyed to the Government his desire to surrender, on condition of his life being spared, the Lord Lieutenant has refused to hear of any terms but unconditional surrender.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALIAN STATES

LOMBARDY.—The news of the capitulation of Milan, which had surrendered on Saturday last, and not been taken by assault, as was at first rumoured, has been confirmed The terms had not yet been arranged. The further progress of hostilities, it was expected, would be at once stayed by the mediation of France and England.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

OSBORNE.

On Sunday morning the Queen and her Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and younger members of the Royal Family, walked in the grounds of Osborne. Her Majesty, the Prince (attended by the Royal Household), the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, and Lord John Russell attended divine service at Whippingham Church in the forenoon. The Royal dinner party included Lord John Russell, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, and Sir James Clark.

On Monday morning the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk in the park. The younger branches of the Royal Family also walked and rode in the grounds.

On Tuesday morning her Majesty and the Prince took their accustomed early walk in the grounds of Osborne; and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Royal Family rode and walked as usual. The Royal dinner party included, in addition to the Royal household, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, and the Hon. Captain Dudley Pelham. Mr. Nash was honoured by an audience, and had the honour of laying before the Queen and Prince his views of Windsor Castle, which were much admired by her Majesty and his Royal Highness. The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn left Osborne for London early on the morning. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Sir George Couper, arrived at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, at four o'clock in the afternoon, from Frogmore House, Windsor. The Royal Duchess left town, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at her residence in Richmond Park.

On Wednesday morning, Prince Albert, attended by Lieutenant Grand Wylde, went at nine o'clock to Appuldercombe, the seat of the Earl of Yarborough, to view the farming stock. The Duchess of Kent visited the Queen Dowager in the course of the day. The Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princess Mary, proceeded from her residence at Kew during the morning to the terminus at Waterloo-bridge, and took her departure by the London and South Western Railway for Cowes, Isle of Wight. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar visited the Duchess of Kent at her residence, Clarence-house, St. James's. The Duchess of Kent dined with the Queen Dowager in the evening, at Marlborough-house.

Her Majesty arrived off the mouth of Portsmouth Harbour on Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock, for the purpose of witnessing some of the matches at the regatta, towards which her Majesty and Prince Albert graciously presented £50 as prizes for the various matches to be sailed in ordinary. The ships at Spithead were decorated with flags, and fired Royal salutes as the Royal party passed Spithead

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager received a visit on Monday at her residence, Bushy-park, from her royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

The Duchess of Nemours arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen on Thursday (last week), and returned to Claremont on Saturday.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained his Serene Highness Prince Lowenstein, and a distinguished circle, at dinner, on Saturday evening, at their residence in Carlton-gardens. There was an assembly held by her ladyship after dinner, and among the visitors were her Highness the Princess Metternich, accompanied by the Prince Richard and Princess Melanie Metternich, Prince Granteili, &c.

THE WEATHER.

During Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, the weather was dull, and the sky was for the most part cloudy; rain was falling frequently, particularly on Thursday; the average temperature was between 57° and 58°, 59°, 60°, and 6.°, respectively. Monday was a very fine day; the sky was nearly cloudless, till the evening, when it was beautifully covered with cirro-cumuli; the night was cloudy, the direction of the wind was S.; the average temperature of the air was 61°. Tuesday, the sky was cloudy throughout the day, and rain was falling frequently after 1 P.M.; the direction of the wind was E.: and the average temperature of the air was 58°. Wednesday, early in the morning, the sky was cloudless, and it was for the most part overcast after 11h P.M., with slight showers of rain falling occasionally; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and at times blowing strongly; the average temperature of the air was 58°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day :—

Thursday,	Aug. 3,	the highest during the day was	65½ deg.,	and the lowest was 49½ deg
Friday,	Aug. 4,	.....	62	48
Saturday,	Aug. 5,	.....	66½	51½
Sunday,	Aug. 6,	.....	70	52½
Monday,	Aug. 7,	.....	71	52
Tuesday,	Aug. 8,	.....	64	52
Wednesday,	Aug. 9,	.....	65½	51

The observations on the weather during the first four days were taken at Blackheath, and during the last three days they were taken at Hastings.

Hastings, August 10, 1848. J. G.

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS SECOND REPORT The Secret Committee of the House of Commons "appointed to inquire into the causes of the recent commercial distress, and how far it has been affected by the laws for regulating the issue of bank-notes payable on demand," and who were empowered to report from time to time to the House, have made a further progress in the matter referred to them, and have agreed to this their final report:—"1. Your Committee, in further prosecution of the inquiry entrusted to them, have examined several gentlemen connected with the mercantile and banking interests of Scotland, the Governor of the Bank of Ireland, and other gentlemen connected with the mercantile and banking interests of that country. 2. Your Committee submit the evidence of these gentlemen to the House, together with that of other witnesses who have been examined, in reference to an incidental point which has been much discussed, namely the effect upon the Indian trade of the system followed by the East India Company in making advances on goods hypothecated with them in India. 3. In the opinion of the witnesses from Scotland and from Ireland, no material effect has been produced upon the commercial affairs of those countries by the acts of 1845, by which the issue of notes payable on demand in those parts of the United Kingdom is regulated. 4. Evidence has been given by some of the witnesses as to the effect both in Scotland and Ireland which they attribute to the act of 1844, but as on this subject your Committee have already stated their views, they do not think it necessary to offer any further observations thereupon. 5. With regard to the acts of 1845, your Committee are of opinion that it is not expedient to make any alteration in their provisions. 6. Your Committee submit in the appendix various accounts, in which much valuable information will be found on the whole subject of their inquiry.—August 2, 1848."

IRELAND.

ARREST OF SMITH O'BRIEN.

The particulars of the arrest will be found in our special Correspondent's letter, at page 92.

Immediately subsequent to the notification of O'Brien's arrest to the military authorities, orderlies were dispatched to the encampment for the two troops of cavalry under arms there, who, on their arrival, patrolled the streets and dispersed the groups which were beginning to form when intelligence of the important event had been generally disseminated.

Shortly afterwards General M'Donald proceeded to the railway terminus, and appropriated, for the use of the authorities, a railway engine, which was just then getting the steam up for the purpose of conveying the mails by the line to bring to the mail train to Dublin. To this engine two carriages and a van were attached, and about ten o'clock the prisoner was escorted to the station from the gaol by a party of constabulary, under Sub-Inspector Bracken. The prisoner and the numerous escort by which he was guarded, of which Major-General M'Donald took the command, having been placed in the train, it proceeded quickly to Dublin, and Mr. O'Brien was lodged in Kilmainham Gaol between one and two o'clock the same night. There was little or no excitement either in Thurles or Dublin, when the news of the arrest got abroad. The prevalent feeling seemed to be pity for the unfortunate dupe of his own vanity, and commiseration for the mental distress which his present position must occasion to the members of his family. He had not changed his linen for a week. When starting on his ill-starred enterprise he had a large supply of wearing apparel, but he had gradually parted with it to the country people. From his place of concealment on the Keeper Mountains he must have walked at least 25 miles.

The *Freeman's Journal* of Monday gives the following particulars of the capture since his arrival in Kilmainham :—"On the arrival of Mr. O'Brien with his escort at Kilmainham Gaol, he was conducted at once into the interior, and was shown into the Registrar's room, whilst arrangements were making for his reception, and the usual entry made in the prison books. Mr. O'Brien was received by the Deputy Governor with courtesy and respect. When he reached the prison Mr. O'Brien was enveloped in a large double-lined cloak or travelling-wrapper of dark frieze. This he wore over his usual costume. Some brief delay in having place, Mr. O'Brien inquired how soon he would be shown the room he was to occupy; he expressed himself very much fatigued, and intimated his wish to be allowed to take some rest. He was at once conducted to a 'lock-up room, where a bed was placed; and, on reaching it, he proceeded to dispose himself to take some repose, after his long journey by railway, and probably a fatiguing walk across the country to Thurles, previous to his arrest. His officer in charge of the prison, however, deeming that some refreshment was necessary for his prisoner, had tea, &c. got ready, and brought up to him. Mr. O'Brien, partook of it, and thanked the officer for his opportune attention. He then slept quietly and soundly until nine o'clock, when tea was served with breakfast. He breakfasted heartily, and, as we could learn, appeared self-possessed and cheerful during the morning. In the course of the forenoon several gentlemen called at the prison to get admission to see or converse with Mr. O'Brien. The strictest orders had been issued that no person whatever, for any reason, or on any pretence, should be admitted to see or converse with Mr. O'Brien. It appears that a gentleman requested an interview with him in the early part of yesterday, stating that he was Mr. O'Brien's solicitor, and wished to see him on business; but his request was peremptorily refused. Town-Major White visited the prison yesterday, early in the afternoon."

A subaltern's guard has been placed in the prison, and quarters are to be provided for the soldiers in the adjoining Court-house.

Permission has been given by the Lord Lieutenant to the Governor to admit Mrs O'Brien, her children, and Mr. French, uncle to Mrs. O'Brien, to see the prisoner.

ATTACK ON THE LIMERICK MAIL.—On Saturday, near Abbeyfeale, a mountainous district on the border of Kerry and Limerick, the car has both ways were met and surrounded by several hundred men, armed with guns and other weapons, and the guards were called upon to surrender the bags or they would be instantly shot. Terrified and hopeless they yielded, and the coaches proceeded both ways -the guards proceeding in each case to Limerick, to swear informations in the case. The names of these guards are Galvin and Purcell. Some of the mails have since been recovered. The letters had been all opened by the rabels.

ARRESTS Eight or nine of the leading Clubmen of Waterford were arrested on Saturday. They are lodged for the present in the county gaol, whence they will shortly be removed in a steamer. They were marched up to the prison handcuffed, by about sixty police, and, save that some women and children accompanied, there was not the slightest attempt made to molest the procession. Indeed, there was not the slightest attempt made to molest the procession. The strong body of dragoons drawn out at Ballybricken-hill to prevent the chance of disturbance. It is understood that warrants are out against thirty-five persons, including those already arrested.

On Sunday, the governor of Newgate prison received warrants from the Lord-Lieutenant, fully committing for high treason Dr. West, Dr. M. Carron, of Amiens (brother-in-law of Gavan Duffy), Mr. Stephen Meany (of the *Tribune*), and Mr. J. Brenan (of the *Felon*), the previous commitments being only for further examination. "The parties," says a statement in the *Mail*, "were immediately informed of the import of the new warrants, with a view, we presume, to a preparation for defence. The committal sets forth the charge against all the parties, as for having conspired, combined, confederated, and agreed, with divers other persons, to levy war against her Majesty, and deprive her of her just style and title of Queen of these realms. The committal of Mr. Meany is singular in this respect. He is not alone charged, like the others, with having conspired, &c., with 'divers other persons,' but with having conspired with 'Richard J. Verner, and divers other persons.' Mr. Verner is, we understand, brother-in-law of Mr. John Mitchel. It is understood that the trials for high treason will not take place during the commission, which opens to-morrow; but that, about the beginning of September, a special commission will issue for the purpose, that then the parties will all be put on that together, and that the Crown having given proof of a conspiracy, the overt acts, by writing or otherwise, of any portion will be made applicable as against all."

Among the arrests, which are very numerous, are Mr. Bergin, of New York, and Mr. Marron, editor of the *Drogheda Argus*, who were on Monday lodged in Newgate under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. Mr. Bergin is a shipbroker, who arrived in this country only a few days ago; he has forwarded a complaint to the American Consul in this city on the subject.

REPEAL SPECIAL CONSTABLES The ill-considered extension—to use no harsher expression—of all repealers, or of persons who ever had been repealers, from the special constable roll in Newry, has been condemned by the Government. An application on the subject having been made to Mr. Redington, the subject-matter has been settled. "The Lord-Lieutenant does not consider that those who entertain the opinion that the Act of Union should be repealed are thereby necessarily disqualified from acting in the capacity of special constables for the maintenance of the public peace and the defence of property and order His Excellency does, however, consider that those who have joined in illegal club association for that or any other object, should not be appointed special constables."

The latest accounts from the South represent the state of the country as gunrally tranquil. A fact is stated with respect to the peasantry, which is just to record at them, and is consolatory to the well ordered. When the Thurles contingent of police were proceeding towards the Commons of Boulagh, the peasantry on the borders acted as guides to them over the hills, pointing out the nearest boys in the valley. Peasantry, police, and soldiers are on excellent terms.

THE COMMISSION The commission of oyer and terminer opened at Dublin on Tuesday. Chief Baron Pigot and Baron Fitzgibbon presided as judges. The following is a list of the political prisoners whose names appear in the calendar:—John Martin, aged 35, feloniously publishing sedition in a paper called the *Irish Felon*, at No. 12, Trinity-street; Charles Gavan Duffy, aged 32, felony in the *Irish Felon*, at No. 12, Trinity-street; Charles Gavan Duffy, aged 32, felony in publishing sedition in a paper called the *Nation*, at No. 4, D'Olier-street: Denis Holmes, aged 32, same offence in the *Irish Tribune*; Richard Dalton Williams, aged 27, ditto; Kevin Izod O'Doherty, aged 25, ditto; Thomas Delany, aged 29, ditto; Luke Dillon, aged 25, ditto; Edward Duffy, aged 29, ditto; Kevin Izod O'Doherty, aged 25, ditto; Thomas Delany, aged 29, ditto; Luke Dillon, aged 25, ditto; Edward Duffy

BALLINGARRY, AND DISTANT VIEW OF SLIEVENAMON.

THE INSURRECTION IN IRELAND.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

AFTER a week of travelling through the central and southern districts of Ireland, on railways, stage-coaches, posting-cars, and on foot; by public roads and private roads, and across the mountain tracts where there are no roads; following the flying columns of the military or advancing in front of them; overtaking the armed constabulary or being overtaken; like themilitary and police, pursuing a fact, and, after tedious travel, finding it only a rumour; in motion almost continually, by the hill-sides, where the heaps of black "culm," and the coally faces of men, and the engines to pump the mines, show the colliery districts; by the meadows of green pastures and bog hay around the collieries; by the huts of broken thatch and crooked walls of mud and stone which stand beside crooked "lazy beds" of potatoes; around the wooded demesnes and their encircling walls, with pastures bearing cattle and sheep fat and fair to behold, sheltered by elms, limes, and noble oaks, the aristocracy of trees; through the wide plain of Kilkenny, rich in ripening wheat, and that still more fertile plain of Tipperary, so rich in corn crops that custom names it the "Golden;" up the green acclivities of hills to their swarthy heads of heather; from whence, looking down on yellow wheat and white barley, the green of turnip fields, potatoes, clover, and unripe oats interwoven; the carpet of this fair portion of the earth bordered by the blue horizon, variegated with the shining rivulets and rivers, like silver amid the green and gold—all so lovely that you desire to dream and never wake to descend and see that those red lines of solid ers are real—that those dotti.gs of dark constabulary are real—that every human habitation within sight and every human action is subject to martial law—that on that mountain side, amid copses and furze, in presence of that scene, so fair that it may be the floor o Heaven, men are hunting men, and will kill them if they find them, just as surely as they would have been killed had the pursuers and pursued been reversed.

STREET IN BALLINGARRY.

After a week of travelling amid such scenes, in motion almost continually, I now sit down to relate some of my observations in detail; the Artist supplies scenic and incidental illustrations.

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE INSURRECTION.

The traveller leaving Dublin, his face o the south-west, by way of Kildare

KEEPER MOUNTAIN, FROM KILLALOE, COUNTY TIPPERARY

ENCAMPMENT AT TIPPERARY

Carlow, and Kilkenny, to Limerick, has the districts which the insurgents have appeared in on his left hand. The country is generally a vast plain, whose sub-soil is limestone, bearing a rich soil of calcareous earth, that earth obedient to any system of agriculture, so kindly and generous that it yields crops where there is no system, even where there is hardly the appliance of labour. Occasionally the great limestone tract is intersected by hills of sandstone, having at their base, or in their vicinity, lesser elevations of clayey slate and other stones of the coal formation. In those latter districts there is little tillage. The soil is a retentive clay. The people keep cows and make butter for market, their farms measuring from 30to 50 Irish acres (20 acres, Irish, are equal to 32 acres 33 perches, 14½ yards, English). They also breed horned cattle and horses, and grow oats and potatoes, but no wheat and seldom any barley. Where the sand-stone formation is not too elevated, wheat is grown. On the limestone soil wheat is the prevailing crop. Widow M'Cormack's farm, consisting of 30 Irish acres, in and around whose house the insurrectionary conflict occurred on Saturday, the 29th of July, is one of those situated on the clayey slate stratum, its crops being oats and potatoes only, with meadow hay and pasturage.

Slievenamon Mountain, the name of which has become familiar to the public within these two weeks, is sandstone

KILKENNY CASTLE, THE SEAT OF THE MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

If we start from Kilkenny—which is seventy-two miles south west from Dublin and proceed southward, we advance between lofty thorn hedgerows behind which fields of ripening wheat are seen, equal to four or five quarters per acre some more: some of the wheat in that district is equal to the best in Middlesex.

At the distance of ten miles, the ground gradually rising, and gradually declining in fertility, we reach Callan, a town containing, with its parish, about 3000 inhabitants, occupying the acclivities on each side of the King rivulet From this town Mr. Trant and fifty constabulary marched, on the morning of the 29th July, towards Ballingarry, nine miles westward, to attempt the apprehension of Mr. Smith O Brien—of which more hereafter.

Proceeding southward from Callon, we gradually ascend towards Slievenamon, which rises 2362 feet above the level of the sea. We have already passed within sight of, or near to, several seats o gentlemen and noblemen. At Kilkenny we left the Castle, noble residence of the Marquis of Ormonde. We have Desart-park on our right, where some of the finest oak timber in the kingdom grows. There are remnants of ancient monasteries and castles; and almost every elevation has its tradition of battles fought in times long gone between the

CHURCH SERVICE IN THE CAMP AT TURTELLA, NEAR THURLES.

O'Callons and other families; more recently between the Butlers, the Fitzgeralds, and those whom the incidents of civil war brought to the surface of the tumult. At present the youthful Lord Clifden is the chief proprietor of Callon: his mother, Lady Dover, who has managed the estate in his minority, is kindly spoken of by people of all social degrees and religious creeds.

At four miles from Callon we pass Garrynicken, a large wooded park of the Marquis of Ormond. Going five miles farther we reach Kilamery; and half a mile farther, as we ascend the eastern limb of Slievenamon, we see a large stone on the wayside, which marks the boundary of Kilkenny and Tipperary. Upward we go, and reach Nine-mile-house in a gullet of the mountain, where is a police-station. Mr. Smith O'Brien visited this, on his passage from Carrick-on-Suir to Ballingarry, on the 5th July; but the police had been removed.

We are now, with faces southward, see the blue-topped mountains of the county of Waterford before us, at the distance of ten, fifteen, and twenty miles, extending in a bold line from east to west. Lying between us and these is the valley of the Suir river, a soil of rare virtue for the growth of wheat. Fourteen miles by an angle to the right is the town of Clonmel. By an angle to the left at about the same distance is Carrick-on-Suir. Proceeding onward to the left past Carrick, with the beautiful Suir as our companion, we reach Waterford, near to which that river and the Nore, which we left at Kilkenny, and the Barrow, which we crossed on the railway at Bagnalstown, form the Three Sisters, and become one. As we intend to visit Waterford when interesting events are less pressing elsewhere, and to ascend the Suir by Carrick, Clonmel, and Cahir to Thurles, by which course we shall have the bold Slievenamon on our right, I shall at present recal my pan to the north of that isolated highland, and proceed westward, keeping it on our left.

Starting from Callan, by the north Carrick Mr. Trant took with his party of constables, we pass through eight miles of fine country, upon four or five miles of which the style of agriculture, the full-eared wheat, and the rich grazing meadows, besported with gigantic cattle, are equal to the finest parts of England. The centre of this well-cultivated district is Harly Park, the seat of Mr. Poe. We are now in Tipperary. The next two miles carry us upward to poorer soils and coarser crops, and lead us to the Double village of Ballingarry. The houses are about two hundred in number, reckoning the hovels which squat by the wayside, and form a ragged suburb. The village forms the letter L, its centre-point is a cross-village, a smart three-storied, and somewhat behind us, is the fair green on which, when visited by us, was the encampment of 350 men, with officers and non-commissioned officers of the 79th Regiment

An official specimen of the duty now performed by soldiers in Ireland, I may refer to this party. When we saw them it was a wet evening, and, but for an occasional glimpse of sun, a wet day. They had been in Ballingarry since seven o'clock the previous night. They had just pitched their tents at Callon, when the route came to march for Ballingarry. They had then come from Kilkenny; their tents were only up a night there when ordered to Callon. They had barely done more than pitch their tents at Dublin when ordered to Kilkenny. Such, planking backward, had been their movements. Major de Lacoy kindly conducted us through the encampment. The assistant surgeon was at work with a pick and shovel, making a trench round his tent to carry off the water. Noncommissioned officers and privates were doing the same service to their tents. Two were on guard, the sentries standing out by the sides of the corn-fields where the view was open, in the rain. Some were seeking the uncertain shelter of a low stone wall to boil their camp kettles. All, officers and men, though in the state in which they would pass the night, were in such readiness, that in the space of *twelve minutes* they could strike their tents, pack up, turn out, and be on the line of march. Most of the soldiers were taking advantage of their comparative stay for the night to wash their linen. The officers, though obliged to help themselves in most things, had not yet begun to wash their own linen; but in the same service to their comforts

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of the Earl GRANVILLE, the Rum Duties Bill was read a second time, after a few remarks from the Duke of ARGYLL and Lord MONTEAGLE.

The Juvenile Offenders (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

Some other Bills on the table were advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House assembled at twelve o'clock.

The Registering Births, &c. (Scotland), Bill, and the Marriage (Scotland) Bill were read a second time, after some discussion.

The Insolvent Debtors Court Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Exchange of Advowsons in the Counties of Warwick and Stafford Bill was read a second time.

At three the House adjourned to five o'clock.

At the resumed sitting—

MEDIATION IN NORTHERN ITALY.—Mr. P. HOWARD asked the Foreign Minister whether the British Government intended, either singly or in concert with her Majesty's allies, to mediate between Sardinia and Austria, for the pacification of the north of Italy?—Lord PALMERSTON replied: Her Majesty's Government is deeply sensible of the great importance of putting an end to the unfortunate state of things in the north of Italy. I may assure the House that the desire of terminating, in an amicable manner, the existing differences, is equally shared by the Government of France. Her Majesty's Government are, therefore, about to engage, I may say are already engaged, with France, by an amicable negotiation, to bring these differences to an end.—This announcement was hailed with loud cheers from all parts of the House.

To a question from Mr. GLADSTONE, Lord Palmerston replied that the Admiral of the station had received orders to send a ship of war to protect British subjects and property at Hayti. A vessel had already been sent from Jamaica.

EMIGRATION.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL intimated, in answer to Lord ASHLEY, that the Government would be happy to assist in spreading information on the subject of emigration, but could grant no further funds at all thereof.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

On the motion of Lord MORPETH, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the amendments made by the Lords in the Public Health Bill.

Some of the amendments made by the Lords were agreed to, and others dissented from, after a long discussion.

REVISION OF TAXATION

On the motion to go into a Committee of the Whole House on the Property Tax,

Mr EWART moved, as an amendment, that it is expedient that there be a revision of our present system of taxation, especially with the view to encouraged its chance of the commerce of the country, and to increase the employment and comforts of the commerce of the country, and to increase the employment and comforts of the commerce of the country, and to increase the employment and comforts

ARREST OF SMITH O'BRIEN AT THE RAILWAY STATION AT THURLES.

DELIVERY OF DISPATCHES AT LISMORE CASTLE.

(Continued from page 90.)

ARREST OF SMITH O'BRIEN, AT THURLES.

The preceding events occurred on Saturday, 29th July. On Saturday, the 5th August, Smith O'Brien, wearied with fatigue and disappointment, hunted from valley to hill, from hill to valley, hiding in the houses of those whose liberty or lives were perilled by giving him shelter, still retaining probably some of his defensive dreams that a rabble *might* arise out of the potato ridges and become a warlike army obedient to his command, able to cope with British soldiers and Irish constabulary, but at last reduced to hopelessness, he resolved to return to his family and home, if not discovered to yield himself willingly to the law, if discovered and arrested.

Thurles is a town situated on the river Suir, 98 miles south-west from Dublin. It has a considerable inland trade as a market and shop-keeping town. It contains about 1300 houses, 1560 families, 7660 inhabitants. Around it is a dense rural population; the soil, a level plain, is cultivated and fertile. Its central situation, its populous density, the mountain retreats westward and north, all indicated its locality as a likely one for insurrection.

Thither the "Flying Column," under Major-General M'Donald, advanced and encamped after the affair at Farrihyory, to keep the Thurles district in check, and, if possible, arrest the outlawed leaders of the insurrection. For the latter purpose, parties of military and constabulary scoured the country as far as the Keeper Mountain, which rises boldly in the north-west of Tipperary, and overhangs the Shannon opposite the county of Clare, near its junction with Galway. From the country below, they covered the mountain itself, but found none of the fugitives. O'Brien, a close spectator of the pursuit, retraced his steps towards Thurles; and at half-past seven o'clock on the evening of Saturday walked through the town to the railway station, and took a second-class ticket for Limerick. Several people knew him as he passed the streets, and implored him not to expose himself to capture; but he took no notice of what they said. One of the railway guards, named Hulme, who also knew him, sent for a Dublin detective policeman, whom he knew to be close at hand with a warrant, also for some constables to assist. Meanwhile, he kept his eye on O'Brien, who, paying 6s. for a ticket which was 5s. 6d., overlooked the 6d. which was returned as change. He was recalled by the clerk to take it, which doing, he inquired what side of the rails he should go to for the Limerick train, and was told the opposite side. To this he went, followed by Hulme. He walked about for a brief period, when Hulme, seeing the other constables approach, went behind him, laid hold of his arms firmly, and said "Mr. O'Brien, you are a prisoner in the Queen's name." The other constables laid hold of him also, and, searching him for arms, found a small pistol in his waistcoat pocket. He was not otherwise armed.—*(See the Engraving.)*

Intelligence was sent to General M'Donald, who at once turned out the troops, and ordered all the people of Thurles to keep within doors. Some of them not obeying the order, were threatened with the immediate penalty of death. A legal functionary, of considerable consequence, thought that he might continue to stand at his gate to see what was going on: but the General pointed to the nearest lamp-post as a convenient gallows for him or any one who did not instantly obey orders and disappear within doors. The gentleman looked at the lamp-post, went in, and shut his door.

Mulvaney, an engine-driver, was firmer. His steam was up, ready to take a train down the line, when an aide-de-camp ordered him to go to Dublin. He said he would go now here without the order of the station-master. "In the Queen's name I arrest you and your engine for her Majesty's service," exclaimed the soldier, drawing his sword. "Get the master's orders first," replied the engine-man.

The "master," who had the General at his side, with a pistol pointed to his head, gave his orders, and the engine was got upon the up line. The prisoner, who meanwhile had been lodged in the Bridewell near at hand, was brought to the train, placed in the centre seat, and, guarded by armed men, was ordered not to move or speak at his peril.

Rumours of conversation, alleged to have been held by him and the General, are common, but I have not been able to have them authenticated, and there are too many of them to be all true.

The special train arrived with him at King's-bridge station, Dublin, at two o'clock on the morning of Sunday. He was at once escorted from the train to the Royal Barracks, which are close by, and from thence to Kilmainham Gaol.

At the time of my present writing, the other leading outlaws, Meagher, Dillon, and Doheny, are still in hiding; but it is said they have endeavoured to negotiate for their lives through a Thurles priest, offering to give themselves up on the promise of their lives being spared. Government, however, will grant no conditions.

THE ROBBERY OF THE TRALEE MAIL-COACHES BY THE ARMED PEASANTRY.

The only events since the collision with the constabulary on the 29th ult., at Farrihyory, which indicate a mischievous determination on the part of the peasantry, are the attempted attack on the Cork mail coach, on the night of Monday, and the successful attack and robbery of two of the Tralee mails on Saturday.

From Limerick to Tralee a four-horsed mail-coach goes down once a day, and another comes up. They usually meet at eleven A.M., somewhere between the town of Newcastle, which stands at the western end of the plain of Limerick, and the village of Abbeyfeale, which is on the hills near the borders of Kerry.

The population on the hills is more dense than on the fertile plain below. They are also more lawless. Cahirmoyle, the property of Smith O'Brien's family on the maternal side, is situated near Newcastle, where also the Courtenay estates are, now the property of the Earl of Devon. About 28 or 30 years ago, long before the Earl of Devon had anything to do with the one estate, or Smith O'Brien with the other, the population was cleared from that of Cahirmoyle, and it was turned into grazing farms. Most of the people dispossessed went to the hills about Abbeyfeale. From the Courtenay property the small tenantry were only partially cleared. It was there that Captain Rock took his origin, with his threatening notices, assaults, and assassinations. Five men were hanged in a row at one time, on an eminence between Newcastle and Cahirmoyle, that they might be seen by the lawless bands who had taken refuge on the hills.

It is the descendants of those people who were cleared out of the fertile plain below at that time who now cultivate patches of moorland, and form those bands which, on Saturday last, lay in wait for the two mails where they meet, and who there rushed out on them, and plundered them of their contents.

The immediate effect of those outrages and the insurrectionary movements has been to prostrate and suppress the little trade which Ireland possesses. Merchants, commercial travellers, everybody except the constabulary, military and newspaper reporters, is staying at home.

THE HARVEST AND POTATO CROPS

Ireland only requires a few weeks of sunny weather to possess one of the best

POSTING PROCLAMATIONS.

CAMP FIRE AND SENTINELS.

ENCAMPMENT AT EVERTON NEAR LIVERPOOL.

harvests of grain known for many years. Everywhere it is luxuriant. But since I came here the weather has been often wet, always cloudy.

Of Potatoes I read bad accounts, and occasionally hear people's fears, and see their heads shake with doubts; but I never saw a better growth, or a healthier bloom upon potato fields, than I have seen throughout the eastern and central counties. In no market-place, in no shop, at no dinner-table have I yet seen a diseased potato, though frequently inquiring for them. On some of the earlier sorts in gardens I have seen withered leaves, and in the fields where the seed failed I have seen blanks; but if there be disease, it is but imperfectly developed.

The State trials in Dublin are now in progress, and cause much public anxiety.

SEARCHING FOR ARMS.

The accompanying Illustrations, by another artist, Mr. James Mahony, show some of the precautionary measures, as the *Posting of Proclamations*, and the *Search for Arms*. Next, we have the porch of *Lismore Castle*, with the delivery of despatches for the officer in command of the troops stationed there.

Of the *Encampments* we have a series of Sketches, commencing with that in the *Phœnix Park, Dublin*. Next are two scenes from the *Encampment of the 74th Highlanders:* one representing the performance of the *Church Service*, and the other *Major Ansel and the Officers at Mess*, the appointments of the mess-table being void of all ceremony, each officer being obliged to provide his own knife, fork, plate, and drinking vessel.

The next sketch shows the *Watch-fire, with Sentinels of the 85th on duty.* Soon after our Artist was there an express arrived from Thurles, less than a mile distant, with the account of O'Brien's arrest.

For the remaining Illustration, *the Camp at Everton*, with the following, we are indebted to a Correspondent.

The force at present encamped at Everton consists of a demi-battery of artillery, under Captain Mitchell; the 46th Regiment, under Colonel Garrett; and the head-quarters of the 81st, under Colonel Willcocks; the whole camp being under the charge of Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Crookshank and numbering about 1150 souls.

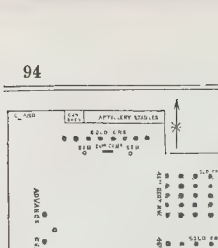
On the north side of the ground is the demi-battery of artillery, sheds having been erected for their horses and those of the field and staff officers. On the south side, parallel with the Buck-road, are the cooking-grates; whilst the whole of the ground in front of the camp is devoted to parade and drill purposes.

Greenwich Fair, Primrose Hill on a Sunday, would give no idea of the crowd who flock to see the camp: not even the heavy rains which have prevailed of late have prevented thousands from visiting the ground; and the audience at tattoo is enormous. The vendors of Everton toffee and Ormskirk gingerbread make a rich harvest. By-and-bye, when all gets square, and bands playing, parades and reviews take place, the worthy Liverpoolonians may be rewarded for the violent admiration they entertain for red coats. But is it admiration or enmosity which prompts them to risk drenchings, and craftily to evade sentries, in order to get into the heart of the camp?

MAJOR ANSEL AND THE OFFICERS OF THE 74TH AT MESS.

The accompanying diagram may assist in explaining. The black O are soldiers' circular or bell tents, of which there are six to every company; the officers' bell tents (O) being in the rear of their respective companies. Field officers are allowed marquees, as may be seen by the mark ——. Each of the

ENCAMPMENT IN PHŒNIX-PARK, DUBLIN.



regiments have their mess marquee, and one common hospital marquee. In the rear of the colonel's marquee are the tents of his adjutant, quarter-master, and staff-sergeants.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, AT SWANSEA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WEDNESDAY.

We arrived last night, after a somewhat tedious sea voyage from Bristol. From this city during the day four steamers had started for Swansea, each one carrying a fair number of members and visitors to this, the first meeting of the Association within the limits of the Principality. On arriving at the Mumbles, we were treated to a fine display of aurora borealis, which was accompanied by some peculiar phenomena, particularly a series of luminous bands springing from the *southern* horizon, and ascending nearly to the zenith, where they were lost in some light bands of clouds; all this at the same time as a true aurora borealis was manifesting itself in the northern portion of the sky. Among the members already arrived are—The Marquis of Northampton, Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir Chas. Lemon, the Rev. the Dean of Ely, Sir David Brewster, Sir Henry de la Beche, Professor Ansted, Professor Edward Forbes, Professor Ramsay, Professor Oldham, Dr. Lankaster, Dr. Babington, Dr. Carpenter, Dr. Percy, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Colonel Sabine, Colonel Sykes, Richd. Phillips, Esq., and numerous other scientific gentlemen, with whose names the public are familiar.

The first meeting of the Council is at one o'clock to-day, for the election of officers, &c.

[Next week we intend to illustrate the proceedings of this important Meeting.]

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A dread of French interference in the affairs of Italy, added to the rupture of the armistice between Germany and Denmark, has had a slightly depressing effect upon the funds during the week. The decline, however, has not exceeded one-half per cent, the easy state of money operating as a check upon any further fall. Business has been nearly confined to public purchases, the speculators and dealers generally being occupied in preparing for the settlement of the Account, which took place on Thursday. The range of Consols during the Account has been about ¾ per cent. On July 14 Consols quoted 87¼ ; on the 18th the price attained 89, afterwards receding to 88⅝ on the 27th. The opening price on Monday was 87¼, afterwards declining to 86⅞, closing at 87 ; again receding on Tuesday to 86¾, and closing on Wednesday at 86⅝. Upon the account being nearly adjusted on Thursday, 86⅝ to ¾ was the quotation for Money, and 86⅝ for the next September Account. Exchequer Bills have not materially varied, and the remaining securities fluctuated only in the same proportion as Consols. The closing prices of the week are, for Reduced, 86¾ ; Consols, 86⅝ ; New 3¼ per Cent Annuities, 87 ; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 9 ; Ditto, Oct. 10, 1855, 8¼ ; India Bonds, after 1860, 19 prem. ; Ditto, under £1000, 29 prem. ; Consols for Account, 86⅝ ; Exchequer Bills—£1000, March, 39 prem. ; £1000, June, 34 prem. ; £500, June, 34 prem. ; Small, March, 39 prem. ; Small, June, 34 prem.

Transactions in the Foreign House continue on the most limited scale, and fluctuations, consequently, are proportionately insignificant. Mexican Stock has alone shown any sustaining power, the quarterly's price of 17¾ to 17 to 16 17. Dutch Stock has been heavy, and declined nearly one per cent ; whilst the variations in the other securities have been so slight as not to merit record. The state of the Market will be seen by the following prices : Brazil 5 per cent Bonds, 71 ; Mexican, Five per Cent, 1846, Account, 16½ ; Spanish, Three per Cent., 21¾ ; Belgian, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 87 ; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 63 ; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 69.

Shares continue heavy, from a general absence of business, the only improvements occurring in some of the new Preference Stocks But little disposition is evinced to deal, although, being near to the quarterly settlement, sales have to take place, until after which transactions will doubtless remain limited. The last prices are :—Aberd., 21¼ ; Birm., Wo.ver., and Dudley, 14¾ ; Caledonian, 25⅝, xD., Ditto, Half Shares, 12¾ ; Ditto, New, £10 Pref., 8¾ ; Eastern Counties, 14¼ ; Ditto, 5 per Cent., 5⅛ ; East Lancashire, 17¼ ; Great Northern, 83 ; Great North of England, New, £40, 66, xd. ; Great Western, Half Shares, 46¾ ; Ditto, Quarter Shares, Fifths, 7¼ ; Ditto, New, 7¼ ; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 3⅛ ; Ditto (Preston and Wyre), 24¾ ; London and Blackwall, 4¾ ; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 30 ; London and North-Western, 97¾ ; Ditto, New, 7¼ ; Ditto, Fifths, 2¼ ; Ditto, £10 (M. and S.), 8, 10⅜ ; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.), C., 4¾ ; London and South-Western, 49½ ; Midland Birmingham, Six per Cents, 117½ ; North British, 21½ ; Ditto, Thirds, 2¼ ; North Staffordshire, 9¾ ; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 27 ; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 6¾ ; Scottish Central, 23¼ ; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B, 14½ ; South-Eastern, 24¾ ; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 18¾ ; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 34½ ; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 30 ; Ditto, G. N. E., Preference, 8¾ ; York and North Midland, 66 ; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 20 ; Boulogne and Amiens, 9¾ ; Northern of France, 14¾ ; Sambre and Meuse, 2¼.

SATURDAY MORNING. There was scarcely any variation in prices yesterday, Consols opening at 86¾ ⅝, and receding only ⅛ per cent upon the rumour of the French troops having passed the Alps. More attention was directed to the state of the weather than to foreign politics, anxiety beginning to be felt with regard to the harvest. The last price of Consols was 86⅞ to ⅞. The Share Market was languishing. A fall of ½ per cent occurred in Great Western shares, in consequence of a dividend of at the rate of only 7 per cent per annum being declared. The last year's dividend was at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). Only a moderate supply of English wheat has been realized on the mark.t this week, and the show of samples to-day was small. Owing to the restricted state of the weath.r the trade for all kinds of wheat of home produce was steady, and Monday's quotations were fully supported. Foreign wheat, of which there were in good request, at extreme rates. In the middling and inferior kinds comparatively little business was transacted. Barley was in moderate supply and steady request, at the figures. There was a better inquiry for malt, to which price, however, we have no advance to notice. Oats, beans, and peas moved off freely, at extreme prices. Indian corn and meal quite neglected. The flour trade was steady.

ARRIVALS—English, wheat, 4740 ; barley, — ; oats, 1810. Irish wheat, — ; barley, — ; oats, 180 quarters. Foreign—wheat, 17 ; barley, 1600 ; oats, 1180 quarters. Flour, 2336 sacks and — barrels malt, 2340 quarters

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, 40s to 43s, ditto, white, 50s to 56s, Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 43s ; ditto, white, 48s to 56s ; rye, 31s to 33s, grinding barley, 26s to 28s, distilling ditto, 29s to 30s ; malting ditto, 36s to 38s ; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s ; brown ditto, 48s to 52s. Kingston and Ware 57s to 60s ; Devonshire, 56s to 60s ; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, red, none ; white, 52s to 54s ; rye, 32s to 34s ; Chevalier, 36s to 40s ; Peterborough, 34s to 36s ; ditto, white, 36s to 38s ; Scotch and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s ; ditto, pale, 60s to 62s ; Kingston and Ware 57s to 60s ; Devonshire, 56s to 60s ; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, red, none ; white, 52s to 54s ; rye, 32s to 34s ; Chevalier, 36s to 40s ; Peterborough, 34s to 36s ; ditto, white, 36s to 38s ; Scotch and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s ; ditto, pale, 60s to 62s ; beans, 30s to 32s ; tick beans, 32s to 34s ; grey peas, 32s to 34s ; maple, 30s to 32s ; white, 32s to 34s ; boilers, 34s to 36s ; Suffolk and Essex flour, 40s to 44s ; Norfolk and Lincoln, 36s to 38s.

Foreign : Danzig red wheat, — to — s. white, — to — s. barley, — to — s. beans, — to — s. peas, — to — s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 23s per 196slbs, Baltic, 21s to 22s per sack.

Town and Country Market. Rather more business has been transacted in our market during the present week. In prices we have no change to notice

Liverpool, English, sowing 35s to 40s ; Foreign, sowing, 42s to 46s ; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s ; bempseed, 31s to 46s per quarter ; coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt, brown mustard seed, 8s to 10s, white ditto, 9s to 9s 6d ; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. Imports reported 434 to 436 per last of 10 quarters ; linseed cakes, English, £4 10s to £5 0s ; ditto foreign, £3 to £3 5s per 1000. rapeseed cakes £5 5 s per ton ; canary, 72s to 76s per quarter ; English clover seed red, —s to —s ; extra —s ; white, —s to —s, extra, up to —s ; Foreign, red, —s to —s ; white, —s to —s ; bags, —s to —s.

Bristol—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8½d ; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average—Wheat, 49s 5d ; barley, 32s 11d ; oats, 21s 6d ; rye, 29s 6d ; beans, 33s 3d ; peas, 34s 8d

The Six Weeks' Average—Wheat, 48s 9d ; barley, 29s 10d, oats, 20s 8d, rye, 30s 0d, beans, 34s 2d ; peas, 35s 8d.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 5s ; barley, 2s 0d ; oats, 2s 6d ; rye, 3s 0d, beans, 3s 0., peas, 3s 0d

Tea.—The demand for most kinds of tea continues steady, and last week's prices are well supported. The deliveries continue good

Sugar—We have again to report a fair average amount of business doing, at rates as well as refined goods, the prices of which are well maintained

Coffee.—The market is less active for this article, yet holders do not give way in price

Rice. There is less excitement in the demand for rice, nevertheless prices are fairly supported

Provisions. The supplies of Dutch butter continuing to increase. The demand for all description is heavy at a decline on last quotations ; from 1s to 2s per cwt. Hams, in consequence of the large supply of Irish, have given way from 2s to 4s per cwt. Irish bacon and rolls are also lower. Irish lard moves off slowly at a reduction of 2s per cwt. There is a steady sale for the best parcels of bacon, at full prices. Small parcels have sold at from 48s to 52s per cwt. Prime Irish hams are in fair request. All other kinds of provisions have to exercise no change.

Leather. Buenos Ayres and Rio hides are in moderate request, and prices have a downward tendency. Foreign calf skins are in fair demand, at full prices. Town tallow, 44s to 44s 6d per cwt.

Oils.—We have no change to note as to the general features of this market. A moderate demand exists for home use ; but we have no inquiry for export

Potatoes.—New potatoes are in fair supply, selling at 3s to 4s 6s per tcn

Wool.—The market is steady, and full prices are paid in every instance The imports continue to be a liberal one

Spirits.—Rum has advanced 1d per gallon, with a steady demand. In brandy and corn spirits, a fair amount of business is passing, at full rates

Hops and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 0s, new ditto, £2 5s to £3 8s ; old clover, £4 0s to £5 5s ; new ditto, £3 10s to £4 10s, and straw, £1 4s to £1 10s per lo.

Hops (Friday).—There is rather more inquiry for the best hops in pockets, at very full prices. In a small way a limited business is also doing at late quotations. The duty is called from £195 000 to £200,000. Generally speaking, the plantation accounts are not very favourable.—Sussex pockets, £2 2s to £2 6s ; Weald of Kent, ditto, £2 6s to £2 16s ; Mid and East Kent, ditto £2 8s to £3 3s.

Smithfield (Friday).—Notwithstanding our market to-day was but moderately supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality the best trade, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather for slaughtering, was very dull, at a decline in the prices of Monday last of 2d per 8lbs. The highest price for the primest Scots, or crosses, did not exceed 3s 4d to 3s 6d per 8lbs. With foreign stock we were very scantily supplied. The supply of English sheep was moderately good, but deficient in quality. On the whole the mutton trade was dull, and the demand for tallows were well supported. In lambs next to nothing was doing, at a fall in the rate of from 4d to 6d per 8lb. We can quote no beasts for sale for the best breeds. Prime sheep, with all average supply, and moderate request, at late rates. In pigs very little was doing. Milch cows sold at from £15 to £18 each, inferior to middling sorts at small sale

Cattle (Monday).—Hartley, 144 ; Beal, 164 ; Buswell, 178 ; Hilton, 178 ; South Durham, 196 ; Lofthouse, 81 ; Ha.e, Meiis, 84 ; Alcock, Meiis, 16 ; 36 per ton

P. Sib to sink the offals :—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 6d ; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d ; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d ; prime Scots, 3s 10d to 4s 0d ; more and prime sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d ; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d ; prime coarse-woolled lambs, 5s 6d to 5s 8d ; prime South Downs, 5s 10d to 6s ; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 8d ; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d ; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 2d ; neat small porkers 4s 4d to 4s 6d ; suckling pigs, 18s to 20s each.

Corn Exchange (Monday).—Hartley, 158 to 324 ; small quarter old ditto, 48 to 60 ; grey peas, 32s to 36s ; maple, 30s to 32s ; white, 32s to 34s ; boilers, 34s to 36s ; Suffolk and Essex flour, 40s to 44s ; Norfolk and Lincoln, 36s to 38s.

Foreign : Danzig red wheat, —s to —s ; white, —s to —s ; barley, —s to —s ; beans, —s to —s ; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 23s per 196slbs, Baltic, 21s to 22s per sack.

Tea seed Market. Rather more business has been transacted in our market during the present week. In prices we have no change to notice

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MOLLE JENNY LIND.
The Nobility are respectfully informed that the Public are respectfully informed that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, August 15th, when will be performed, for the last time this season, the Opera, I PURITANI. Elvira, Molle Jenny Lind; Riccardo, Signor Mario; Arturo, Sig. Gardoni; and Giorgio, Sig. Lablache.
The whole of the Engagements in the BALLET Department, comprising the talents of Mdlle Cerito, Mdlle. Rosati, M. St. Leon, and M. Perrot.
It is also respectfully announced that there will be TWO GRAND EXTRA NIGHTS ON THURSDAY NEXT, August 17th, and SATURDAY NEXT, August 19th, on which occasions Mdlle JENNY LIND will have the honour to appear in one of her favourite characters.
Tickets may be obtained as usual at the Box-offices of the Theatre; price 10s. 6d. each, where applications for Boxes, Private Boxes, &c., are to be made.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—
Proprietor, Mr W. HAYDEN.—Immense hit of the New Extravaganza Pageant of ODOMIRA, which is nightly received with tremendous applause and a storm of approbation.—MONDAY, AUG. 14, the following performances will commence at Seven o'clock precisely: Overture, for the 35th time, Pitabelli's inimitable Pas de Quatre Specimen of MARMION, or, The Battle of Flodden Field. To be succeeded by Batty's unequalled Scenes of the Circle. To conclude with (for the 37th time) the New Grand Equestrian, Pedestrian, Chivalric, Legendary, Historical Extravaganza of NAUTICAL LEGENDARY, or, THE MAID OF DIVA, and PEDRO TOM CO. Doors open at Six o'clock. Box-office open from 11 to 3 daily. Stage Manager, Mr W. West.

HOUDIN'S FANTASTIQUES ET JAMES'S THEATRE. The extraordinary SLEIGHT-OF-HAND PERFORMANCE of ROBERT HOUDIN continues to be unavailably visited by Men by men! The two last performances will take place this Evening, Monday, August 14, and a GRAND FAREWELL MORNING PERFORMANCE on Monday, August 21, being most positively his last appearance. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
Most important LECTURE, by Isaiah Bagge, Esq., on the ELECTRICAL and its Analogues on the ELECTRICAL STATE of the ATMOSPHERE, with New and Practical Suggestions for the Protection of Buildings, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Nine o'clock, and in the Evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Six. DISSOLVING VIEWS of New Scenes. DISSOLVING VIEWS of Dioramic Effects are exhibited in the new DISSOLVING VIEWS which with the CHROMATROPE and MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS on the Day Side. Experiments with the Electric Telegraph, the New Machinery and Models in the Mechanical Department, and the Half-price. The New Catalogue is now ready.

CREMORNE.—The Gardens of Cremorne will be open for the season on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Aug. 14 and 15, in AID of the FUNDS of the LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL. Aquatic Sports on the Thames, Balloon Ascents, Three Bands, Treble Company. Magic Scent Conveyed Pneumatic, Scientific Illumination, in addition to the most attractive Entertainments of this favoured resort. On this occasion the admission will be Two Shillings Children Half-price. Doors open at Two. For particulars, see Programmes. Aerial Steam Navigation.—The Steam Balloon to ascend on Wednesday next. Mr. Green has completed arrangements for an Exhibition of Models, worked by steam power without the aid of gas, and illustrative of the preliminary step of the new mode for movement of the air.

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THE EMIGRANT SHIP "ARTEMISIA," BOUND FOR MORETON BAY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

(*Continued from page 94.*)

rom the infant in its mother's arms to those past mid-life. It was curious to note how unconscious the children appeared of their new position, or rather how soon they had become accustomed to it. All save these seemed to be hard workers: many, who had scarcely reached manhood, bore the strong lines of care on their faces; and any one who had not been apprised of the conditions on which they obtained their passage, would have set them down among the industrious classes.

We now inspected the accommodation between decks, where a number of the passengers were seated—some playing with their children, others reading, and here and there might be seen one whose thoughtful air rather denoted sorrow for the past than fitting spirits for the future. We were glad to find so many books in hand; what a friend must a huge entertaining volume be upon a long voyage! We were happy also to see the officers of the Prayer-book and Homily Society distributing their publications: what hopes must they nourish, in time of peril upon the wide deep! Invariably (save the doctor—the meat well cooked, and of good quality—though, of course, the table-luxuries of the steerage-head—the parties were in "messes" of six or eight individuals, and the comfort of the very same is much studied by dealing your each daily, and the comfort of the very same is much studied by dealing your each daily, and the comfort of the very same is much studied by dealing your each daily

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 331.—Vol. XIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1848. [Sixpence.

ITALIANS, GERMANS, AND SCLAVONIANS.

The three great conflicts for national existence that sprung out of the French Revolution of February, 1848, are still raging with all their pristine intensity. Italy, Germany, and Sclavonia are each engaged in the effort to make itself one and independent. Each is involved in difficulties, dangers, and perplexities, in pursuance of its object. The sympathies of Constitutional Europe are more or less intensely excited in favour of them all; and the whole of Europe, whether constitutional or despotic, is deeply interested in the immediate settlement of the various questions to which the struggle of these three races has given birth.

The Italian question, in consequence of the appeal to the sword o which the Lombardian population, aided by the King of Sardinia, resorted at the very outset, is the one of most immediate and striking significance. While it is the day-dream of imaginative and thoughtful minds that that celebrated and lovely country should be freed from the bonds that have so long oppressed her, it s equally the practical and abiding interest of all Europe that the dream should be realised, and that—

> Italy, unloosening her bonds,
> By her strong will should be at last the home
> Of broadly based and virtuous liberty.

Much was expected from the Italians themselves in pursuance of the great object for which her wisest and bravest sons have struggled and suffered for two generations. When the present Pope, before the outbreak of the French Revolution, gave the cause an impetus by the declaration of enlightened and patriotic opinion which signalised the commencement of his reign, even the most indifferent spectators of the progress of events in Europe conceived hopes of the speedy regeneration of Italy. These hopes have not yet been realised. The Italians, long oppressed and misgoverned, have not proved equal to the task of emancipating themselves from foreign thraldom. The generous, although ambitious, attempt of the King of Sardinia to wage the battle of Italian nationality against Austrian domination has, for the present, failed; and the mischief is, that it is chiefly owing to the want of due support from the Italians themselves that this failure has occurred, and that Austria recovering from her foregone defeats, is once again installed in the capital of Lombardy.

The Italians have thrown away a great chance, and the vision of the nationality of Italy has receded far away into the dim and uncertain future. The utmost that can at present be expected from the joint mediation of Great Britain and France is that Austria shall retire from Milan, on receipt of an indemnity for her losses in the war, and on condition that Lombardy shall constitute herself into an independent state, with a large burden of debt upon her back, derived from her long connexion with Austria. It was evident, before these events, that the nationality of Italy could not be wrought out except by the Italians themselves. The fact is still more evident now. Any re-construction of the Lombardian kingdom, in consequence of the recent successes of the Austrian arms, will but add a new impediment to those already existing. Under all circumstances, therefore, the unity of Italy will depend, even more greatly than it did before, on the efforts which the Italians themselves shall make in their various States and Principalities to conquer those internal difficulties which arise from their own supineness or jealousy of each other. The case is not hopeless, but it is difficult and embarrassing, and will, it is to be feared, long continue to disturb Europe.

The nationality of Germany is equally desirable, but equally difficult to establish. It is as desirable for Western Europe as it is for the sake of the Germans themselves; but even more than the Italian *imbroglio* the case is hard of solution, from difficulties that are almost all of internal origin, growth, and complexity. Austria, that but a few weeks ago seemed a prey to anarchy;—and her Imperial House, that was on the point of yielding up her German possessions and leaving Austria to her fate to take refuge in Hungary, have both recovered a portion of their lost *prestige*, and stand in the arena, prepared for the assertion of claims that are of the highest magnitude. Prussia—divided between those who wish Prussia to absorb Germany, and those who would be contented that Prussia should be absorbed into the larger Empire—struggles with internal

YACHTING OFF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

difficulties of the most formidable kind; and all the lesser States of the ill-assorted Confederation are torn with the conflicting claims and desires of Kings and people. One part of Germany struggles against another: Monarchs and potentates put forward their personal claims to supremacy, without reference to the interests of the people they govern; and Monarchical and Republican principles, independently, altogether, of the great idea of German unity, surge and re-surge over the length and breadth of that large portion of the European continent which speaks the Teutonic language. It is utterly impossible for us in England to form a correct opinion of what is taking place in Germany; and even the Germans themselves seem bewildered by the difficulties to be encountered and subdued before the heterogeneous Germanic Confederation can be fused into one great and coherent Empire. The Prince of Leiningen—son of the Duchess of Kent by her first marriage, and who at present occupies the post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under the Archduke John of Austria, the *Reichsverweser*, or present head of the Confederation—has issued a document, which very clearly and boldly puts the whole case before the people of Germany and Europe. The Prince affirms itself, by the election of a National Assembly, with the concurrence of all the States of the Confederation, the unity of Germany was virtually recognised, and that the appointment of the Archduke John as Regent was an additional and necessary recognition of the same fact. "Not only," says the Prince, "was a German empire decreed in place of the hitherto existing confederation of states, but the German nation was placed in a position to testify by facts whether it really desired true freedom, and whether it would really have an united and powerful Germany. As there is only one kind of real liberty which rests on law and order, so there is," he adds, "but one sort of unity—an actual union of all the component parts of a whole, and that, too, in such a manner as to avert the possibility of any dispute or contest between the whole and the parts. If the German nation, therefore, will have unity, it must not only will the means, but also adopt the consequences. There can be no more opposition of Bavarian, Prussian, Saxon, or any other interests to those of Germany. The former must be absorbed in the latter. Jealousy between individual states, revilings of the northern by the southern parts of the empire, or *vice versâ*, are, therefore, as he contends, mischievous absurdities." Nor will he allow that dynastic interests, so far as they refer to the imperial power, should be taken into consideration, for the Princes are as much called upon to conform to the will of the whole people as any other German.

The Princes contends, with force, point, and incontrovertible logic, that if the task begun is to be brought to a safe and permanent conclusion, the Imperial Power, that is to say the Imperial Government and the National Assembly—supported by the national will—must devote itself with courage and decision to the fulfilment of this great mission. The Imperial Power must, so far as it may be necessary, absorb in itself the sovereignty of the individual states; it must unremittingly undertake the requisite organisation of Germany; and must, whilst establishing the organism of the Imperial Government, reduce that of the individual states. He also insists, with equal reason, that the Imperial Power must abolish, as speedily as possible, the diplomatic intercourse of the individual states at home and abroad, and concentrate it in its own hands; that it must appropriate to itself the unconditional disposal of the national forces, take such measures respecting them as it may deem advisable, and advance the customs lines to the frontiers of Germany.

The Prince calls upon the German people to decide once for all whether this is the unity it requires; or whether it is content that the old seeds of discord and jealousy should remain in the soil, and that Germany should present to the world the spectacle of a disunited people desirous of unity, but without the courage and the ability to take the only possible means of acquiring and maintaining it. Coming from such a quarter, the document is of no considerable importance at the present juncture of affairs in Germany; but whether it will ever weigh with the people in any way or another, the decision of this great and complicated question, remains to be seen. There is one element of success in the struggle. There is no foreign domination in Germany, to coerce the people or to embarrass their conduct in any way. It is purely a domestic matter, which all the powers of Europe regard with solicitude and anxiety, but in which none has the right, or perhaps the inclination to interfere.

The question of Sclavonian independence hangs upon that of Germany. Russia, that cannot interfere with the Germans, or prevent the various states from forming one vast empire if they are so inclined, foments, as a matter of precaution, the desire of the Sclavonian races to imitate the example, and to form an empire of corresponding magnitude and importance, under the influence of Russian ideas. Betwixt the two races there is thought in Germany to be an inherent antagonism. Many German writers labour hard at the present moment to exaggerate whatever differences of feeling or prejudice may exist, and to hold before the eyes of the people of Germany the vision of a great Sclavonian empire, or "Panslavonia," with interests hostile to those of the Germans, as an incentive to the latter to forget their own differences, and unite against the hostile race. The wave of Revolution in Europe is not, as some represent it, merely a wave of Democracy dashing against the barriers of Monarchy. More than mere forms of government are involved in the convulsions that have taken place. Republicanism or Monarchy are not the questions to be decided in Italy, Germany, or among the Sclavonians. The matters to be decided are preliminary to these: they refer not simply to the right of self-government, but to the right to *exist*. This right was denied or ignored at the protracted settlement of the affairs of Europe in 1815; and consequently, and in due time, it has endeavoured to make itself heard. When the new settlement shall take place, there is a prospect that it will be somewhat more worthy of the name than the last was.

THE WAR MEDAL.

The following is a tolerably accurate statement of the claims to the war medal which have been decided upon by the Board of General Officers:—

Officers		2276
Non-commissioned officers and privates		17,027
Total claimants decided upon		20,303

These claimants have been proved to have been present at an aggregate of actions as follows:—

Officers	.. ..	2814
Non-commissioned officers and soldiers	.. ..	70,389
Total actions	.. ..	73,203

Or an average of more than three actions to each claimant; but there are seven claimants who, it has been proved, were present at eight or ten actions each, and one in as many as fourteen.

The under-mentioned regiments have participated in from ten to seventeen of the actions named in the general average:—

In Ten Actions—Coldstream Guards, 3d Foot Guards, 23d Foot, 42d Foot, 61st Foot, 71st Foot, 94th Foot, and 1st Light Battalion King's German Legion.

In Eleven Actions—1st Foot, 9th Foot, 20th Foot, 28th Foot, 31st Foot, 48th Foot, 50th Foot, and 83d Foot.

In Twelve Actions—2d Foot, 87th Foot, 88th Foot, 89th Foot, Royal Staff Corps.

In Thirteen Actions—32d Foot and 36th Foot.

In Fourteen Actions—7th Foot and 45th Foot.

In Fifteen Actions—5th Foot, 43d Foot, and 52d Foot.

In Sixteen Actions—40th Foot.

In Seventeen Actions—88th Fifles, part of the regiment being at Talavera, with battalion detachments.

In Eighteen Actions—The 60th Rifles eight battalions.

When Sir John Moore's army marched on Spain, two of regiments belonging to that army who remained in Portugal were formed into two battalions, called 1st and 2d battalion detachments; these two battalions were at Talavera, and of course the men who belonged to these battalions had a claim for that action.—*United Service Gazette.*

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT REGATTA.

How beautiful seems all upon this isle!
How bright the verdure of the forest trees!
How fair each cultivated spot appears!
How fresh and fragrant is the gentle air!

THAT which fable and fairy tale did for the fancies of our forefathers, plain matter-of-fact enchants the senses of their descendants. The fire-drawn chariots of romance are now the ordinary appliances of travel by land, and galleys similarly propelled the means whereby we journey by water. In conditions of high civilisation and refinement, progress is at once cause and effect. About the period when London took possession of the village of Charing and other suburban retreats, "coaches," we are told, "began to ply in the streets of the metropolis"; and now that the capital has advanced upon Epping Forest and Hounslow Heath, railways are provided for the use of the citizens, which convey them between their country-houses and villas, without any reference to time or distance. When Admiral Sir Sidney Smith was said, had any one told him the day was at hand when it would be but a morning drive from Cornhill to the Saltmarket? . . . .

Then I should say with Ira Ha Iovelliw
Than all the valleys of London hills;

And two hours and twenty minutes west sou'-west of St. Giles's, hills and valleys that would put to shame all Asia Minor . . . but there are serpents in human shape that babble of the good old times! . . . Vectis, as the inhabitants of England is called in ancient chronicles, was, are now, the residence of Royalty, and [illegible] . . . Here, in the best sense of the expression, as applied to nature,

All is gentle and aristocratic.

The people, of whatever class or condition, have an instinct of urbanity and courtesy: the country smiles with the poetry of the pastoral age; and the winds of heaven take head lest they "visit the face too roughly." And, were it lawful at such a season to meddle with matters political, might it not be said the Wight offers, beyond all other spots of these dominions, the meetest retreat for Royalty? There the head reared by the crown, the hand harassed by the sceptre, may lay aside the trappings and the cares of royal state; and there the loyal and loving can feel that the object of their care is beyond the cunning and devices of the evil-doer. Had the situation of Neuilly resembled that of Osborne, would the fate of the House of Orleans be what it is? . . . .

This is the especial time of "the mountain and the flood." Grouse-shooting has sounded its charge on the brown heath, and the gallant hunting is waving over the blue water. By means of the sea has arisen its pleasure capital: it is full of fair women, and men that "deserve the fair." It is the eve of its high festival, and Cowes has steady matters of account in hand. Some few days prior to the Regatta week, a meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron was held, at which the Commodore resigned office. In the spring-tide of its fortunes the sport of yacht-sailing had no more energetic friend than Lord Belfast. The amateur mania of this country owes to his companionship with it much of the peculiar character which distinguishes its present position and purpose. Yacht building and yacht economy have greatly refined our naval taste. The natural course of progress brought this about in time, no doubt; but it has been anticipated by the example set by our sailing clubs, and these received their first especial impulse and direction from the late Commodore of the Royal Squadron. The Marquis of Donegal secured for sailing the commanding character which it now occupies. As a national sport, in national importance it takes the precedence of all others. It is a school for marine architecture, and a nursery for seamen that the country did not possess before its institution, and the value of which it has learned rightly to estimate. Whether as the head of a leading club devoted to that most popular amusement, or, by the effect of circumstances, removed from that office to which his good services gave him such good claim, Lord Donegal will rank foremost among the worthies in the annals of British yachting.

Will there be a better spirit among the members of the squadron in future than during the season that Lord Donegal was at the helm? or has a discontent overtaken it that from day to day accumulates materials? Mrs. Gore has a passage in "Cecil" that may help us to an answer. . . . "I am already ashore!" (*Fr. Reporter*) "at this time of day to indulge in a chapter about yachting—now as vulgarised as cracking or steeple-chasing, or any other pastime of the fools. But when I and George the Fourth first indulged in the delicious recreation, regattas were in their infancy, and the high seas a highway for gentlemen. I used to delight in it when one had the Isle of Wight to oneself—but the little knot of the elect which might once be said to be esteemed as one man." . . . . "Surgit amari aliquid?" *the million.*

The week set in auspiciously: never was there such dog and cat weather as Monday it did not blow, but rain, and fog, and foster the blue devils. The silver Solent was as dark and dismal as the Dead Sea. That the effect might be perfect, a couple of hours before noon, the Royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, swept in her stately manner to her moorings, followed by her tender the *Fairy*, gay and gamesome as a dolphin. But beyond this the coming festival made no sign. . . . Tuesday broke more auspiciously . . . True, it did not shine, but the clouds were pleasantly chastened—it did not rain—small praise for a day in August, 1848. Long before noon the pier at Ryde was populous with a pleasure company, for it was the first day of the regatta at that port—the usual festival being this arrangement: Tuesday and Wednesday the Royal Victoria Yacht Club's prizes at Ryde; Thursday, the opening of the Squadron matches at Cowes; and Friday again at Ryde. Despite the "pitiless pelting" London had been in her element as well as her amusements which occupying it is not always an agreement. Two varies, obviously from the great metropolis, and not from its May Fair environs, had been screaming in my vacation *canards*. Both were facts: Hain't every day you see such a lot of nobs." "No, nor of the other sort, neither," responded Jim: "Bless'd if I don't think every tailor in London's here," modulating cautiously over both shoulders, in a subdued voice. "*I've seen all mine already.*" . . . The [illegible] were to have been in two before noon, but by the clear sky all our about qualifications. The *Eclipse*—delivered in the morning, yes for her own [illegible] ments was one of the first entered. Now the others objected, that, having sailed in a class for vessels under 80 tons, she could not qualify for a class for vessels of 80 tons and upwards for the prize of £50. The point was given against the *Eclipse*—delivered in the morning, yes for her own ground. The second, for cutters from 15 to 20 tons, brought to the post three of the Royal Thames Yacht Club clippers: course, round the Nab, back to Calshot, round the Brambles, and home to the commencing point—the Royal Yacht Pier. There was now and then a puff of wind, but nothing up to the purpose for a sailing essay. For while the *Secret* and *Prima Donna* were together, the *Fleur le Marais* considerably astern: in this way they rounded the Nab and, 40m., and bore away for the westward. At this moment the roar of the *Penetrate*'s salute announced the approach of her Majesty, and the *Fairy*, with the Royal standard at the main, appeared close in on the Hampshire shore. The Royal yacht then stood over towards the *Penetrate*, and having received the cheers of her manned yards, put her helm a-starboard, and bore away for Gosport, whence the Royal party immediately departed for town. Anon the royal salute from the *Penetrate*, while H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge steamed in the *Ondine* from Portsmouth to East Cowes. All this was holiday matter; and so was the duck hunt in active operation at Ryde; and so was the [illegible] &c. &c. But the yachting was particularly "slow," in every sense of the term; and it was not till the shades of evening prevailed that the *Secret* made her appearance, and rounded the winning vessel alone—the second vessel, the 20 Cup, being left to work out of sight of land for this season! There were fireworks in the evening, and the usual accompaniments of a day of festivity—albeit the average might have been below the mean: but is not such the lot of life? . . . . .

Wednesday dawned "heavily with clouds" and fall of gloom, more dispiriting than any former day—no amusement could reconcile it with. The present page gives to the fullest, and perhaps the most interesting time to come could not be contemplated without deep anxiety. The preliminaries of the sport were, of course, confined to those whom they concerned. Nobody went outside their houses who could help it. The [illegible] originally designed for Wednesday, to-day was postponed *sine die*, and the press turned over to cutters, the property of members of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. For this, in a stark calm, three starved, viz. the *Arrow*, the *Fairy*, and the *Gleam*, were steamed, in Germany, to a second race—for vessels belonging to any Royal Yacht Club, not exceeding fifteen tons brought seven to the starting vessel; and we will leave them, with the wish that they may have a "breeze." . . . .

The company on the pier was select, especially as to numbers; but the yacht fleet off it was a large one. A couple of hours after noon the rain cleared away, and soon after five a fine rattle of ordnance at Portsmouth and Spithead told of the Queen's approach. Her Majesty came in the *Fairy*, and remained nearly a quarter of an hour abreast of the pier head. The *Fairy* then steamed gently through the fleet of yachts, and then made away for Cowes. The vessels kept up the game till dinner-hour. Among the best of the matches was one between the gigs' crews of the *Brilliant* and *Amaranda*—won very gallantly by the latter.

The festive hour having concluded, and all eleven P.M., by the blaze of a glorious moon, the town was summoned to witness the finish of the sailing match! It was surely a passing picturesque sight. The trio approached floating onwards as a sea of gold: the *Arrow* led, and won by some seven or eight minutes; the *Eclipse* second: the second race the *Gleam* won. . . . The principal match was a very queer one. In going out westward, the yachts were required to round a mark-boat: and this the *Eclipse* contrived to do, for the tide ran away with her, and carried her through the Needles! . . . . .

Why should we now our sails unfurl?
There is not breath enough to curl
A maiden's hair.

The gossip during the day ran upon the changes in the Royal Yacht Squadron. It was said—by rumour—that the office of Commodore would be offered to the Marquis of Anglesey, which he would decline, and that Sir Thomas Wilton would then be elected. In the latter event, as soon as the lease of the Squadron House expires—which happens very soon—the Squadron will remove from Cowes, and set up a club-house in the centre of Pyramus, Pall-mall, or some such pleasant." The Isle of Wight has been brought too near to Bloomsbury-square, by reduction of the South-Western Railway! . . . . .

The alkay influence ran all against the Royal Victoria Yacht Club: its exertions merited a better fate. . . . The arrangements were all admirable; and in the Club-house tables groaned beneath cups and vases, and all varieties of costly prizes—from watch the visitors might pick and choose their trophies. . . . .

Tuesday dawned with sunshine and fresh air. The *scene* was changed to Cowes, and at an early hour the harbour was white with canvass, and a-wing with many-coloured streamers. The *Victoria and Albert* and the *Fairy* were dressed with flags, and soon after ten the latter entered the river and warped alongside the Trinity wharf. She brought ashore the crews of both the Royal yachts, to be regaled at the entertainment given in the grounds at Osborne, in honour of the birthday of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Five minutes before eleven the gun fired from the Royal Squadron House battery, to prepare for the race for her Majesty's Cup, for cutters of the Royal Squadron; and at eleven exactly, with a spanking breeze at west, five went for it, viz. the *Arrow*, winner of yesterday's cup at Ryde, the *Sultana*, the *Gondola*, the *Bacchante*, and the *Vandal*. They went out to the eastward, round the Nab; and soon after they had passed Norris, the latitude of the Castle and Royal Squadron House fired a Royal salute, in honour of the auspicious anniversary. On the esplanade at West Cowes there was but a very scanty attendance. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, with their suite, were on the terrace of the Club-house.

The rural *fete* at Osborne, to which several hundreds of the neighbouring farmers and cottagers were bidden, commenced soon after noon. About the same hour a question of concern to the island was mooted at the Royal marine abode, namely, the removal of the Court to the Highlands. The superintendent of Sennymeer had been summoned to give information as to the fitness of the new Royal residence in Scotland for the reception of its distinguished tenants. Sennymeer has been taken on a lease of 97 years from November last, the owner having built it for the Earl of Aberdeen. It lies fifty miles up the Dee from Aberdeen, and is one of the finest shooting quarters in that district. Previously it was occupied by the late Sir Robert Gordon. . . . .

The start for the yacht squadron race, going west for Lymington, the *Arrow* leading by half a mile, with a rattling whole-sail breeze. . . . For once we will venture to prophesy, and name the *Arrow* the winner of her Majesty's Cup. [illegible] . . . . [illegible] . . . . [illegible] . . . .

General Cavaignac was called before the Committee, to express his opinion on the mode of election of the President, which was found to be in accordance with that of the Committee, being favourable to election by universal suffrage. General Lamoricière, Minister of War, was also called to give his opinion respecting the section of the project on the army, and especially on the question of "*remplacement*," or substitution—that is to say, whether persons drawn by lot to serve in the army shall be privileged to procure another person to serve in their stead. The opinion of General Lamoricière, in accordance with that of the Committee, is adverse to substitution: the effect will be, that the clause, if adopted, will render it compulsory on all persons drawn by lot to serve in the army as private soldiers, no matter what their rank, property, condition, profession, or occupation may be. It is expected that M. Marrast, the reporter of the committee, will present the project to the Assembly on Monday next, and that the discussion upon it will commence on the 28th.

A report was prevalent in the early part of the week, that Gen. Cavaignac, oppressed with the weight of his public duties, had resolved to resign at the end of the present month.

M. Lamartine has addressed a letter to the municipality of Macon, in which, having slightly glanced at the calumnies which his enemies had propagated against him, he says that he hopes soon to ask of them as his only ambition, "a little of that retirement which constitutes the agreeable repose of the mind and heart."

Abd-el Kader is about to be transferred from Pau to the Château of Amboise, in the department of Indre-et-Loire. Orders have been given to have the Château prepared for his reception within a fortnight. In consequence of the ex-Emir's residence at Amboise, a garrison will be established there.

The French Minister of Finance has communicated to the Assembly that the whole of the loan had been subscribed, viz. 13,000,000 francs *rente* towards the loan of 13,151,900 francs *rentes*, five per cent., authorised to be contracted by a decree of the National Assembly of the 24th July, 1848.

SPAIN.

In the accounts which have reached us this week, engagements between small bodies of Carlist insurgents and the Queen's troops are reported; but most important being an encounter at Llora, where the insurgents, 1,000 in number, headed by Marshal and other well-known chiefs, were dispersed, after having had forty men killed, several wounded, and many horses captured.

General Antonio Urbistondo has been appointed Captain-General of Navarre and the Basque Provinces, and is to reside alternately at Pamplelna and Vitoria. The Queen having accepted the resignation of General Serrano, has named General Campuzano Captain General of Grenada, and General Valdesoro has succeeded the latter as Captain-General of Valencia.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon to the 9th inst. represent Portugal generally as tranquil, although the Government had been in some fear, and had taken extraordinary precautions against the effect of Spanish new.

The Cabinet had carried in the Deputies its plans respecting the revenue applicable to payment of the dividends; but the opposition to return on the 31st. Peers was victorious on the mixed commissions held upon alterations made in two other Ministerial projects.

The clause in the Revenue Bill was intended to provide for the regular remittance monthly to London of 100 contos (£24,000 sterling), by the Board of Public Credit, for deposit in the Bank of England to the credit of the Portuguese Financial Agency in London, to be used in discharging the claims of the English holders of Portuguese Bonds. This project would be of great advantage to the English bondholders, inasmuch as it would prevent those misapplications or misappropriations of funds in Lisbon to the necessities of the State which have so often happened to monies set apart for, and belonging to, the English creditors of Portugal.

The news of the arrest of M. Gonzales Bravo in Madrid had caused considerable sensation in Lisbon.

ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY AND PIEDMONT. The news of the occupation of Milan by the Austrians, which we briefly noticed last week, has been confirmed. An armistice for forty-five days has been concluded between the Austrians and the Piedmontese, according to the terms of which the territorial divisions are settled as they were before the war, the former fortress established, and the fortress of Peschiera, and the city of Venice given up to the Austrians. This cessation of hostilities will give time for the negotiations which England and France have entered into for a mediation.

The following is a summary of the events immediately preceding the Austrian re-occupation of the capital of Lombardy:—

On the 4th inst. the advanced guard of the Austrians arrived within about two leagues of Milan, the Piedmontese army having on the same day occupied that capital. The Sardinians possessed the natural and artificial advantage, having then three or four pieces of artillery and some hundred prisoners. The next day the Austrians, however soon coming up, presented numbers so imposing that it would have been a madness to attempt resistance. Consequently none were made. There were three courses open to Charles Albert, he might either allow his army to push up in Milan, and await the assault of the Austrians, which would have been inevitable. The destruction of the city, the massacre of its inhabitants, and the remains of his army buried under its ruins, are the events that would have probably ensued. Or, being invested, he might have forced his way out at the point of the bayonet, the loss of life in the meantime being terrible. Or, finally, he might capitulate, obtaining an engagement to respect life and property, and permission for his army to march unmolested to his own frontier. Charles Albert adopted the last course.

A large portion of the inhabitants, who, under the direction of the Republican Committee of Public Safety, had resolved to resist to the death, had thrown up barricades, and had expressed their determination not to admit the Austrians until the city became a heap of ruins, under which they were content themselves to lie; and when the King's resolution to capitulate became known, their rage exceeded all bounds. Followed by the populace, the commander-in-chief, Lazzo Greppi, which was occupied by the King, seized his equipage and broke it in pieces, and fired a volley of muskets at the windows of the palace. The King presented himself to them in person, to remonstrate against their conduct, and to explain to them the real situation in which the capital was placed. They rushed upon him, attempting to seize his person, and to retain him as a hostage. Being rescued by the Piedmontese officers present, they pelted Charles Albert with mud, uttered against him the most gross language, and finally, threatening his life, fired upon his guards. The latter succeeded in extricating the King without firing on the populace.

On the morning of the 5th the gates of the town were opened, and liberty given to all who desired to leave the capital. Immediately the active body of the soldiers, the great majority of the bourgeoisie, and an immense number of persons of all ages, men, women, and children, left with precipitation, some following the march of the Piedmontese army towards Novara, and others taking the road to Italian Switzerland by Como.

On the morning of the 6th, all the barracks and posts within the city were occupied by the Austrian troops.

The articles of the capitulation were as follows: "1. The town shall be respected. 2. So far as it depends upon His Excellency the Marshal, he promises, as to the past, all the consideration that equity requires. 3. The movement of the Sardinian army shall be effected in two days of march, as had already been agreed to by the Generals. 5. In return the Marshal demands the military occupation of the Roman Gate, and the entrance and occupation of the town at noon. 6. The transport of the sick and wounded shall take place in the two days of march. 7. All these conditions are to receive the acceptation of his Sardinian Majesty. 8. His Excellency the Marshal demands the immediate liberation of all the Austrian officers, and the measures that are at present in force."

Signed, August 5, by the Podesta of Milan, and by the chiefs of the staff of the two armies.

The Lombardian troops were concentrating by order of the King at Treate under the direction of Lieutenant-General Olivieri.

Charles Albert issued the following proclamation, the first addressed to his army and the second to his people:—

"Soldiers.—The chances of war have obliged us to re-cross the Ticino. The want of combat under the walls of Milan does honour to your courage. If the want of ammunition has prevented us from continuing the defence as we ardently desired to do, it is certain that the retreat has cost the enemy dear. Courage, soldiers! oppose yourselves quickly and energetically. I will have the most severe discipline observed, and every infraction of it shall be punished with the greatest rigour. The police must be better arranged, and private property be invariably respected. In difficult times your self-abnegation and your virtues are more necessary. The cause of Italian independence that we have undertaken to sustain is most noble and holy. Past ages have glided for it, and now the popular will pronounces itself for our freedom unanimously. The days of adversity will pass, and the right will triumph over brute force. Let us not despair, but let every one do his duty. Vigerano, Aug. 7."

"My dear People,—The fate of war, which at first did not cease to smile on the valour of our brave army, has become adverse to us by the fatality of numerous circumstances, and has obliged us to retreat before the enemy. In this movement we were influenced by consideration for the beautiful capital of Lombardy, and, persuaded that we should find it abundantly supplied, we were determined to use all our efforts for its defence. All our troops were brought under the walls, ready to make a vigorous resistance, when we learned that they were in want of money, provisions, and ammunition, whilst ours were nearly all expended. What aggravated our situation was that the large park of artillery had been also carried towards Piacenza, and we could not obtain it, the road being intercepted by the enemy. Thus situated, the first necessity was to save Milan and the army, and to spare a useless effusion of blood. We have attained this end by the capitulation on the terms that have been published by us, the passage beyond the Ticino should be left free, and the lives and property of the Milanese be secured as much as possible. It is thus, my dear people, that the army has retained its courage. If destiny has refused it the realisation of the high end of its generous mission, it has, nevertheless, rendered itself illustrious by skill and warlike conduct, and acquired a name by its fatigues and heroism, and it remains feared, and still capable of opposing, against every danger, the very energy. Receive it, you who participate in the glory it has acquired, and render the feelings of its misfortunes less sensible by your fraternal smiles. In its ranks are the princes, my sons; into its ranks I will myself re-enter, ready as we all are to make new sacrifices, to endure new fatigues, and give our lives for our loved native land.—Vigerano, Aug. 7.

All accounts concur in describing the distracted state of things that immediately succeeded the surrender of Milan. The Piedmontese soldiers were arriving in scattered and disorganised bands on the frontiers of Piedmont, in a state of complete destruction and prostration, cursing their chiefs, and charging them with acts of the most culpable malversation. The number of Milanese and Venetians who arrived at Turin from hour to hour seeking an asylum was incalculable; every available roof was crowded with them. These unhappy fugitives declared that the terms of the capitulation were scorned and derided by the Austrians, who the moment they entered the capital gave themselves up to pillage and the most horrible scenes of barbarism of which any idea could be formed. While these disasters were in progress at Milan, General Welden, who had raised the siege of Venice, crossed the Po, and proceeded to Modena, whence he issued a proclamation to the people of Romagna, announcing that he had received orders from Field-Marshal Radetzky to occupy all the legations, to purge them from brigands, and to restore order with 20,000 men and sufficient artillery; and in case the people intended to resist, he reminded them of the smoking ruins of Brescia.

At Turin, when the calamitous news was made known by an official bulletin published on the 7th, it caused great consternation. The populace, excited as was said on the occasion, by persons assembling in front of the palaces of Government relating to the maintenance of public tranquillity in the capital and its province. A third named commissioners charged with taking the necessary measures for mobilisation of the National Guard. A fourth decreed that the widows and children of those who fell, or have fallen, in fighting for the country are adopted by the State. Lastly, there was an appeal, signed by the Minister of War, calling upon all able men not comprised in the reserve lately called under arms to enrol themselves as volunteers. The Committee of Public Defence of Turin had ordered the examination of the fortifications of the city, the verification of the arsenal, and the construction of the fort of Castellette, where the Austrian prisoners were to be received. It had ordered also passports to be refused to all those who wanted to leave the town without sufficient cause, and invited those who had already left to return on pain of a fine; and taken other measures for enrolment, &c., required by the situation.

A report prevailed during the week of Milan having been reduced to ashes by the Austrians; but it has not been confirmed, and seems to have originated in the fact of the Litta and Borromeo palaces having been plundered and burnt by some of the mob, on the evacuation of the city by the Piedmontese.

Charles Albert had arrived at Alessandria on the morning of the 13th instant.

The Ministry at Turin having resigned, the King had charged M. Merlo, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, together with Count de Revel, to form a Cabinet.

The *Freemantene Gazette* of the 12th instant states that the conditions of peace proposed by Austria are the following:—"The definitive union with Sardinia of the duchies of Parma and Piacenza, in return for a payment of 27,000,000 *lire*. The Austrians would abandon Peschiera, but the artillery and arms would be restored to them. The abdication of the King; and the resignation of Colombiano, Minister without a portfolio." The latter condition is said to have been dictated by the King of Naples.

ROME.—The state of the "Eternal City" has been, for some time past, very disturbed, in consequence of some designing men working upon the passions of the mob by making it appear to them that the Pope was very supine in his opposition to the Austrian sway in Italy. In consequence of the menacing attitude of the Austrians on the northern frontier of the Roman States, the Chambers, on the 1st inst., voted an address to the Pope, praying that instant measures might be taken for the protection of Italian independence, and stating that it was necessary instantly to enrol volunteers, raise supplies, and invite foreign aid. This address passed the Upper House with slight opposition, and was presented by a deputation in the evening.

The Pope, in reply, issued an edict, declaring his intention to defend the Romagna to the utmost.

This edict, and the subsequent choice of a new Ministry, produced more tranquillity; the Guards were dismissed from the Chigi Palace, and the agitators broke up their sitting. The new Ministry was composed of Corboli Bussi, Foreign Affairs; Count Fabbri, Interior; Laure Lauri, Finance; Campello, War; Galletti, Police; Sturbenetz, Public Work.

In the interim the Chambers had sanctioned the following measures:—The raising of 12,000 foreign legionaries. The mobilisation of all the civic guards. The appointment of an experienced General enjoying public confidence. The enrolment of volunteers throughout the State. A loan of four million of scudi to meet the expenses. An address to the Parliaments of Tuscany, Sardinia, and Naples, inviting them to be united for the safety of Italy.

Momentous events, however, marched with a most rapid pace on the frontier, which had been crossed by the Austrian General Welden on the 8th, 9,000 troops under his command. He advanced to Bologna, which he entered; and on the 9th inst. laid a heavy contribution upon the city, and to secure its payment required hostages. This demand gave great offence to the populace, and the tocsin was sounded. A dreadful conflict ensued, but the details are not given. The Bolognese, however, captured 27 of the enemy's troops, and drove the main force out of the city. Shortly afterwards the Austrian artillery commenced bombarding the town; two of the palaces were soon in flames, and the faubourg pillaged and burned. The Austrians lost 40 men killed and 30 prisoners; the Bolognese 15 killed and wounded.

The diplomatic corps at Florence, having heard of these hostilities, drew up a protest, which they forwarded to the Austrian General, urging him, by all the laws of humanity and the maxims of civilisation, to cease shedding any more blood.

GERMAN STATES

FRANKFORT.—In the National Assembly of the Confederation, on the 12th instant, the question whether the districts of Trent and Roveredo should be detached from the Germanic Confederacy or not was the subject of debate, and it was decided in the negative. The Assembly then took into consideration the report of the international committee concerning the war of Austria in Italy. The Assembly decided to refer the report of the commission and all the motions on the subject to the central power. The Assembly afterwards took into the question of the insurporation of Istria into the Confederation, that should also be referred to the central power. The public galleries in the locale of the constituent assembly have been clipped of their fair proportions in the space of a number of spectators, the "sovereign people" in those galleries having of late taken a more active part in the proceedings of the Assembly than parliamentary usage warrants.

The Administrator has at last succeeded in completing his Cabinet, and the following is a list of it which he has sent to the National Assembly:

The Prince of Leiningen, President of the Council; M. Duckwitz, Minister of Commerce; MM. Mevissen and Fallati, Under-Secretaries; M. Beckerath, Minister of Finance; M. Mathy, Under-Secretary; M. Heckscher, Minister of Foreign Affairs, MM. De Gagern and Briegled, Under-Secretaries; M. Robert de Mesnil, Minister of Justice; M. Wiedemann, Under-Secretary; M. De Schmerling, Minister of the Interior; MM. Bassermann and Von Wurth, Under-Secretaries.

With the exception of the Prince of Leiningen, who brought himself into notice some time ago by the publication of a pamphlet upon German unity, and M. Beckerath, the only Prussian, and a very distinguished speaker in the United Diet at Berlin last year, none of these gentlemen are much known to the world.

HANOVER.—According to a statement of Count Bernigsen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to a popular deputation that had waited on him, on the 8th instant, with a petition, the Hanoverian cabinet entered into communication and the central executive in Frankfort, but, on the contrary, the most friendly relations

PRUSSIA.

Advices from Berlin of August 13 mention that the statement of the renewal of the negotiations with Denmark, with the consent of the central Executive in Frankfort, having taken place, had been all but officially contradicted. There is in office making no secret of the matter. It was added, however, that the Central Executive required the maintenance of German troops in the two duchies—a condition that would give umbrage to the Danes, provided it were fully carried out; but the general impression was that Prussia would considerably modify it, and thereby render it more palatable. The result of the recent discussion in the Prussian Assembly at Berlin, respecting some excesses of the military, had given general satisfaction to the citizens. The declaration on the part of that assembly against the retrograde and anti-citizen tendencies of certain officers in the army, was greatly extolled. They were called upon by the legal representatives of their country either to submit to the new order of things, and to enter into it in the spirit of the times, or to withdraw altogether from the army. The Assembly had negatived a proposition having in view the modification of the corps of constables. It had been understood that that question was considered a cabinet one, so that the rejection of the motion by a majority of 10 to 102 might be set down as an indirect vote of confidence in Ministers. Meantime, the constables were as unpopular as ever; but it was hoped that the comparatively large number of members of the Assembly who were hostile to them, at its present commencement, would disappear, to display greater moderation and forbearance than they had hitherto manifested. Several persons had been arrested on the charge of having distributed a revolutionary catechism.

The Democratical Society of Cologne had forwarded a strong address to the National Assembly in favour of Polish nationality. On the 11th the Assembly voted their president a salary of 2000 thalers per month, and rendered its acceptance obligatory.

AUSTRIA

On the 8th instant the Emperor of Austria and the Imperial family left Innspruck for Vienna, where they were expected to arrive on the 12th.

The opening of the Diet of the 9th, the minister, Doblhof, made a speech on some important declarations on the subject of the relations between Austria and Hungary. It is known that conferences on this subject and on the question of the difference between Hungary and Croatia, took place before the departure of Archduke John for Frankfort. Doblhof said in his speech: "The ministry has never known anything of the negotiations between the Hungarian and Croatian delegates and Archduke John. Count Batthyany has, however, sent a note, in which he put the following questions: First whether the Austrian Ministry is willing to allow the full effect of the pragmatic sanction in respect of the union of the Hungarian crown; and, secondly, whether the present ministry meditates preserving the rights of the crown, as regards the pragmatic sanction, in the actual differences with the countries bordering on Hungary? The ministry has answered to the first question, that the pragmatic sanction in its entire nature has never been questioned, and it has determined to give it effect. And with regard to the second point, the ministry has declared that in so far as the claims of the Croats were known, it was not their intention to separate themselves from the Hungarian crown, and that they also rested their pretensions on the pragmatic sanction. The ministry also replied that internal peace was only to be attained by the complete union of all nationalities. As yet (added Doblhof) no answer has been given to this reply."

The amicable settlement of the Hungarian-Croatian question was confidently looked for at Vienna. The Hungarian Prime Minister, Count Batthyany, and the Ban of Croatia, who have been entrusted with full powers by the Hungarian and Croatian Diets respectively, were shortly expected in Vienna for the settlement of this question.

HUNGARY

According to intelligence from Pesth, of August 4, the war between the Hungarians and the southern Sclavonians still continued. The latter, who had plenty of cannon, and who were assisted by a corps of 3000 regularly disciplined borderers, and assembled in great numbers in the neighbourhood of St. Thomas. They had issued a circular, setting forth their grievances against the Hungarians.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The affairs of Schleswig remain much in the same uncertain condition as before. The two belligerent armies stand close to one another, and ready for the fight.

The latest accounts from Hadersleben and Apenrade are full of the movements of the troops.

The Danes of Jutland have not been passed, but a division of 12,000 strong lies within a short march of them, with a reserve of 10,000 men a day's march in the rear.

It is stated that Prussia has again been commissioned by the Imperial Cabinet at Frankfort to conclude another armistice with Denmark. The commission is so far limited, that the conditions of the former abortive armistice should not be thought of, but that both duchies shall be occupied by General Wrangel and his forces. M. v. Usedon has been appointed to conduct the negotiations with Denmark.

UNITED STATES.

Advices to the 2nd instant, from New York, have been received during the week.

Gen. Taylor has accepted the nomination made of him as candidate for the Presidency by the Whig Convention at Philadelphia.

The Oregon Bill was reported, with amendments, in the House of Representatives on July 31st. The most important amendment was the striking out of the veto power over territorial legislature acts, proposed to be vested in the Government of Oregon.

In Congress the attempt to pass a sort of compromise bill for the government of the new territories has been defeated—the House of Representatives refusing even to entertain or discuss the bill which had passed the Senate, and of which the leading feature was to permit the introduction of slavery in New Mexico and California. It seems pretty well settled now that no bill looking to such a result can obtain the assent of the House of Representatives.

The state of the commercial and money market is not improved since the advices by the preceding steamer.

The prospect of an abundant crop throughout the Union continues good. Some damage has been made of late from rain, but only in a few localities, there had been, however, more rain in the New Orleans districts than in the Atlantic States.

MEXICO.

The news this week is not of any particular interest. The dates from the city of Mexico are to the 14th ult., where the Government of Herrera seemed to be pursuing its course without interruption or disturbance. The intelligence respecting a battle, or rather succession of skirmishes near Guanajuato, between Bustamente, commanding the Government forces, and Paredes, with Padres Jarauta at the head of the revolters, has been confirmed. The victory is claimed for both sides, but neither appears to have done much in the way of fighting.

The American troops have all left Mexico, which is thus again delivered up to its own laws and rulers. Among other effects of this is the re-enactment of the old Mexican tariff.

THE CIVILIZATION OF PORTUGAL.—On Sunday, the 31st July, a disturbance took place at the thronged arena at the Campo Santa Anna Bull-fights, at Lisbon, which for a time threatened seriously to compromise public tranquility. A Spaniard, newly introduced to the circle, had been advertised as the performer of sundry novel and agile feats, one being that upon the first rush of the bull into the ring, he was to spring upon its back and then disable it. The slight difference, however, in the pleasing programme, and the fact as it occurred was, that instead of the cavalier's jumping upon the bull, the bull first knocked his antagonist down, and then jumped upon him. The disappointed spectators set up loud and angry cries, and the baffled matador first receiving a savage beating at the hands of the populace, one being that upon the first rush of the bull into the ring, he was to spring upon its back and then disable it. The slight difference, however, in the pleasing programme, and the fact as it occurred was, that instead of the cavalier's jumping upon the bull, the bull first knocked his antagonist down, and then jumped upon him. The disappointed spectators set up loud and angry cries, and the baffled matador first receiving a savage beating at the hands of the populace, one being that upon the first rush of the bull by others while he was thus kicked and beaten), was then handed over to the soldiers, who also cruelly maltreated the fainting wretch. The spectators relenting, expressed their disapprobation and disgust at this cowardly and savage proceeding, when, from some unexplained cause, the military guard and a portion of the lookers-on commenced a contention; on the part of the police soldiery swords were drawn, a miserable aborter of an affect seeing the example, sabre cuts were dealt out right and left, and severe wounds were received by many. The prompt exertion of the authorities to restore order, and, from after precautions taken by the military, it would appear that no attack on them was anticipated. Fortunately no further collision occurred.

THE CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.

HOLYHEAD is again likely to resume its importance as a packet station for steamers plying to Dublin; the Chester and Holyhead line of railway, opened on the 1st inst., affording increased facilities of communication between Holyhead and Dublin, which have been usurped by Liverpool since the formation of the Railway from London to the latter place.

The Chester and Holyhead line will, when completed, shorten the time occupied in the journey from London to Dublin by about five hours, as it is anticipated the railway journey from London to Holyhead will take about eight hours, and the steam-packets will be about four hours on their voyage. The Dublin line is a very important one, in shortening the distance between the chief city in the British Isles and the important capital of Ireland, and adds another power to the Government in the case of contingency.

The Chester station is the longest of all the railway stations in England, and, as our Illustration shows, is a very noble pile of buildings, in the Italian style. It is a joint station for several railways, and its origin may be thus briefly explained:—

In the autumn of 1846 it was agreed by the London and North-Western, the Chester and Holyhead, the Shrewsbury and Chester, the Grand Junction and Birkenhead, and the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway Companies, that they should build a general station at Chester, each of these companies having a separate line there. The needful arrangements were entrusted to Mr. Robert Stephenson, and the details were so far decided on, that, in the summer of 1847, the contracts were let, and in August the first stone was laid. On the 1st of August, 1848, the station, though not quite complete, was opened for traffic.

The station consists of a facade facing the city of Chester, 850 feet long, built of dark-coloured, white, and yellow bricks, with stone facings and dressings. The centre of this building, which is two stories in height, contains on the ground-floor the usual offices, waiting and refreshment rooms; and, on the upper floor, offices for the general manager, and for the Chester and Holyhead and Shrewsbury and Chester Companies, in which the business connected with the whole of their lines is conducted. The number of offices and rooms exceeds fifty.

The wings are formed by projecting arcades, with four arches each, and are appropriated to private and public vehicles waiting the arrival of trains.

On the inner side of the office buildings, a large platform extends, which is chiefly lined by the train-sheds, and is 700 long by 20 feet wide; this and the lines of rails are covered by an iron roof, 60 feet in span, which is one of the most elegant yet constructed; and, as the height of the walls on which it rests is 14 feet from the platform, the whole shed has a very imposing effect.

Behind this shed, and which is divided from it by a series of pillars and arches, is a shed for spare carriages, 450 feet long by 82 wide, also covered with a beautifully constructed iron roof.

There are likewise two sheds for arrival trains, each 290 feet long by 54 feet wide, in line with the office buildings, and filling the space between the principal shed and the shed for vehicles.

All the sheds are abundantly lighted by skylights in the day, and by gas at night, which is manufactured expressly for the purpose close at hand. Connected with the gas-works there is also a spacious reservoir, from which an engine pumps water into a large tank at the rate of 400 gallons per minute; the tank being placed so high as to command all the upper floors of the station.

The goods shed, which is only just commenced, will be a building 300 feet long by 170 feet broad; and will be peculiarly arranged for facilitating the transfer of goods from one company to another, which will be done more extensively at this than at most other stations. The goods traffic is entirely removed from the passenger department; and thus an annoyance greatly felt at the Victoria Station, in Manchester, at the large station at Derby, and at other places, is prevented.

In consequence of one of the public roads of the city crossing the rails close to the station, it was necessary to erect a bridge across the line: this is of handsome design, built with brick and stone, like the station, the roadway being carried on iron beams. The cost of this bridge was £15,000.

From Chester the line of railway skirts along the side of the river Dee; afterwards, its course, till near Conway, is close by the sea-shore, and again it wends its way by the sea-side in Beaumaris Bay, near Penmaen Mawr. The line of the railway being thus so close to the mighty ocean, much of the beautiful scenery of North Wales is avoided; but, by this route, the undertaking was rendered easier of construction than it otherwise would have been. There are many beautiful points of scenery on the line, and many glimpses of the bright blue of mountains towering high above the valleys whence they rise; and there are ruins also to be noticed by the way-side, telling of iron times gone by, and adding historical interest to the charms of nature. Flint Castle is one of these memorials of other ages (as we give a sketch of it in connexion with the railway), and is conspicuous object from it. It forms the subject of one of our Illustrations, and its historical associations is peculiarly rich, one of the most celebrated events connected with it being the deposition of Richard II. Flint Castle is but a mere

THE CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.

THE GENERAL STATION, AT CHESTER.

shell, only the grey ruined walls attesting its former strength and grandeur. When it was built is uncertain—some authors placing the date of its erection in 1157, and others in 1277.

At Holywell is a very handsome station, of good design and character, and from the railway may be seen some few remains of Basingwerk Abbey. The far-famed Holy Well of St. Winifrede is worthy of a pilgrimage: it is so really beautiful in its architectural embellishments, and well repays a halt at the station to go and visit it. Pity that huge factories, some of them by the by untenanted and falling to decay, should blemish so fair a spot as Holywell with their nasty black chimney-shafts and thick smoke. Still, the Holy Well is in all its purity of waters, ever gushing, and brilliantly clear as possible; and it is visited by numbers of persons who test its efficacy in restoring health and making the crooked straight; votive crutches, hand-barrows, &c. evidencing the miracles wrought there, and strengthening the belief in the efficiency of the icy cold waters of St. Winifrede's Well in curing every ill which flesh is heir to.

Mostyn and Prestaign have each nice little stations; and Rhyl, a fashionable watering-place for the North Wallians and people of Liverpool to flock to, has a very good one.

The station at Abergele is close to the sea-side, and at a little distance from the town. Its situation is very beautiful, the Clwydian range of hills forming a most picturesque and varied background to it; and Gwrych Castle, the elegant seat of Lloyd Bamford Hesketh, Esq., adding a peculiar charm to the whole.

We shall, at the earliest opportunity, complete our illustration of this very important line.

FLINT CASTLE.

HOLYWELL STATION.

ABERGELE STATION.

LAUNCH OF THE "BLENHEIM," EAST INDIAMAN, 1600 TONS BURTHEN, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THE "BLENHEIM" EAST INDIAMAN.

This fine ship, of 1600 tons burthen, has lately been launched from the building yard of Messrs. J. and W. Smith, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Though destined for the East India trade, this splendid vessel is timbered and fastened in all respects like her Majesty's first-class frigates, and is equal to a complement of forty-eight broadside (32-pounders) guns, besides stern and bow chasers. Her dimensions are as follows:—Extreme length, 205 feet; ditto breadth, 42 feet 6 inches; height between decks, 7 feet 2 inches; measurement tonnage, 1489. She is a noble model of naval architecture, and her accommodation and convenience for passengers are unrivalled. She is the largest merchant-ship in Europe, and one of the only two that can at once act as a first-class frigate, if needed for that purpose.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK MARRYAT, R.N., C.B.

Another bright ornament of literature has been taken from amongst us. Captain Marryat, the Smollett of the nineteenth century, died on the 9th instant, at Langham, in Norfolk, in his 56th year. He had been long seriously unwell, from the bursting of a succession of blood-vessels; and the recent loss of his eldest son in the *Avenger*, is supposedtohave accelerated the fatal result.

THE LATE CAPTAIN MARRYAT, R.N., C.B.

Captain Marryat was the son of Mr. Marryat, the well-known banker of the city of London. At an early age he entered the Royal Navy; served, while midshipman of the *Impersesue*, in the operations conducted by Lord Cochrane on the coast of Catalonia, and was in the attack on the French squadron in Aix Roads in 1809. Subsequently he formed part of the Walcheren expedition; and, when lieutenant of the *Newcastle*, in her barge cut out four vessels from Boston Bay in 1814. In the Burmese war he commanded the *Ariadne*, and was, for some time, the senior officer on the station.

His literary fame, which is considerable, rests on his "Peter Simple," "Percival Keene," "Jacob Faithful," and "Mr. Midshipman Easy"—sea novels of unrivalled popularity, so replete with spirit and humour as to bear no invidious comparison with the admirable writings of the author of "Peregrine Pickle."

Rear-Admiral Sir George F. Seymour, C.B. and G.C.H., late Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, has contributed £20 to the Royal Naval Benevolent Society, and £5 towards liquidating the £800 costs of the two actions recently tried at Croydon; £435 of which sum have been collected through circulars addressed to the naval service.

Precaution against the Spread of Cholera.—The Government, to prevent the cholera from spreading to our shores, in the event of any cases occurring in ships afloat, have ordered the *Benbow* and *Devonshire*, old line-of-battle ships, to be immediately prepared as hospital ships, to receive cholera patients from merchant vessels; and another ship, the *Iphigenia*, is also to be fitted as a cholera hospital ship, should necessity require additional accommodation.

ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (WORCESTER).

(From our own Reporter.)

The fifth Congress of this Society commenced at Worcester on Monday last, under the distinguished patronage of Lords Lyttelton and Southwell, and the principal gentlemen of the county. The Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester, the Canons, and the Mayor and Corporation, exerted themselves to the utmost to offer a kind and hospitable reception to the Association. Every place of interest in the city and neighbourhood has been thrown open to the members and visitors.

Among the principal attractions of the week, the temporary Museum has formed a conspicuous feature, which has occupied the Rooms of the Natural History Society. Here have been exhibited a great variety of important manuscripts in the possession of Lord Lyttelton, including an original letter of Queen Elizabeth, endorsed, "A letter of Queen Elizabeth to my grandmother Pagett, upon the death of my grandmother Compton Lyttelton." It is a curious and characteristic effusion, and runs thus:—"A Memorial. Elizabeth R. Cal to your mynde good Kate how hardly we princes can broke in crossing of our comandes. How yreful wil the hiest powr be, may you be sure, when murmure shal be made of his plesainge wyl. Let nature therefore not hurt your selfe, but give place to the givar. And thogh this lesson be from a sely vikar, yet is hit sent fro' a lovinge souveraine." This letter is entirely in the handwriting of the Queen.

Other manuscripts curiously illustrative of Ancient Manners and Customs have been forwarded. The Rev. Mr. Cooper exhibited a very curious collection of Swan Marks of the time of Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Gutch contributed splendid specimens of illuminations of the 14th and 15th centuries. The Hon. and Rev. W. Lyttelton exhibited some valuable early printed books. The Mayor and Corporation permitted some of their most important documents to be placed in the Museum. The Clothmakers' Company exhibited their ancient and richly decorated charter; but the quantity of manuscripts of all kinds gathered here renders enumeration tedious

The formation of this Museum does credit to the energies of the Managing Committee of the Association. Great towns are never remarkable for their preservation of past records: the necessity of business, or the changes consequent on altered habits, are fatal to relics of the past; and it s only by extensive loca contributions, that so curious a collection of scattered antiques can be brought together. Among the most interesting are those contributed by Mr. Eaton, which were discovered in removing the mound known as "the Castle-hill," situated near the Cathedral, some years since. A great variety of articles of Roman, Saxon, and the mediæval periods were found here; Samian pottery and fine tiles, indicating the locality of the "world's conqueror," with ornamental pins and fibulæ, showing the beauty and delicacy of their arts, were discovered on this spot. Our cuts exhibits some of these articles: Roman fibulæ, of much beauty and variety; an early Celt, contemporary with them, or probably earlier; a bronze bell, which bears a curious and remarkable similarity to many which remain in Ireland, as the much-prized relics of their early saints. Mr. Eaton also contributed some curious marble sculptures of the fourteenth century, found in pulling down the church of St. Michael, situated in front of the Cathedral of Worcester. They represent the Virgin and Child, the Coronation of the Virgin, and a Female Saint kneeling at a desk; they were probably destroyed at the Reformation; and, although remarkably beautiful works of art, were ruthlessly fractured, and built up in the walls as common materials.

A singular spear head, dredged from the Severn in 1844, was exhibited by Jabez Allies, Esq., as well as a beautiful torque found at Perdiswell; a ring with a talismanic inscription; and a gun lock, a relic of Worcester fight.

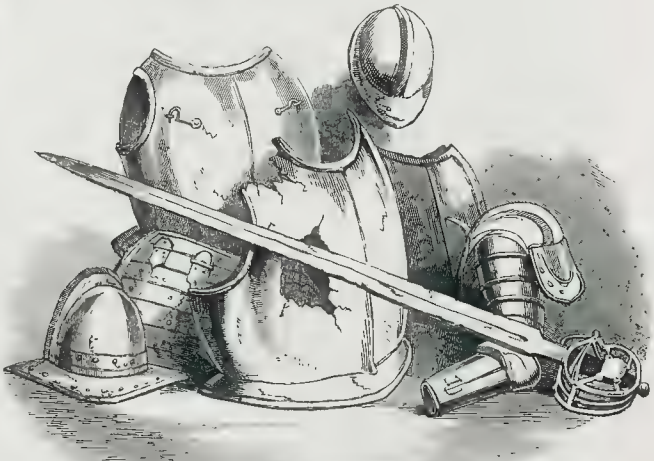
Of ancient seals many curious examples were contributed, ranging from the Norman period to the middle of the seventeenth century; original dies for the medals to commemorate the Restoration of Charles the Second, the Accession of George the First, &c.

The museum of W. U. Rolfe, Esq., of Sandwich, furnished forth a rich and beautiful variety of Roman antiquities, including fibulæ and pins, plain and enamelled; armlets, bulla, portions of helmets, bosses of shields, and a great quantity of miscellanea, valuable and instructive to the student of Roman life. A magnificent Celtic sword, discovered at Ipswich in the most perfect preservation, was sent by W. S. Fitch, Esq.; and a curious collection of antiquities, found at Wesley Castle, in Northfield, Worcestershire, by J. F. Ledsam, Esq., the High Sheriff. Mr. Planché exhibited a singular relic of the famous Bianca Capella, a richly-ornamented scissor-case and its contents, together with her miniature, dated 1560. The Clothiers' Company contributed a magnificently embroidered pall, very similar in its character to that belonging to the Fishmongers' Company of London. It was richly decorated with figures of saints and angels, and stories from Scripture, and appears to have been a work of the time of Henry the Seventh. The original charter of the company was also shown, as well as the old processional shields borne by them

The collection of brasses of all kinds contributed by various persons was extensive enough to cover not only the walls of the Museum, but the large Assembly-Room at the Guildhall, where the principal meetings were held.

MONDAY

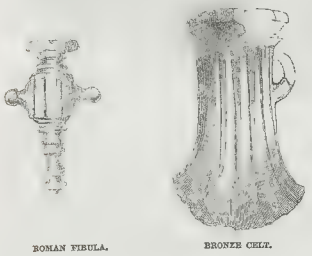
The proceedings commenced on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, with an address



RELICS OF THE BATTLE OF WORCESTER, EXHIBITED IN THE MUSEUM AND AT THE GUILDHALL.

SIDE AND FRONT OF A ROMAN FIBULA.

from the President, Lord Albert Conyngham, in which his Lordship dwelt on the utility of such meetings, and the gratifying reflection that through their agency much information was disseminated, and a proper regard for the relics of our



ROMAN FIBULA. BRONZE CELT.

forefathers maintained. He spoke cheeringly of the prospects of the Association, and its general good success since the first meeting at Canterbury; and remarked on the fertile field Winchester and its neighbourhood offered to the lover of archæology.

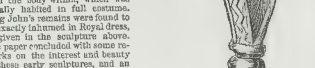
After the President's address, a paper was read from the High Sheriff of Worcester, communicating some particulars of the antiquities in his possession, which were discovered at Wesley Castle, and now deposited in the temporary Museum in Worcester.

This paper was followed by one "on Early Monumental Effigies previous to the time of King John, as illustrative of that Monarch's in Winchester Cathedral," by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A.; in which he traced the history of Sepulchral Figures from their earliest appearance on coffin-lids, and gave curious instances of the examination of ancient stone coffins, which proved that the figures above exactly corresponded, to the minutest point, with the body within, which was usually habited in full costume. King John's remains were found to be exactly inhumed in Royal dress, as given in the sculpture above. The paper concluded with some remarks on the interest and beauty of these early sculptures, and an appeal for their preservation to all who had them in their care.

A paper by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., on the Romantic Materials of History, as illustrated by the Autobiography of Egwin, Bishop of Worcester, concluded the evening.

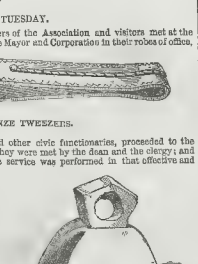
TUESDAY.

On Tuesday morning the members of the Association and visitors met at the Guildhall, and, accompanied by the Mayor and Corporation in their robes of office,



BRONZE TWEEZERS.

attended by the sword-bearer and other civic functionaries, proceeded to the cathedral, at the door of which they were met by the dean and the clergy; and advancing to the interior, divine service was performed in that effective and



BRONZE BELL.

beautiful manner for which this cathedral has been noted. Service concluded, Mr. Ashpitel delivered a very learned and instructive lecture on the peculiarities of this ancient structure; in which he particularly dwelt on the probability that the crypt was a portion of the original Saxon work, and noticed the tendency of architectural students to deny the existence of any portion of the work of our early ancestors in our cathedrals and churches; remarking on the fact of our ecclesiologists having at one time so strong a tendency for calling all circular arches Saxon that they have now gone to the other extreme and denied the existence of any portion of Saxon work. He strongly fortified his position by remarking the absence in Norman works, still existing on the Continent, of the peculiarities existing in the buildings we so strenuously insist are Norman: and noticed the improbability of the Normans destroying the buildings which had been erected with so much cost and care immediately before the Conquest, and which no change of taste or religion could have rendered necessary. After his lecture in the hall, he proceeded to the Cathedral, and there accompanied the members entirely over the edifice, enforcing his views and explaining its history in a most lucid manner.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to miscellaneous visits to the various antiquities of the city.

In the evening, J. M. Gutch, Esq., F.S.A., read a curious and interesting paper on Queen Elizabeth's visit to Worcester, compiled from manuscripts in the possession of the Clothiers' Company.

This was followed by Mr. Halliwell's paper on the ancient custom of Catherning as formerly practised in Worcester. This derived its rather peculiar name from St. Catherine, on whose festival day the country children paraded the villages to gather contributions of fruit or money, singing rhymes from door to door to excite the gifts of the more bountious

Mr. Fiaudé followed, with an extremely learned and amusing paper on certain peculiarities in Ladies' Head-dresses of the fourteenth century. He illustrated the various fashions by a large collection of drawings by himself from early effigies and illuminated manuscripts; quoting the mediæval poets and writers, who had described or satirised the extravagance of this portion of female costume.

C. R. Smith, F.S.A., concluded the evening with a most interesting communication by Dr. Lukes, of Sepulchral Antiquities in the Channel Islands, illustrated by many beautiful drawings, which satisfactorily proved that the stone circles, Druid altars, and cromlech were really sepulchral, and even used for various deposits. This paper was one of the most curious and valuable of the series communicated to the Association.

WEDNESDAY.

This day was devoted to Sudeley Castle, the interesting residence of T. and W. Dent, Esqrs. This structure was erected by Ralph Lord Botetier, in the reign of Henry VI. Sir Thomas Seymour retired here, in the time of Edward VI., with Catherine Parr, the Queen Dowager, whom he had married on the death of the King, her father. Her second husband treated her very ill, and she died in much conjugal misery, and was buried in Sudeley Chapel; her grave and coffin being found in the chapel, which had been totally ruined in the civil war of the seventeenth century. Upon opening the coffin the body was found in perfect preservation; but, on exposure to the air, it turned in part to dust. Not content with destroying the chapel, the Republicans, to revenge themselves on the owner, George Lord Chandos, who had been a staunch supporter of the Crown, dismantled the walls and habitable portion of the building, reducing the noble mansion to a state of ruin. The chapel is still a shell, but the house has been now rendered an elegant residence by the exertions of the present owners, who have added many of the most curious and valuable pictures which formerly decorated the walls of Strawberry Hill. Here the Archæological visitors were entertained on a scale of the most elegant profusion.

In the evening, J. M. Gutch, Esq., read a paper on the Clothiers' Company of Worcester, compiled from the documents belonging to that body, and curiously illustrative of their ancient state. Notes on the study of monumental brasses followed, by Mr. J. G. Waller, whose valuable work on that subject ranks among the best of our parkerarian publications. Mr. Fairholt then gave an extempore account of the curious and extensive series of rubbings from brasses which had been sent to the Congress by the Rev. G. Y. Osborne, Mr. Sprague, and others; the meeting concluding with the details of the discovery of Romano-British Antiquities at Abergwenny, by J. White, Esq., and an account of a Roman inscription discovered at Kempsey by the Rev. E. M. Rudd.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug. 20.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 21.—The Moon enters her last quarter at 4h. 8m. P.M.
TUESDAY, 22.—The Moon occults the bright star Aldeboran, and several other stars. (See the *Illustrated London Almanack*.)
WEDNESDAY, 23. The Sun rises at 4h. 59m., and sets at 7h. 4m.
THURSDAY, 24. St. Bartholomew.
FRIDAY, 25.—The length of the day is 13h. 57m.; the decrease since the longest day is 2h. 33m.
SATURDAY, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 35	6 0	6 25	6 49	7 13	7 35	7 55	8 20	9 0	9 40	10 17	11 0	11 40	* *
0 15													

* During the morning of Saturday there will be no high tide, and there will be only one high water during the day

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*E. F. G.*"—*We do not understand the question.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Old Kent-road.*—*By codicil.*
"*Sarsburiensis.*"—*Her Majesty's Theatre will close next week.*
"*J. S. F.,*" *Wilton-place.*—*1. Referees. 2. Umpire.*
"*A Minor,*" *Liverpool, had better consult a solicitor.*
"*J. W.,*" *Bury.*—*We do not interfere in wagers*
"*S. W.,*" *Neath.*—*Passports are still required for travelling in France.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Sheffield.* See the Government Colonisation Circular, *sold at* 90, *Fleet-street.*
"*G. S.*" *Tonnage is the number of tons which a ship can carry; also an impost on ships according to their tonnage or burden.*
"*H. B. W.,*" *Wigan.*—*See Hunt's Lectures on Painting in* "*Bohn's Standard Library,*" *or the* "*Shilling Manual of Oil-Painting.*"
"*D. B. D.,*" *Grantham.* *The office of the* Church of England Magazine *is at* 12, *Ave Maria-lane.*
"*A Traveller*" *should apply to Mr. Beard, King William-street, City, for particulars of Daguerreotype licences.*
"*Amelia.*" *The question is too "broad."*
"*J. B.,*" *Portsmouth.*—*Declined.*
"*Thirsty-burst.*"—*See Knapp's* "*Journal of a Naturalist.*"
"*M. B.,*" *Cork.* *See Mr. Smee's excellent work on Electro-metallurgy. The* "*National Cyclopædias*" *is a sound work.*
"*G. S.*"—*Apply, to search for a will, at Doctors' Commons.*
"*G. W. R.,*" *Corshill, is thanked; but we have already illustrated Mount Edgcumbe.*
"*Casiah,*" *Beweese.*—*We regret that we cannot find room for the Illustration.*
"*J. S. T.,*" *Manchester.*—*Latin and French are indispensable.*
"*G. W.*"—*Rungeet Sing died in his 60th year. He was born Nov. 2, 1780.*
"*W. D. C.,*" *St. Ives.*—*Mackenzie's* "*Emigrant's Guide to Australia,*" 3*s.* 6*d., will be found useful.*
"*A Special,*" *Kennington.*—*The particulars you require were given in the daily newspapers for April* 11 *or* 12 *inst.*
"*An Enemy to Enemys*"—*The insects to which you have such antipathy have wings, and fly. Though from their keeping these organs, when not in use, folded beneath horny cases, the animals appear wingless.*
"*G. S. D.,*" *St. Colme.* *Back Numbers are charged* 1*s. each.*
"*G. D. Baynes,*" *Monteyrral.*—*To remedy the irregularity, complain to your newsagent.*
"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Shardlich.*—*It's illegal for a widow to marry her late husband's brother.*
"*X. Y. Z.,*" *Whitehaven.* *The gentleman referred to is still alive, and resident in America.*
"*G. L.,*" *Lowdham.* *Apply at the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.*
"*Phœnix*" *See Parsey's* "*Perspective Simplified.*"
"*A Subscriber.*"—*Stevenson's* "*Account of South America.*"
"*A. B. C.*"—*Write to the Secretary to the Colony.*
"*S. M. S.,*" *Dartmouth.*—*The only strictly legal separation of man and wife is by Act of Parliament*
"*One of our Constant Readers,*" *Torbay, is thanked; but we have not room for the Sketch.*
"*A Country Admirer,*" *Stranraer.*—*The interest of a Member of Parliament with the Government.*
"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Newport.*—*We would willingly insert the Illustration, had we room.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Derry* *The price of the View of Edinburgh and two Numbers of our Journal is now* 2*s.*
"*W. S.*"—*Mr. Nicholson, the maker of the new Cottage Range, resides at Newark. Notes. See Professor Airy's Treatise on* "*Gravitation,*" *reprinted from the* "*Penny Cyclopædia.*"
Lucy.—"*In Foreign Climes.*"—*Ineligible.*
"*A Reader,*" *Bury.*—"*Taylor's Short-hand improved by Harding,*" 2*s.* 6*d.*
"*Amateur,*" *Redipole.* *The double page Engravings in our Journal may, in binding, be inserted as folding-plates, or with* "*guards.*"
"*J. A. H.,*" *Edinburgh.*—*We cannot give any information as to Lotteries or Sweeps, which are equally illegal.*
"*R. H.,*" *Clonmel, is thanked; but we have not room for the Sketch.*
"*R. E. E.*" *will find a portrait of Mademoiselle Alboni in No.* 253 *of our Journal.*
"*K. Z.*"—*The salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is* £20,000 *per annum; of the Governor-General of India,* £200,000 *per annum.*
"*A. B. C.*"—*Mowbray on* "*Poultry, Pigs, &c.,*" 7*s.* 6*d.*
"*R. T.*" *and* "*Timothy.*"—*We think not*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Newcastle.*—*Apply to an East India Agent, as Messrs. Grindlay, Charing Cross.*
"*R. H., Leek.*"—*We cannot inform you. See the painted portraits.*
"*Spartan.*" *Declined.*
"*H. L.,*" *Bristol.*—*One of the class of Illustrations suggested is engraved.*
"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Salisbury.*—*See our Illustrations of the late French Revolution.*
"*Toby,*" *Bristol.* *Apply to Ackermann and Co., Strand.*
"*C. T. S.,*" *Worcester, is thanked for his obliging offer, but other arrangements and promises have been made*
"*A. M.,*" *Leamington.*—*Apply to a magistrate.*
"*R. H. J. A.*"—*Apply to a steam-packet company.*
"*Xpathgthy.*"—*We are sorry we cannot refer to any book giving the required information. A letter addressed to the Austrian Embassy would, we think, obtain the necessary details.*
"*Subscriber,*" *Guernsey.*—*The wife of a Viscount's eldest son takes precedence of a Judge's wife, at home and in the Colonies.*
"*A Subscriber from the First.*"—*A full genealogy of the Royal Family of France appeared in the fifth number of Mr. Burke's* "*Patrician;*" *and a history of the Orleans branch in the twenty-fourth number of the same periodical.*
"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The late Sir John Bayley, Bart., the well-known Judge, died Oct.* 10, 1841.
"*A Correspondent*" *kindly corrects an error, in our Obituary Notice, of the late James Nowell Pierrepont, Esq., of Worden. We stated, erroneously, that that gentleman had died unmarried. Such was not the case. He had married, last October, Sarah Esther, eldest daughter of John Touchet, Esq., of Broom-House, near Manchester*
"*M. H.*"—*Yes.*
"*F. L. C.*" *can select any of the quarterings he pleases, for ordinary use, provided always that he preserves the best channel perfect through which they come For instance, if through his mother he is entitled to several quarterings, he cannot use any of them, without, at the same time, quartering her arms, as the source from which the others are derived.*
"*B. T. C.*"—*The expense of procuring a Coat of Arms at the Herald's Office is about* £80. *Apply to G. R. Harrison, Esq., College of Arms, Doctors' Commons.*
"*A. B.*"—*The mere adoption of a surname renders the assumption legal; but a Sign Manual is generally obtained to make the change regular and formal. The expense of the latter authority is fifty guineas. If the lady in question be an heiress—that is, if she have no brothers, or if her brothers have died s. p.—she can confer the right to her maiden name, although she herself has lost it by marriage.*
"*C. C. C.*"—*The Fire Anxiens's* "*History of the French Nobility*" *is a work of great erudition, in many folio volumes. There are several other publications on the same subject, but none similar to our* "*Peerages*"

THE SALE AT STOWE.—Next week we shall resume our Illustrations of the most rare and sumptuous items in this magnificent Collection.

*** It is the hour of our going to press we had not received the expected Letter from our Special Correspondent in Ireland.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Maunder's Treasury: Natural History.——Bridges on Colonisation.——Paul Clifford.——Hand-Book to the Royal Stables.——Sidney's Australian Hand-Book.

Music.—England, the Anchor and Hope of the World.——Dear Native Land.——Take back thy Rosy Garland.——Sweet Girls of Kerry.——Young Katty. ——Farewell to Erin.——Now Morn is fast breaking.——Norah, my Boyhood's First Love.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1848.

TOWARDS the close of every Session, there is always, whatever party may be in power, an attack upon, and a defence of, the Foreign policy of the Government. The close of the present Session offers no exception; nor was it to be desired that it should, when the state of the European continent is so critical, and when an attack upon the conduct of our Foreign Minister is valuable, as leading to explanations which might not otherwise have been rendered. The usual attack upon this occasion was made by Mr. Disraeli. He displayed the cleverness and bitterness which are always expected from him—the one as much as the other. Mr. Disraeli did not on this, as on previous occasions, run over the whole of the Continent to find vulnerable points in the policy of Lord Palmerston; but leaving Spain, that old and sore subject, and even Germany and France, he confined himself to the affairs of Italy. He complained of the mission of Lord Minto to Florence, Turin, Rome, and of Naples. He complained also of the alleged interference of Great Britain betwixt the King of Naples and his revolted subjects in Sicily; and treated the joint mediation of France and Great Britain in the affairs of Lombardy, as if its natural result would be war, and not peace; mixing up with these various statements an amount of hostile feeling towards the French Government and people which we regret to observe in so sensible a man as Mr. Disraeli, and which, were they largely participated in by the people of this country, could not but have the most injurious effects upon the tranquility of Europe. Happily, the British people, however much they may deplore, or however much they may approve of the events that have taken place in France, are convinced that no greater calamity could happen to the world than a real estrangement betwixt these two great nations. Even Mr. Disraeli confessed as much towards the conclusion of his speech, although the confession was rendered ungracious by his sneers against the present Government of France and the principles which brought it into existence. Lord Palmerston, in his reply, explained the circumstances under which Lord Minto had been requested to mediate and advise in Italy, and vindicated the Government from the charge of undue interference, and from the imputation of having pursued any course that was not only perfectly compatible with the honour of this country, and the best interests of the various states of Italy, but that was not conducive to the great cause of European peace. His Lordship dwelt upon the gratifying fact which had been proved by the events of the last few months, that, within the last half-century, a rapid advance had been made towards the establishment of an enlightened and peaceful policy between nations. The events which have occurred since February, 1848, would have involved Europe in one general conflagration, if they had occurred fifty years earlier; whereas, now, by the cordial union existing between the two greatest nations of Europe, there was every reason to hope and believe that the general peace would not be broken. Altogether, his Lordship's speech was highly satisfactory, and cannot fail to have a good effect both in France and Italy, as well as in this country and through Europe generally.

LORD Morpeth's Health of Towns Bill, after undergoing many mutilations, many postponements, and many hard attacks from the friends and foes of the principle involved in it, has at length passed its final reading in the House of Lords, and awaits but the Royal assent to become law. It is to be deplored, now that the Bill has been carried, that so little good can result from it; and that, while Asiatic cholera has already invaded Central Europe, a measure that might have been rendered effectual for preventing or diminishing its ravages has been so framed as to be positively useless in London, the place most likely to suffer from the scourge, if unhappily it should approach our shores, and so curtailed and tampered with as to be little better than useless in the other large towns of the country. The report of the Registrar-General for the past week gives the number of deaths from English cholera in London as nineteen; while we learn from Berlin that in that city, in the first week in August, fourteen persons fell victims to Asiatic Cholera. It is evident, therefore, that we should look about us, and prepare for the approaching calamity. At Manchester, which is affected by the operations, such as they are, of Lord Morpeth's Bill, a movement has already commenced which may prove useful. The Medical Committee of the Infirmary have recommended the establishment of Cholera Hospitals, provided with a medical staff that shall not only be sufficient for the treatment of the patients within their walls, but for the rendering of advice and assistance to patients in their own houses. Other sanatory precautions will precede these as a matter of course; and the towns of England that neglect to follow the example will subject themselves to the interference of the central authority in Whitehall. London, however, will be left to its own resources, as will Scotland and Ireland—both of which, as well as the metropolis, are unaffected by the measure of Lord Morpeth. It remains to be seen whether our local authorities will prove themselves equal to the emergency.

THE report has been received that her Majesty and Prince Albert's marine excursion this year will extend to Scotland, and that, too, in the vicinity of the Highlands, where the newly-acquired Royal estate is situated

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT FROM OSBORNE TO TOWN.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg and the Princess Elisa of Hohenlohe Langenburg, and attended by the Viscountess Canning, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Colonel Wylde, left her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight, at two o'clock in the afternoon, embarked at Osborne Pier in the *Fairy*, Royal yacht, crossed to Gosport, and travelled to town by a special train on the London and South-Western Railway. On arriving at the Nine Elms station, the august party proceeded in three carriages and four, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons, to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at half-past four o'clock. The Queen held a Court after her arrival, at Buckingham Palace Monsieur de Beaumont, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, had an audience of her Majesty for the purpose of delivering the credentials with which His Excellency was introduced by Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Colonel the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies. Her Majesty was attended by the Earl of Morton, Lord in Waiting, and Mr. E. Ormsby Gore, Groom in Waiting. Lord John Russell had afterwards an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty and the Royal Palaces, the Prince Albert, the Princess Hohenlohe Langenburg, and the Princess Elisa, honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence in the evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Viscountess Canning, the Earl of Morton, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Colonel Wylde

On Wednesday morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, presided at a meeting of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, in Somerset House

RETURN OF THE COURT TO OSBORNE

On Wednesday afternoon the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, and the Princess Elisa of Hohenlohe Langenburg, left town at twenty minutes past three o'clock for her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were conducted to their carriage by the Lord Steward, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Earl of Morton, Mr. Ormsby Gore, and Captain Francis Seymour. The august party left Buckingham Palace in two carriages and four, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons, for the Nine Elms station, and proceeded by a special train to Gosport, where they arrived at the terminus in Clarence Yard at five o'clock. The usual *cortège* of military and naval officers were there to receive them, and also a guard of honour furnished by the Royal Marine Artillery, under Colonel Gibson. The Royal party embarked with Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, in the state barge, for the *Fairy* yacht, and in her proceeded to Osborne, under the usual salutes of guns from the garrison, and also from the ships of war in harbour and at Spithead.

HER Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by her suite, arrived at Marlborough House on Tuesday afternoon, from her residence, Bushey House, Bushey Park. Her Majesty honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre with her presence in the evening.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ARREST OF ARMED CHARTISTS IN LONDON

On Wednesday night, in consequence of information received by the Government, Mr. Superintendent Hutt, Inspectors Carter, Evans, Arnold, and Rogers, with nearly 300 of the police, armed with cutlasses, at half-past nine o'clock, marched to the Angel Tavern in Webber-street, kept by Mr. Smith. Mr. Hutt, with a pair of loaded pistols by each side, entered the house, accompanied by a strong body of constables

The moment the police entered a general movement took place on the part of the persons assembled, and Mr. Hutt cried out, "If any man offers the least resistance, I will run him through," at the same time showing his drawn cutlass This had the desired effect, and little or no resistance was attempted. The police then seized fourteen men, and marched them to Clerkenwell, where, upon being searched, pistols loaded to the muzzle, rifles, three-corner daggers, spear-heads, and swords were found upon their persons, in others were boots secreted under the seats on which they had been sitting. Some of them were iron breast-plates, and others had gunpowder, shot, and tow-balls. Under one man no less than 70 rounds of ball cartridge were discovered.

Mr. Superintendent Hutt and Inspector Russell afterwards proceeded to Blue Anchor-yard, York-street, Westminster, where, it was stated, a gang of armed Chartists were waiting to join the other portions of the force, but on their arrival at a procession being formed. On entering the house of a well-known leader, the man and a large pike were found.

Upon the police proceeding to the house of Samuel Morgan, one of the men taken by the Lambeth division, the police found the leg of a chair loaded with lead, and a number of nails driven in at the extremity. Swords and weapons of various kinds have been found at the residences of the other prisoners

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

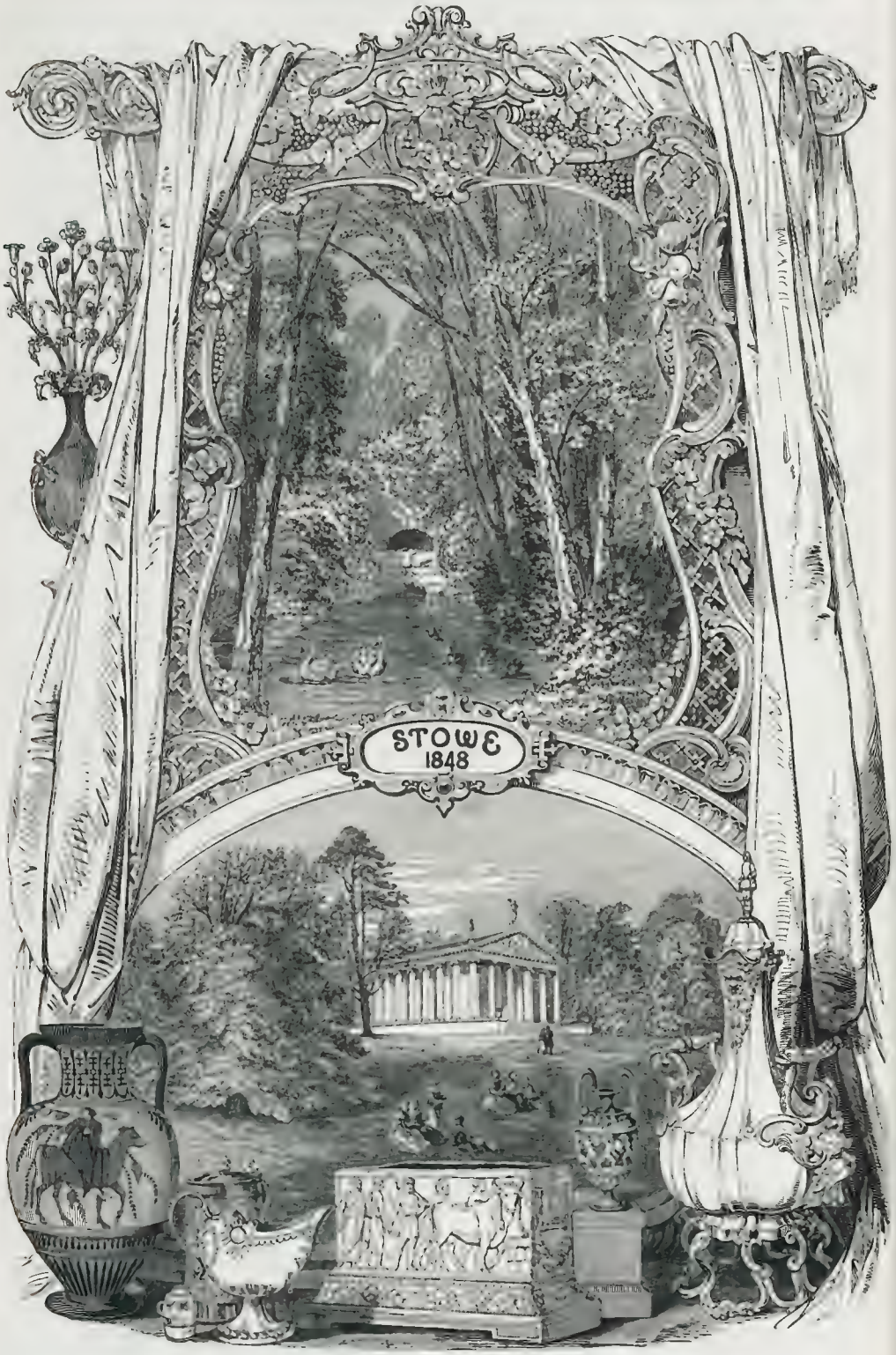
NATIONAL REFORM LEAGUE.—A public meeting of the electors and non-electors of Marylebone, convened by this Association, was held on Monday evening, in the Portland Rooms, Foley-street. Mr. Nicholay presided, and opened the proceedings in a brief address advocating Reform measures. He then moved the first resolution, which was to the effect that the present position of this country presents a subject for the deep and serious consideration of the community, and requires that some vast and prudent exertions should be immediately made to prevent agitation and restore tranquillity to the nation and prosperity to the people. The resolution was adopted unanimously.—Mr. Rumby then moved a resolution, expressing the opinion of the meeting that Little good could be effected or hoped for but by the united exertions and moral intelligence of electors and people employed in co-operation with full representatives, and that some steps were necessary to secure that co-operation The resolution having been seconded, Lord D. Stuart and Sir B. Hall addressed the meeting respectively on the object sought to be attained by the League. Further resolutions were afterwards passed in favour of the principles of the association; and a few remarks were then delivered by Mr. Kydd, the Chartist, who, while he would not move an amendment, expressed his conviction that the entire principles of the Charter were necessary to be carried out rather than mere partial reforms.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday, a meeting of the governors of management of the affairs of the above hospital was held at the institution. During the past quarter there had been admitted 269 in., and 3363 out-patients; of the accident cases there had been 519, of which 100 had been received as in-patients. The report proceeded to state that during the past year 2,092 indigent sick poor were admitted on the books for relief, at a cost of £2022 14s. 2d.: of these, 1155 were in-patients, and 10,537 were out patients

THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY AND THE ENGINE DRIVERS.—On Tuesday evening an adjourned meeting of engine-drivers and firemen who have seceded from the employ of the North-Western Railway Company took place at the Railway Tavern, Hampstead-road, for the purpose of receiving the report of the deputation appointed to wait on members of Parliament. Mr. J. Brown, engine-driver, was again appointed to the chair. The deputation reported that they had waited on the hon. members for Marylebone, at the St. Pancras Vestry-rooms, and that they had subsequently seen Mr. E. Osborne, M.P.; Mr. Hume, M.P., and Lord Dudley Stuart at the House of Commons. Lord Dudley Stuart told them that he had seen Mr. Glyn, the chairman of the company, and on informing the gentleman that he had, with Sir Benjamin Hall, been waited upon by a deputation from the engine-drivers, who represented the firm to be in a most dangerous condition to parties having, and that he intended, therefore, to put some questions to him on the subject, that Mr. Glyn requested he would not do so without giving him notice of the questions he intended to put. The deputation then entered into statements of accidents and delays which had occurred in consequence of the inefficient hands employed on the line as engine-drivers. Mr. B. Osborne urged that the men should do no act which might compromise their character as engine-drivers. All the honourable members expressed their determination to give the matter their most serious consideration. The Chairman then gave a general denial to what Mr. Glyn had stated from his seat in Parliament on the previous evening; and Mr. Marshall and others having read statements of delay on the line said to have resulted from the change of hands, a resolution was come to directing the rules of the clubs to be forwarded to Mr. Glyn and those members of Parliament who had been waited upon by the deputation, in order to disabuse their minds of the statement that the men had resigned in consequence of such influence.—The proceedings then terminated.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On last Saturday, information was given to the police that the residence of Mrs. Hawkins, of No 3, Grosvenor-gardens, Park-lane, had been burglariously entered, between twelve o'clock at night and seven the following morning, and £900 worth of gold and silver plate, gold and silver snuff-boxes, a gold turquoise set with precious stones, the contents of a cabinet containing ancient silver relics, a gold medal presented to Sir Moses on laying the foundation-stone of the Birmingham School, snuff-boxes, and a gold ring of Egypt, and a diamond ring from Majesty Queen Victoria, carried off by the Thieves, who are supposed to have effected their entrance with skeleton keys.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c. FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12.—The number of births registered during the above week in the metropolis and suburbs was 1343, of which 704 were males, and 639 females. This number exceeds by 43 the number of births registered during the preceding week. The deaths registered during the above week numbered 1059, of which 566 were males, and 503 females. This number exceeds the weekly average for the last five summers by 87, and the deaths of the week preceding by 21. From the returns of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, carried off by the Illness


STOWE
1848

THE SALE AT STOWE.

Since the sale of Mr. Beckford's celebrated Fonthill Abbey, no auction has probably excited so much attention and speculation as the sale of the furniture and effects at the Duke of Buckingham's renowned seat of Stowe.* The magnitude of the building, and the enormous quantity of furniture necessarily required in it, some of which is of great beauty and value, the enormous quantity of silver and silver-gilt plate, and the highly valuable display of articles of *Spoouerie*, with Raffaelle ware, and all kinds of china in abundance, with very many fine pictures and other works of art, renders this sale truly memorable; whilst the length of time occupied by the disposal of so many lots (about thirty-four days) is equally remarkable, and will form a most interesting page in the history of sales by auction.

It is our intention to illustrate most amply this interesting sale; and to enable us to carry out our intention, we have been favoured by Messrs. Christie and Manson with special permission for our artists to make elaborate and faithful drawings of some of the most interesting and beautiful works of decorative art, *Spoouerie*, plate, &c., with which the noble apartments in the mansion were stored: and, to add to the interest of the series, we purpose giving several views of the most picturesque spots in the grounds.

It may be necessary to premise that our Illustrations and descriptions will not follow in the precise order of the Catalogue, as our aim is not to produce an illustrated list, but a general descriptive sketch of the most remarkable objects in the sale, with graphic illustrations of the most interesting and valuable.

This week we commence our series with an Illustration containing two views in the pleasure-grounds, surrounded by a border composed of different Articles of taste and *virtu*.

The upper view is the grotto, and the scene is taken from the borders of the lake, whence it has a most picturesque effect. The lofty trees which embrowd the grotto give great beauty to the spot; and the quiet solitude, broken only by the plash of water, and the murmuring of doves which nestle amidst the trees, is in harmony with the character of the building.

The lower view is the Temple of Victory, and in its form it is taken from the celebrated Maison Carrée, at Nismes. This is the largest, and perhaps the best temple in the gardens, and has a good effect in its situation. Near this temple her Majesty and Prince Albert, on their visit in 1846, planted two trees.†

We may here observe that architectural art has not seconded nature in adding to the beauty of the gardens at Stowe; for, while the trees are of the grandest forms and the most luxuriant growth, the temples are miserable efforts of invention, devoid of beauty of outline or character, and some even thoroughly ugly in their appearance. Still, with even these drawbacks, a ramble through the gardens at Stowe is most delightful. "The arched walks and twilight groves," the long avenues of magnificent beech and elm trees, with sombre chesnuts and graceful ash trees occasionally intermingled, are of themselves sufficient to redeem any tasteless architectural embellishments; and the exquisite bright water of the lake, reflecting with marvellous fidelity every leaf and branch in its truly mirror-like surface, adds a peculiar charm to the scene, not easily forgotten.

Stowe is situated at a short distance from the town of Buckingham; and its beauties have been commemorated by Pope and West, who spent many festive hours with the then owner, Lord Cobham. The mansion was originally built by Peter Temple, Esq., in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; it was rebuilt by Sir Richard Temple, who died in 1697. It has since been much enlarged and improved. The whole front extends 916 feet, the centre part 454 feet. A detailed account of the interior will be found in our Journal for January 18, 1845.

The ornaments surrounding the views we have just described are, as before observed, taken from some of the articles of vertu in Stowe House. The upper border is composed from the border to a silver framed toilet glass, and the lower from the handles of two cocoa-nut chalices, silver mounted, which are in the form of ostrich eggs, standing on the backs of two tortoises. The original is a very beautiful work of art, of the early part of the last century. In the original, eagles, displayed, adorn the upper corners of the frame, and angels the lower ones, and the stand is of silver, in corresponding taste; the bottles, &c. being mounted in silver. The tall vase on the right hand is beautiful work in silver, gilded, and is most exquisitely chased: the base of is very piquant in style, and well designed. The antique Roman sarcophagus in the centre is only a portion of lot 745, as, for the want of space, we have been compelled to omit a figure, stretched at full length, and with a large snake twined round it, on the top of the lid. On the front of the sarcophagus is a frieze, with a procession of priests, leading a bull to an altar, as a sacrifice; and on one of the ends is the following inscription:—"D. M. Antonio Pacurio filia

THE CELEBRATED MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF CHARLES II., BY COOPER.

fecit sibi et Erennii filio suo pissimo imperatoris Trajani Cæsaris Augusto Germanici servo dispensatori montaniano." This sarcophagus is exquisitely sculptured. We have also introduced into the group lot 1378, a beautiful two-handled Etruscan vase, found at Canino. The paintings on it, on the front and reverse, represent a priestess mounted on a bull.

Close to the vase is placed a nautilus shell (lot 109 of plate), one of two beautifully mounted in silver; the decorations are in very good taste: and near

BADGE AND RIBBON OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH, WORN BY SIR R. TEMPLE AT THE CORONATION OF CHARLES II.

COCOA-NUT-SHELL AND OSTRICH EGG CHALICES, SILVER MOUNTED.

CUP OF CRYSTAL, ENGRAVED, AND SET WITH AMETHYSTS.

we have placed a small cup of Chantilly ware (lot 130) of most exquisite workmanship, the handle to which is formed of a small branch, leaves from which spray out on the side of the cup, and give richness and variety of character to the whole. The body of the cup is barrel-shaped, and is adorned with paintings of flowers. To the rear of the sarcophagus, a beautiful oviform vase of Raffaelle ware (lot 483) is inserted in the group. It is a wonderful specimen of design and colour, and the subject upon it is men fighting, the figures being pencilled with great delicacy of touch and vigour of action. In purity of outline this vase may be put in comparison with the antique. A large and magnificent sideboard vase, one of two lots (456, 457) of plate, completes the group, and it is a most exquisite work of art. It is of silver gilded, and rests on a stand of open scroll-work. Two handles spring from above masks with wide open mouths. The neck and body of the vase are fluted, and the former tapers, and has a gracefully formed lip, under which is a nicely sculptured mask of a Silenus. The cover of the vase is terminated by a figure of a cavalier.

Our other Engravings, this week, represent the miniature of Charles II., by Cooper; a crystal cup and vase; an ostrich egg, and cocoa-nut; and the badge of Sir R. Temple. The miniature of Charles II. (lot 277 of pictures) is, indeed, a most exquisite work of art, beautifully finished with the utmost delicacy and force of expression. This miniature has long been celebrated, and well merits its reputation. It was sent by King Charles in 1651, to Henry Lord Beauchamp, and therefore represents Charles in his earlier years, not as the hard-featured King. The case of the miniature is painted in enamel, the interior having a landscape, and the exterior floreated pattern, set with rose diamonds.

The Engraving of a crystal vase represents lot 824, a beautiful specimen of compressed oviform character. It is made of a single block of rock crystal, and is very exquisitely enriched with arabesques, of old Italian taste. The mountings are of good characteristic design, of silver gilded. Another crystal cup (lot 1067) we have also engraved, mounted in silver gilt, the rim of the mounting being set with fourteen large amethysts. The crystal is old, but the setting, we may observe, is of modern workmanship.

Lot 277, an ostrich egg, mounted in silver, as a sideboard cup, is in fine taste. The setting in the foot is beautifully chased, and the stem is composed of a group of three ostriches whence spring terminal figures to support the sides of the cup. The rim surrounding the top of the cup is engraved with hunting subjects.

The Badge and Ribbon of the Order of the Bath, worn by Sir R. Temple at the Coronation of Charles II., will be sold amongst the pictures, and it is lot 279 of that portion of the sale. It is a very interesting and beautiful piece of knightly jewellery of the period.

The sale commenced on Tuesday, and was well attended. The lots were principally china of various kinds, and Majolica or Raffaelle ware plates, &c. Some of the specimens of china were very beautiful, especially lot 43, a pair of Chelsea china vases, oviform, with handles, and painted with subjects from Roman history. These vases were exquisite specimens of their kind. Some of the pieces of old Worcester china were of good design and style of painting, and most of the specimens realised high prices. The Chelsea vases just mentioned sold for £23 10s. The Majolica ware commanded very high prices, and the pieces were chiefly of fine design and colour; and though some of the pieces had been broken in parts, generally they were in good preservation. The subjects upon them were from the Scriptures and heathen mythology, and but few in which some incident either from Holy Writ or fabled myths was not pourtrayed. Noah, David, Judith and Holofernes, Joseph's coat brought back to Jacob, Jephtha, Judas Maccabeus, and many similar subjects, might be enumerated; whilst from the heathen worship, Jupiter, Juno and Proserpine, Ganymede and Apollo, the Rape of Europa, the Death of Æneas, Cupid with the Shield, and numerous others, could be selected as specimens of their peculiar ware.

VASE OF ROCK CRYSTAL.—OLD ITALIAN STYLE.

One of the lots (lot 77) was a curious plate of Majolica, of very early date, displaying the incredulity of St. Thomas; the legend was described on a label on it, and the figures were gilded, on a bluish-tinted ground. This piece fetched ten guineas; whilst another specimen (lot 76), with Diana and Actæon painted on it, was sold for five guineas, to Colonel Sibthorp.

Amongst the articles sold on Wednesday, two robe-chests, richly carved and gilded, from Fonthill, claim notice, from the elaborate carving upon them, and their decorative character. The sides are filled with rich trellage within a lag-

* The sale at Strawberry-hill, though extremely notorious at the time, was very far inferior to the present, both in the value of the property sold, and in the length of time occupied by the sale.

† This visit was fully described and illustrated in our Journal for Jan. 18, 1845.

tice-work, and the lids have oblong panels in the centre covered with crimson velvet, whilst the remaining portions of them are carved in lattice, the spaces being filled with flowers resembling thistles; and at the corners are *fleurs de lis*, whilst a border sculptured and painted to imitate precious stones, surrounds the whole. These chests are stated in the catalogue to be of *pophir* and sandal-wood; but one, certainly, has a positive smell of camphor-wood, which the compiler of the chest has not. We apprehend the latter is of ancient Oriental work, whilst the other was made for Mr. Beckford to correspond to it in style, though not of the same kind of wood. These chests were purchased by Mr Redfern, an agent, residing at Warwick for the sum of 60 guineas each.

There were two lots in this day's sale, which, although no mention was made of the fact in the catalogue, possessed considerable interest to those who were acquainted with their history. These were the two state chairs made expressly for, and used by her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort on the occasion of their visit to the Duke of Buccleugh, two years since. It is gratifying to be enabled to announce that both these chairs were purchased for the Marquis of Chandos at a price considerably under their real value, viz 60 guineas each. A Tournay carpet of great beauty, and a pair of Dresden baskets, were also bought for his Lordship, respectively for £21 and £5. The amount realised by the day's sale exceeded £1000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Bon Mazo*"—*The positions marked No. 1 and No. 2, we are sorry to say, are more palpably deficient in "contrivance" than even those we before condemned; and they have the additional disadvantage of being quite unpracticable. In both you contrived White to have his first move to take the Pawn at his 6th. Black then takes the Queen with the Q's Pawn; and how, after that, the mate is to be given in two moves more, passes our comprehension.*

"*J. R.*"—*Feable.—When your Pawn once reaches the adverse Royal line you can claim any Piece for it you please, without regard to the Pieces you already possess, but you are obliged to declare what Piece shall replace it, before another move is made.*

"*A. T.*" *and others.—Our last diagram should have been numbered 238, not 237.*

"*J. C. B.*"—*You are mistaken as to Problem No. 237. The mate can be given in four moves, play as Black may. Your Solution of No. 238 is likewise incorrect.*

"*F. L. Hanton. See the notice above to "J. E."*

"*J. P." Glasgow.—The solution of D'Orville's Problem is:—1. Kt to K 7th, ch; Kt to K 7th; 3 Kt to K 6th; 4 B to K 8th; 5. B to K B 7th—Mate. Black's moves are all forced. Enigma No. 204 can be done in four moves. Try it again.*

"*Sopranita*"—*The work in question is full of errors of the same description, and these greatly detract from its value. Your solution is the true one.*

"*W. L.*"—*Your proposed solution is written so small as to be scarcely legible. The same remark applies to your Chess diagrams. These things cannot be too plain, as a doubtful letter may vitiate a whole Problem.*

"*F. G. E.*"—*You have not quite hooked it in No. 238. The others are right. Solutions by "W. L.," "J. T. M.," "D. C. L.," "Argus," "F. G. E.," "J. M. D," are correct.*

*** The Answers to several communications are unavoidably deferred till next week

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 238.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 8th	R from R 4th to R 8th, or (a)	2. B to Q Kt 3d	2nd Anything
2. R takes Q B P	R from R sq to R	4. R to B 6th	Mate.

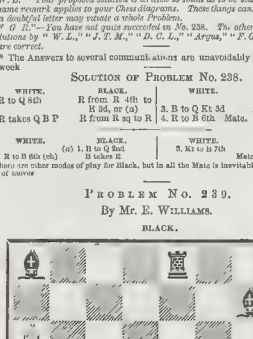
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
2. R to B 6th (ch)	(a) 1. B to Q 2nd. B takes R	3. Kt to B 7th	Mate

There are other modes of play for Black, but in all the Mate is inevitable in the given number of moves

PROBLEM No. 239.

By Mr. E. WILLIAMS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

The following game is extracted from the MS. collection preserved by the late Mr. C Forth.

Mr. Staunton gives Mr. C. Forth the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Before playing over this game, remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. C. F.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. C. F.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		15. Q takes Kt	Kt to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	16. Q to K 3d	Q to R 3d
3. P to Q 3d	P to Q B 4th	17. Kt to K 4th	Q R to K B sq
4. P to Q 5th	P to Q 3d	18. Kt takes Q B P(a)	P takes Kt
5. P to Q B 4th	P takes P	19. Q takes Kt	B to Q 3d
6. K P takes P	K Kt to B 3d	20. Q to K 6th	Q to her sq
7. Q Kt to B 3d	K B to K 2d	21. B to Q 2d	K to R sq.
8. K Kt to B 3d	Castles	22. Q R to K sq	R to B 3d
9. Castles	B to K Kt 5th	23. Q to K 3d	R to K R 3d
10. P to K R 3d	B to K R 4th	24. B to Q B 3d	Q to K Kt 4th
11. B to K 2d	Q Kt to Q 2d	25. Q to K Kt 4th	Q to K B 3d
12. K Kt to his 5th	B to K B 2d	26. Q to her 7th (b)	Q to K B 5th
13. Kt takes B	R takes Kt	27. P to K Kt 3d	R takes P (ch)
14. B to K 4th	Kt takes B	And Black mates in two moves.	

(a) White gains a Pawn, but he permits his opponent to bring all his forces into co-operation against the King's quarters.

(b) Q to K 4th would have prolonged the game, but no move could have saved it.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
13. Q B to Q Kt 2d	

London to move

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 347.—By HERR SHIRIE, of Leipsic.

White: K at Q R 4th, Rs at Q R's sq and Q R's 2d.
Black: K at Q R's sq.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 348 —By Mr. McG——y.

White: K at Q's sq, R at Q Kt 6th, B at K 6th; Ps at K Kt 6th, K 3d and 4th, and Q B 6th.
Black: K at his 4th.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 349—By Mr. S. ANGAS.

White: K at K R 4th, B at Q B 3d, Kt at K Kt 5th; Ps at K 6th, Q 2d, and Q B 4th.
Black: K at K B 5th, Ps at K B 3d and 4th, and Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

A Committee of the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations had a meeting on Wednesday, at the office of the Board of Trade, Whitehall. The Lords present were—the President of the Board of Trade, the Vice-President, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Sir Edward Ryan.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S

On Saturday night, Mdlle. Lind appeared as *Maria* in Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento," supported by Gardoni and F. Lablache.

On Tuesday night, Mdlle. Lind appeared for the fifth time as *Elvira* in Bellini's "Puritani," supported by Gardoni, Coletti, and Lablache. The theatre was honoured with the presence of her gracious Majesty and Prince Albert, who had arrived first by train from Osborne. The Queen Dowager was also present, as also the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Leopold of Naples (Count of Syracuse).

On Thursday night Donizetti's "Lucia" was given, with Mdlle. Lind, Gardoni, Bouché, and Coletti.

Three additional performances will be given by Mdlle. Lind; and next week the theatre will finally close for the season.

The company will soon be dispersed in all directions. Mdlle. Lind, Belletti, and F. Lablache, with M. Regy—a tenor, will sing in operas and concerts from the 4th of September to the first week in November, visiting the midland and northern counties, Scotland, and Ireland. Gardoni and Coletti leave for the Italian Opera at St. Petersburgh; and Lablache will visit Naples, prior to his season in Paris.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Fossati's masterpiece, "Guillaume Tell," was produced on Saturday night under very disadvantageous circumstances, M. Roger, who was the *Arnold*, and Tamburini, the *Wilhem Tell*, both having severe colds, so much so that they were unable to appear on Tuesday night, when it was intended to have only formed the opera a second time. It may be guessed, that, with the two principal characters almost *hors de combat*, the glory of the execution fell almost exclusively on the chorus and orchestra; and, great as their triumph had been in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," it may be questioned whether Saturday night's achievements have not surpassed all their former doings.

Indeed, under any circumstances, this work must greatly depend for effect on its massive concerted pieces. "Guillaume Tell" was originally produced at the Théâtre de la Nation, formerly styled the Académie Royale de Musique in Paris, in Angust, 1829; and has been a popular production not only in that capital, but in the principal towns of Italy, Germany, Holland, Belgium, &c. In London it has been presented in Italian and English adaptations; but, although well mounted, these representations hitherto lacked the essential ingredients of an effective interpretation, a first-rate orchestra, like that of Costa, and a body of choristers, not only good musicians, but able to act as well as sing. With such powerful adjuncts, the performance of the overture very well may be felt, and, like the "Zauberflöte" of Mozart, and the "Euryanthe," the indifference of the libretto not prevent its permanent position in the operatic repertoire.

The overture was encored; particularly the introductory [illegible] four time was exquisitely played by Lindley. Nothing could be more perfect than the general execution: Barrett on the oboe, and Babe on the flute, T. Harper, Handley, Platt, Jarrett, Cioffi, Josephs, Lazarus, Baumann, &c., in the bits for the brass and wood band, and the general body of stringed led by Sainton, played with wonderful precision and irresistible energy. The introduction, which comprises the charming pastoral preparing for the nuptial *fete* of three couples; the lovely romance of the fisherman; and the quartet between Hedwiga, *Tell*, *Edwige*, and *Jemmy* (*Tell's* wife and son); the "Rans des Vaches," announcing Leopoldo of *Melchtal's* arrival with son *Arnold*, the sole of the former, and ssetto and chorus—all went beautifully. The duo which follows between *Arnold* and *Tell* betrayed at once that neither Roger nor Tamburini was in voice, although the former nobly declaimed his opening recitative, "Il mio giuro." The music accompanying *Melchtal's* benediction, finely sung by Polonini, and the celebration of the three marriages, was curtailed of the "Pas de Six," and of the "Pas d'Archers" and chorus—an omission scarcely politic. The finale to this act, beginning with *Lentolde* (Mel), pursued by the Austrian, demanding the aid of *Tell* to convey him across the torrent for safety, and terminating with the prayer of the Swiss and the imprecations of the Austrians—went magnificently. Mdlle. Corbari, who was the *Jemmy*, missed the high notes allotted to *Tell's* son after *Melchtal's* curse, and her general part was inefficient.

The "Chorus of Hunters," opening the second act, and the subsequent curfew of the Swiss as they retire from toil at sunset, were admirably done. In the celebrated vocal romance of *Matilde*, "Sois la bienvenue enfin," and "Sonnez fort," Mdlle. Castellan sang cleverly, but was not sufficiently impassioned; and her want of dramatic sensibility was still more apparent in the following duo between *Matilde* and *Arnold*, forming a striking contrast to the feeling displayed by Roger. In the next trio, which is regarded as one of the finest compositions in the world, all Roger's expressiveness could not compensate for his huskiness, and he was evidently prostrated by his physical inability to carry out his conceptions. Marini sang superbly his portion of the trio; and Tamburini, albeit crackened in many of his high notes, gave his music like a true artist. The intensity of grief manifested by *Arnold* in this trio, when informed of his father's death by *Tell's* orders, constitutes a picture of grief and desolation that has never been surpassed in musical records. The trio is replete with varied emotions, and skilfully prepares the way for the *finale*—the meeting of the three cantons of Underwald, Schwyz, and Uri—the descriptive music to each canton being wonderfully imagined. The sensation created by this *finale* equalled that produced by the third act of the "Huguenots." The audience encored a chorus, "Parla," the *pas-seuse* attained in which by the chorus singers was prodigiously fine. The exclamation "Tarare!" at the close of this *finale*, brought down thunders of applause. A more effective *tableau* than the Swiss mountaineers, with upraised pikes, rushing tumultuously forward, has never been witnessed.

We may state that the excitement finished at this act, for the second and third acts fell comparatively lifeless on the ear. A tedious scene of *Matilde*, opening the third act, usually omitted at Paris, was an injudicious restoration. The march, and entrance of *Gessler* on the Place d'Altorf, was done justice to by Taglafico. The "Tyrolienne" and accompanying chorus, danced by Lucile Grahn, Mdlle. Wathier, and Gentler, although regularly executed, was received coldly. It certainly affords no encouragement to restore the *pas de soldats*, as has been suggested. The quatuor and chorus leading to *Tell's* curatrna, prior to his hitting the apple off the head of his son *Jemmy*, went heavily; and the quartet and chorus succeeding this apocryphal scene dragged still more, so that the third act went flatly. Roger's illness, of course, deprived his grand scena opening the fourth act of interest, except the painful one attendant upon hearing a great artist vainly struggling to achieve what his physical powers prevent him from accomplishing. In Paris, since Duprez's great success in *Arnold*, it has been usual to terminate the opera with the air of the tenor; but Costa has restored the trio of *soprani* between *Matilde*, *Edwige*, and *Jemmy*, the musical interest of which is entirely destroyed by the absurdity of the dramatic situation: a Princess at the Imperial Horse of Hapsburgh running after *Edwige* to restore her son. The finale chorus was effective. Costa has selected the quick movement of the overture to illustrate *Tell's* triumph over the Austrians and the liberation of Switzerland.

Nothing could have been mounted with greater splendour. The beautiful scenery by Grieve and Telbin, with the diorama effects of sunset and moon raising, the picturesque costumes, the effective groupings and processions, were all conceived in an artistical spirit.

Owing to the indisposition of Roger and Tamburini, the second representation on Tuesday was postponed, and Rossini's "Tancredi" announced in its place; but this opera was again changed at the eleventh hour, in consequence of Madame Persiani's indisposition, to "Capuletti e Montecchi," in which Viardot and Castellan, Mei, Marini, and Polonini appeared, followed by the scene from "Betly," sung by Alboni.

OLYMPIC.

Finding that vaudeville did not offer pieces sufficiently attractive to the frequenters of this theatre, either from want of that delicate finish and detailed reflexion of actual drawingroom life, which alone renders it amusing, or from the paucity of the pieces that have been acted during the exciting season, the management has adopted another course, and produced a decided melo-drama, all effect, situation, and surprise. To judge from the loud applause with which it was received by a crowded house on Monday night, a hit has been made in the right direction. Mr. Shirley Brookes, the author, has taken the subject of this piece, which is called "The Magician," from Scotian history. He has, however, departed from truth, as he acknowledges in the bills, for the purpose of improving the construction of his play. Poisoning and intrigue, terminating with the death of Charles of Anjou, and the triumph of Peire of Arragon, after the massacre known as the "Sicilian Vespers," are the chief points in the plot which is well put together, and shows that Mr. Brookes is as clever at building a melo-drama as a comedietta.

The three principal parts, those of *Albert d'Anglarde*, a young French noble, *Genti Bruno*, the court physician, and the *Magician* (who is no less a person than Pedro of Arragon in disguise), were very effectively performed by Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. A. Younge, and Mr. Emery. But here our encomiums must stop; for the success of the piece was more than once jeopardized by the utter incompetency of the other performers to represent the characters allotted to them. We should except Mrs. Leigh Murray from this description, as her part was by no means suited to her. She is an excellent "walking lady," and, when Madame Vestris was ill, played *Theseus* capitally; but she lacks intensity for melodrama.

Some new scenery has been painted for "The Magician." Of this, the most artistic was an interior, with a carved oak cabinet—the counsel, some pillars between which was seen a *transparent* sky.

The applause at the conclusion was, as we have stated, very hearty and general, and Mr. Younge, Mr. Leigh Murray, and Mr. Emery received the curtain to receive the well-earned congratulations of the audience.

SURREY.

The present unfavourable weather, which is death to the hopes of Vauxhall [illegible] and literally to the ceiling, which the occupant of the last row of the gallery touches with his head. On Monday evening ten thousand people were in the house to see Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam in "The Flowers of the Forest," which is performed here very cleverly. Mrs. R. Honner's *Lennox* is a remarkably effective and intelligent piece of acting, and Mrs. H. Vining's *Cynthia* a picturesque study. The success which has attended the production of this piece for the above *duettes* convinces us, more than ever, that only a little care and judicious liberality is necessary to make the Surrey the best theatrical property in London.

SOME excitement was created at Southampton on Friday last, by an amateur performance at the theatre, of "The Rivals" and "The Nervous Man," by gentlemen well known in the theatrical circles of London, including Sir Wyndham Anstruther, Mr. Arcedekne, Mr. Peter Thompson, and others. We allude to this performance for the sake of breaking of the most interesting event of the evening: the entering of *Sir Lucius O'Trigger* and *Mr Sharne* by Mr Maurice Power, a son of the lamented Tyrone Power, who was lost in the *President*. This gentleman has a rich brogue, a prepossessing appearance, and a very fair amount of humour, which he displayed to admirable effect. Of course he lacks experience as an actor; but it is said that his present intention is to perfect himself in stage business in the provinces, and ultimately to come to London with the view of taking his father's place, which has never been satisfactorily filled since we lost him. Mr. Maurice Power has been brought up to the bar; he has the advantages of a finished education, an intercourse with good society, and all the *prestige* of his father's position and reputation.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

QUARTET AND SOLO CONCERT. The admirers of classical chamber music had a great treat on the 11th instant, at the Mortimer-street Rooms; and, despite the lateness of the season, there was a good assemblage of well known amateurs and professors. The programme opened with No. 7 of Mozart's beautiful violoncello obligate quartets, excellently performed. A duet concertante, by Spohr, for violin and violoncello, played by Mr. Leaper and Mr. R. Hughes. Spohr's Quatuor Brillante, for two violins, viola, and violoncello, called forth the expressive powers of Mr. Cooper in the solo for the first violin in the slow movement. Mr. Hancock, in a concerto violoncello, by Stamitz, accompanied by flute (R. S. Pratten), two tenors (Mr. R. Hignes and Mr. M. Rice), violoncello (Lavenu), and double bass (Howell), gave the audience an opportunity to call forth the approbation of the patriarch Lindley, to whom the composer has dedicated his Concerto. Mr. R. S. Pratten's flute solo, opening the second part, was brilliantly played. Beethoven's Quintet, No. 10, and Onslow's Quintet No. 12, were ably rendered; and between these pieces there was a very splendid execution of an introduction air and variations, by Mr. Cooper, on the fourth string. The tenor playing of Mr. R. Hughes also merited unqualified praise.

ITALIAN OPERA IN ST. PETERSBURGH. The company engaged for the season 1848-1849, beginning October 1, and terminating the 27th of February, is as follows:—Prima Donna, Madame Persiani; Mademoiselle Corbari; Contralto Mademoiselle Angri; Seconda Donna, Madame Demi; Tenori, Signor Salvi and Signor Gardoni; Bassi, Signori Tamburini, Coletti, and Taglafico; Basso Comico, Signor Rossi; Secondo Basso, Signor Demi. The Musical Director and Conductor is M. Baven. *

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been dull; rain has been falling frequently, and the sky has been of a leaden hue. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, August 10, the day was generally fine; the sky was for the most part cloudless, but at times it was covered by a thin cloud, and slight showers of rain fell; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 58½°. Friday, the sky was partially covered by clouds till 3h. P.M., and the day was fine to this time; shortly after 3h. P.M. the sky was overcast, and rain began to fall, and continued till midnight; the average temperature of the air was 59½°. Saturday, the morning was dull, and some rain fell; upon the whole, the day was rather fine; the direction of the wind was E.S.E., and the average temperature of the air was 61°. Sunday, the sky was overcast; frequent showers of rain fell during the day, and heavy rain fell after 8h. P.M.; the air was calm till 10h. A.M., after which time the direction of the wind was W.S.W.; the average temperature was 64°. Monday, the sky was overcast all day; between the hours of 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. no rain fell; heavy rain was falling at all other times; the direction of the wind was E. till 3 P.M., and mostly S.W. after that time; the average temperature of the air was 62½°. Tuesday, rain was falling early in the morning; the sky was generally covered by a thick stratus cloud; the day was fine; the average temperature was 63½°. Wednesday, the sky was for the most part cloudy, particularly after 3h. P.M.; during the morning the sun shone for a considerable depth of time; the wind was mostly in the N.W. between 3h. 30m. P.M. and 4h. 30m. P.M., and a slight shower of rain fell at the latter time; the direction of the wind was E., but very light; the average temperature of the air was 63°; and that for the whole day was 62°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday,	Aug. 10	the highest during the day was 68 deg., and the lowest was 47½ deg.	
Friday,	Aug. 11	.....	51½
Saturday,	Aug. 12	67	56½
Sunday,	Aug. 13	67	58
Monday,	Aug. 14	67	58
Tuesday,	Aug. 15	66	56
Wednesday,	Aug. 16	71	49

Hastings, Thursday, August 17th, 1848. J. G.

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.

The average temperature of the air was 62°.

The average temperature of evaporation was 57°9.

The average temperature of the dew point was 54.2

The water mixed with the air was of such weight as to balance, on the average a column of mercury to the height of 0.428 inches, and so spread that there were 4½ grains to a cubic foot of air.

The degree of humidity was 75, when complete saturation is represented by 100.

Rain to the depth of two inches was collected during the month.

REMARKABLE TEMPERATURE.—(From a Correspondent.)—The temperature at Bristol at 3 and 15 A.M. on Wednesday, August 9th, was 58° Fahrenheit; at 3 P.M., 59°; at 6 P.M., 62°; while at 9 P.M. the temperature was 53°: the astonishing difference of 9° having taken place in three hours. The average *evaporation* during the day was 52°, and average *dew point* 49½°.

ON THE METEOROLOGY OF THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1848.

To the quarterly report of the Registrar-General, an abstract of which we published last week, is appended the usual elaborate Meteorological tables, accompanied by remarks upon the weather during the months of April, May, and June, by Mr. Glaisher. The report says that the weather during the first month of this quarter was a continuance of the wet weather of the two preceding months, that during May was extremely fine; and that in the month of June was changeable, wet, and dull. The April 3 the daily temperatures of the air exceed the averages of the same days of seven previous years by 11°0, 12°8, 10°6, 10°1, and 7°2; on the 6th it was below the average, and for the most part continued below it. Next it rose to a great height from the 11th to the 30th of May the daily temperatures exceeded their averages by quantities varying from 2° to 16°. From May 30 to the end of the quarter the daily temperatures were below their average values, with the exception of eight days only.

The mean temperature for the quarter was 55°8, exceeding that of the corresponding quarter in the preceding seven years by 1°.

The mean temperature of evaporation for the quarter was 47°9, which is 0°2 above the average for the corresponding period of seven years

Therefore, the mean weight of water viz. 3.5 grains—was very nearly of its average value, and in consequence of the high temperature, the degree of humidity was less; its value for the quarter was 742, that of the same period for seven years was 801, where complete saturation was represented by 1000.

The fall of rain during the quarter was 9.719 inches, which is 0 038 inches less than the average of the before-mentioned seven years.

The rain fallen at Greenwich in the quarter was 7.3 inches, which is 2.9 inches above the average fall in this period, as deduced from the above-mentioned seven years. In April the fall was 1.3 inches, in May 3.7 inches, and in June 2.3 inches. The total amount fallen in this year till June 30 was 15.3 inches, which is nearly six inches above the average fall in this period, as deduced from the above-mentioned 7 years. A similar fall of rain on 7 days in the month of February, March, and April were so wet that the spring corn was sown with much difficulty. The month of May was distinguished by high temperature, cloudless skies both day and night for a long period, very small falls of rain, and by the average amount of water mixed with the air, notwithstanding the high temperature, so that the degree of humidity was small. The earth became sun-baked and so hard as to be almost unbreakable; vegetation was greatly checked. During the month of June the earth again became saturated; the crops improved, and at the end of the quarter there was every prospect of a full average produce.

A Quarterly Meteorological Table is appended, containing the results deduced from thirty-seven different places: this table is followed by remarks indicating the places where an excess or defect of any of the meteorological elements has existed, from this part of the report we take the following:—"The fall of rain during the quarter has greatly exceeded the average amount for the season. The places at which rain fell on the greatest number of days were Leeds, Nottingham, Worksop (near Blackburn); and on the smallest number of days were Thwaite, Scarve (Ireland), Holston, &c. The places where the most rain took place were Hereford, Stonyhurst, Southampton, York, Leeds; and the places where the falls have been the least are Saffron Walden, Cambridge, Newcastle, &c. Generally, the largest falls have been in Yorkshire, and the smallest in the counties north of Yorkshire. The various hygrometrical conditions have been calculated from Glaisher's Hygrometrical Tables, from the observations of the barometer, and those of the dry and wet-bulb Thermometers.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to a great number of public and private Bills.

To a question put by the Earl of LUCAN, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated that, in his opinion, the whole administration of the Irish Poor-Law Act should come under the consideration of Parliament in the next session.

STATE OF IRELAND.

On the motion to go into Committee on the Unlawful Oaths Acts (Ireland) Continuance and Amendment Bill,

The Earl of SHREWSBURY drew a picture of the present unhappy social condition of Ireland, and entered into an examination of its causes. He contended that justice had not been done by the Imperial Parliament to Ireland, because those remedial measures so often promised, and recommended by every pol tical writer during the last fifty years, had never been granted. The promises and conditions made at the time of the Union had never been fulfilled, and the government of Ireland was a government of force, and not one of public opinion. The noble Earl complained that the waste lands had not been cultivated, that municipal franchises had not been conceded, and that religious distinctions had been preserved. He particularly dwelt on the offensive forms of the oaths prescribed to be taken by Members of Parliament, and insisted that the Irish Parliament should be refused to its legitimate proportions. He considered that that Church had abundant property for itself if re-constructed, and for the Roman Catholic Church for the people, if established.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE regarded this Bill, in the strictest as well as the largest sense, as a remedial measure. To ensure the peace of Ireland, and to establish the security of life and property in that country, was the first thing necessary. Until the supremacy of the law and the power of the Government to put down the organised tyranny exercised in Ireland should be made manifest, it would be useless to attempt to introduce measures with the view of inducing capital to invest capital in Ireland. The delay of the remedial measures originated with Ireland herself, and not with the Imperial Parliament, and the bar to all improvements was the disposition of the Irish to rebel.

The Duke of WELLINGTON supported the Bill, as the complement of the measures proposed by the Government for the purpose of putting down rebellion. He knew something of military affairs, and he had no hesitation in saying that this Bill was absolutely necessary, and that it should be carried into execution with the greatest activity. Unless the organisation of clubs were put effectually down, the rebellion could not be suppressed without extraordinary and enormous bloodshed.

The Earl of GLENGALL approved of the Bill as far as it went: but, unless he was assured that the Government would prevent the re-formation of the Repeal Association, he could not feel satisfied.

After a few observations from the Earl of DESART, Lord REDESDALE, and the Marquis of CHANDOS, the Bill passed through committee, an amendment moved by Lord GLENGALL having been withdrawn.

The Parliamentary Electors Bill was read a second time.

The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Act Amendment Bill, the Highway Rates Bill, and the Bankrupt Release Bill were read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock

THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—THE STRIKE OF THE ENGINE-DRIVERS.—Mr. THORNELY inquired of the honourable gentleman the member for Cricklade (Mr. Glyn), with respect to the recent disagreement between the directors of the North-Western Railway and their engine-drivers and assistants, whether any agreement had been come to between the men and their employers; and, if not, whether any efficient means had been taken by the directors to secure the safe working of the line? (Hear, hear.)—Mr GLYN had the satisfaction of being able to inform the House that the directors of the North-Western Railway had, on every previous occasion for the convenience of the line (Hear, hear.) A very considerable proportion of the old engine-drivers and their assistants had returned to their duty, and, with the aid of the experienced men whose services had been obtained from other lines, he was happy to state that from that morning every train would be worked as before by men fully competent to the discharge of their duty. He answered the question with the most entire satisfaction, that he was sure the House would agree with him in thinking that no surrender should have been made on the part of the company to the men who had taken that recent step. The entire affair originated with a club, who had sent down their orders the preceding night to the members of the club engaged on the northern portions of the line to quit the employment of the North-Western Company. Owing, however, to the vigilance of the officers of the company, the designs of the club had been frustrated, and the men had not left their employment. He could tell the House of many tricks which had been played by the men; but, without mentioning those details, he could only assure the House that the public service would be conducted with its usual punctuality and regularity. (Hear, hear.)

The Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, the Poor-Law Union Districts Schools Bill, the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act Amendment Bill, and the Boroughs Incorporation Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Militia Pay Bill and the Parochial Debt and Audit Bill passed through Committee.

The report of the Steam Navigation Bill was received.

After about an hour's sitting, the House adjourned to five o'clock.

At the adjourned sitting, Lord MAHON stated, in reply to Lord DUNCAN, that a system of fraud and depredations had of late prevailed in the New Forest, where timber had been cut and sold. An inquiry was in course of prosecution, and two persons had been already committed for trial.

To a question from Lord D. STUART, Lord PALMERSTON replied that the Russian force which had entered Moldavia was, when the last accounts sent to him left, about to retire. No portion of the Russian force had entered Wallachia.

SUPPLY.

On the motion to go into a Committee of Supply,

Lord G. BENTINCK moved an address to her Majesty, praying that she would direct the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine forthwith to transmit to her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies copy of the correspondence which had taken place between the Provincial Secretary of Canada and the Secretary to the Montreal Board of Trade, and would direct that the same be laid before the House. The noble Lord said he was anxious to have an explanation as to the omission of the recipient of the Secretary to the Montreal Board of Trade.

Lord J. RUSSELL objected to the motion, on the ground that it would imply a censure on Lord Elgin and Kincardine; but he had no objection to the production of the paper referred to, and the Under-Secretary of the Colonies would take the first opportunity to move that it be laid on the table. With this assurance he expressed a hope that the noble Lord would allow his motion to be negatived, and the House to go into Committee of Supply

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK acquiesced, and his motion was negatived without a division.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and several votes of the miscellaneous estimates were agreed to.

In the course of the discussion the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced that Lord Shelburne, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee on Expenditure, had resigned his office as one of the Lords of the Treasury, and that it was not the intention of the Government to fill up the vacancy.

A gratuity of £2500, given by the Government without the sanction of Parliament to Sir C. Trevelyan, the permanent Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, for his extra services in carrying into operation the relief measures for Ireland, was the subject of animadversion at a very bad precedent

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that he would go on with a Committee of Supply at twelve o'clock on Wednesday, that on Thursday the Diplomatic Relations with the Court of Rome Bill would be proceeded with, and that he would not move the third reading of the Sugar Duties Bill before Monday next.

The Common Inclosure Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The Sheep, &c. Importation Prohibition Bill, and the Sheep, &c. Contagious Disorders Prevention Bill, passed through Committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill and the Parliamentary Electors Bill were severally passed through committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH. Lord CAMPBELL moved that the House should not insist upon some of its amendments to the Public Health Bill, which had been objected to by the House of Commons, or the Bill, which he still considered some valuable principles, must be lost for another year.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, though objecting to many of the amendments of the House of Commons, because they gave a power of jobbing to boards, nevertheless, was disposed to give an expense to the House of Commons for depriving the public of the advantages the Bill even yet contained. A short conversation ensued, after which the motion of Lord Campbell was agreed to.

The Unlawful Oaths Act (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and was chiefly occupied in Committee on the Renewable Leasehold Conversion (Ireland) Bill.

Several orders of the day were disposed of, after which the House suspended its sitting until five o'clock. On resuming at that hour, an hon. member moved that the House be counted, and there being only 30 members present the House was adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock

At the early sitting, Mr. F. MAULE, in reply to Major BLACKALL, stated that the subject of separate accommodation for married soldiers, other than out of barracks altogether, was under the consideration of the Government, and he trusted that ere long that object would be effected

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to a friend that it was the intention of the Government to cause a special inquiry to be made in Edinburgh, with reference to the Annuity Tax, for the support of the established Church of Scotland, during the recess

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Mr. F. O'CONNOR asked the Attorney-General whether parties holding season tickets from the North-Western Railway Company, who, from dread or caution in consequence of the existing disputes, travelled to their destinations by other modes of conveyance, had any remedy against the Company for the expense thus incurred.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said his answer to the question given on the instant would necessarily be unsatisfactory, and might prove injurious; to give an official answer would require great time, and to give it professionally would require greater.

SEEDS IMPORTATION PROHIBITION BILL.—The question of the third reading of this Bill afforded Lord G. BENTINCK the opportunity of giving his friendly thanks to the Government, or the Board of Trade, for the first retrograde step made in the matter of free trade, hoping that the present measures would not be [illegible] precautions [illegible] not, had [illegible] occasion [illegible]

[illegible]

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Spooner, explained the circumstances under which the gratuity of £2500 had been awarded to Sir C. Trevelyan by the Treasury. The noble Lord further stated that, since the matter had been debated, Sir C. Trevelyan had expressed an earnest desire to repay the amount in question; but his answer to that gentleman was, feeling fully convinced of the valuable services performed, that he could not consent to any repayment being made. If the hon. member thought fit to bring forward a formal resolution of censure on the Government, that would be a perfectly constitutional course to take, and one which they were prepared to meet.—Mr. B. OSBORNE intimated that he should move the disallowance of the whole sum, when the civil contingencies out of which it had been paid were moved

SUPPLY.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply, and the vote for the salaries and expenses of the Foreign Office having been put,

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Mr. DISRAELI proceeded in condemnatory terms to bring the foreign policy of the Government under consideration, particularly with respect to Italy. The hon. gentleman strongly condemned the system of intervention or interference in the affairs of foreign countries; and, though approving of the concord of France and England, he was adverse to their co-operation in the system of intervention, as he considered it would only lead to a general war.

Lord PALMERSTON defended the policy of the Government with regard to foreign states, particularly Italy. With respect to the latter country, he said, "The honourable gentleman seems to be better informed than he wishes the honourable House to infer with regard to the mission and proceedings upon which my noble friend the Earl of Minto proceeded. Every one was, in some degree, aware of how my noble friend acted. The facts of the case are shortly these: Towards the end of the year, as it is well known, in consequence of the altered policy of the head of the Roman Government, principles of reform began to prevail, and constitutional demonstrations were promulgated over the whole surface of the country. Difficulties were experienced between the Government and people with regard to those events, there being on the part of the Government a desire to retain what the people wanted to abolish. These difficulties were nowhere more pressing than in the city of Rome. A communication was made to me from a quarter upon which I could rely, conveying to the Government of this country that it was the anxious desire of the Government of Rome that an efficient mission should be sent to Rome, to aid that Government, by its counsel and advice, in settling the disputes between it and its people. It was said there might be legal difficulties in the way of sending an accredited agent to Rome, but this it was suggested might be removed, by sending an individual to Rome, who, though not actually commissioned by this country, yet, being a person having the confidence of the British Government, and being one possessing diplomatic experience, might effect a great deal in bringing about the difficulties in question. Such a person we deemed Lord Minto to be He was at that time, on his own private business, spending some time in Italy; and I thought I could not better fulfil the intentions which were in view than by advising her Majesty to desire the Earl of Minto to proceed to Rome in that unofficial capacity, indeed, in which he had stated, but combining with it the weight of being a member of the Government, and possessing its entire confidence, giving him a discretion to act upon any sudden emergency that might present itself. My noble friend was instructed to take Turin and Florence on his way; and he carried letters of credit appointing him upon a special mission to those two courts, if he found it was the wish of those Governments so to receive him. To Rome, however, my noble friend carried no "official letter." The hon. gentleman who has just addressed the House asked what were the objects whom my noble friend had in view. I can say, in the first place, that the interference was not insulting. My noble friend was to be asked to give such counsel as might tend to remove such difficulties as might be pointed out. This was the purpose of his mission—a purpose which he successfully accomplished. (Hear.) My noble friend, on the one hand, pointed out to the Governments that they might trust their subjects with the exercise of more constitutional privileges; and, on the other hand, to the subjects, that, however ardent they might be in the pursuit of constitutional freedom, it could only be attained by placing confidence in their respective Governments, and not urging them suddenly to change long-established institutions. In Turin and Florence [illegible] and has been successful. Great and important changes have taken place in [illegible] without the disturbance of the public tranquillity, or without the interruption of those harmonious relations between Sovereign and subject which it is such a desirable object to maintain. My noble friend was directed to the same objects, and were attended with the same success. The noble Lord then detailed the circumstances under which Lord Minto had been invited to Naples by the King of that country, and the mediation established between the latter and the Neapolitan and Sicilian people, and the manner in which the breaking out of the French Revolution of February had interrupted the negotiations when Russell almost to a satisfactory conclusion, and then stated, on the subject of the joint mediation of France and England in Northern Italy:—"What both Governments may unite together to do in this respect must be a work of peace. The French Government said to us, 'If you will offer mediation conjoined with us, we will suspend our decision as to any intentions which may lead to the adoption of other measures.' I say, sir, that the Government of this country would be traitors to their correspondents if they made offers which devolve upon them, if in such case they had not acted in the manner described. That, then, is the only motive which has led us to accept of this joint mediation. The principle is that of maintaining the peace of Europe. The means and objects by which this is to be brought about give rise to a question which resolves itself into a series of details, and which I feel it is my duty at present to refuse." (Hear, hear.) In conclusion he observed, "It is consoling to find those who are at present the organs of public opinion in the French nation, instead of turning loose, as was done in the first revolution, all the bad passions of the people for the promotion of war—it is consoling, I say, to find that they are occupying themselves instead with the internal interests of their own country, and are desirous to preserve order in France by consolidating French liberty and establishing French freedom. That, sir, does honour to these men, whatever may have been their previous associations, or in whatever course they have been antecedently embarked. As long as England and France act together for the peace of the world, so long will every effort they make to that end be adapted to insure and honourable purposes. It is impossible two such nations as France and England should unite for any purpose which is not universal in the face of mankind. We propose now one of that description; and I trust in heaven that our proposal may be successful. I trust that the efforts of two great nations for the happiness and advantage of mankind in the present instance, be attended with at all events, some benefit will be directed to that end; and, whether we succeed or whether we fail, I feel persuaded that the unanimous judgment of Parliament will think that we are right in making the endeavour." (Cheers.)

After some observations from Mr H. BAILLIE, censuring the course pursued by the Foreign Secretary relative to the affairs of Spain and Portugal, the House resumed, and adjourned till five o'clock.

The evening sitting was passed in the further discussion of our "Foreign Policy" and the passing of the votes of "Supply."—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a short time, and advanced several Bills on the table a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and disposed of several Bills which stood for second reading, committee, &c., and then suspended its sitting until five o'clock.

IRELAND.

In the evening sitting, Sir G. GREY, in answer to Mr. MAHER, denied that any outrage had been committed by the troops in Ireland.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME

Lord PALMERSTON moved the second reading of the bill for authorising diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome

Mr. ANSTEY opposed the Bill on the ground that by it the Government sought to pay the influence of the Pope over the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland for their own purposes, and he moved it be read a second time that day six months.

Mr URQUHART seconded the amendment.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL defended the course the Government took in proposing the measure.

Mr. LAW opposed the Bill.

After a lengthened discussion, in which the Bill was supported by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Arundel and Surrey, and Mr John O'Connell, and opposed by Mr. Napier and Mr. Gilburn, the House divided.

For the second reading, 138; against it, 46: majority, 7

The Bill was then read a second time.—Adjourned.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left the residence of the Duchess of Gloucester, Mr Richmond Park, on Tuesday, for Cowes, Isle of Wight.

MADEMOISELLE JENNY LIND.—A very elaborate and massive silver salver has been presented to Mademoiselle Jenny Lind, by the Committee of the Hospital for Consumption, bearing the following inscription:—"In the name of the sufferers relieved by her bounty, this humble memorial of one of her noble actions is presented to Jenny Lind, by the Committee of Management of the Hospital for Consumption, at Brompton, London, as a slight token of their esteem and gratitude, and in commemoration of the concert given by her on the 31st day of July, 1848, on which occasion, through the exertion of her unrivalled talents, £1705 was added to the funds of the charity, and a solid foundation laid for completing the fabric, the unfinished condition of which had excited her generous sympathy."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Earl and Countess of Meath, after a protracted tour in Italy and Germany, have recently returned to this country.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has taken a house in East Cowes Park, for some weeks.

On Saturday last, a labourer man, named Fell, killed himself at Hensingham, in Low Furness, Cumberland, by incautiously drinking a quantity of cold water whilst in a state of perspiration. He had scarcely got the pitcher from his mouth before he dropped lifeless to the ground.

The *Lemberg Gazette* states that the cholera has made its appearance in the circle of Stanislawow (Galicia), and from the 12th to the 17th ult. there had been eight cases and five deaths.

Notwithstanding the precautions taken at Stowe House, some of the valuables have been stolen. The legal-fingered gentry appear to have been successful in making abstractions.

It is stated that Barbès is dangerously ill in the fort of Vincennes, near Paris, and that confined by one of his sisters, who never leaves him.

The military commission charged to examine into the affair of the assassination of General de Bréa and his aide de-camp, during the June insurrection has concluded its labours. Thirty-seven individuals are to be brought to trial

The deliveries of ten last week were 502,000lb., being about 44,000lb. less than in the preceding week.

At the Court held on Friday (last week) at Osborne, the Honourable A Bulkeley was sworn in and received the honour of knighthood, on his appointment as one of the Judges in India.

According to an official list published in the *Moniteur*, the number of insurgent prisoners now in the forts and prisons of Paris amounts to 8258, of which 518 are on the sick-list. Among the prisoners are 198 women and 73 children.

General Cavaignac, lately having met M. de Saze, who had just arrived from Bordeaux, said, "I hear there are very few Republicans at Bordeaux." "You are misinformed, General," replied M. de Saze, "there is not even one."

A deputation, consisting of Mr. Thomas W. Cookson, of Liverpool, and Messrs. William Hamilton, J. R. Laurie, and John Hamilton, of London, had an interview with Earl Grey, on Tuesday, at the Colonial Office, on matters connected with their trading establishments on the western coast of Africa.

Captain Denham, R.N., F.R.S., had interviews at the Board of Trade and Admiralty, on Tuesday, with his reports and diagrams respecting the recent storm-cyclones accidents in the Irish Sea and Gulf of Finland.

The distress amongst the operative classes at Paris is every day becoming more intense. Crowds of famished women, children, and old men are constantly to be seen waiting at the gate of the Luxembourg for the issue of the soldiers' meal, in expectation of receiving a portion of it.

Sir Henry Seton, having been compelled by severe illness to quit India, has obtained his appointment as Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta; and James William Colvile, Esq., at present holding the office of the East India Company's Advocate General at that Presidency, has been recommended to her Majesty for the seat on the bench vacated by Sir Henry Seton.

The effective force of the French army, which, before the revolution of February, was 342,787 men, is now 529,127.

On Sunday last her Majesty the Queen Dowager completed her fifty-sixth year.

A sentence pronounced by court-martial was, for the first time since the revolution of February, carried into effect in Paris on Saturday last. A soldier condemned for forgery was degraded from his military rank previous to being placed in solitary confinement

General Cavaignac, in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy as head of the executive power constituted, in the name of the French people, the capital punishment pronounced against an individual of Troyes, convicted of a parricidal attempt, into hard labour for life.

The sum required to be voted by Parliament to make good the deficiency in the sums provided for the relief of distress in Ireland and Scotland through the Commissariat Department, to the 30th of June, 1848 &c., amounts to £305,000, of which £200,000 already received and paid is £1,516,129.

The silk weavers of Lyons, who had struck for higher wages, have returned to their employment.

Shipments of grapes to London, *viâ* Southampton, from Lisbon, are kept back by the merchants in consequence of a considerable rise in freights by the Peninsular and Oriental steamers. Shippers of that fruit have had, therefore, to charter a steamer for Liverpool, in preference to paying the high freights asked by the Peninsular Company.

On Tuesday, at Liverpool, John Caddy and James O'Brien were brought on remand, before Mr Rushton, the Magistrate, who finally committed Caddy to take his trial at the assizes for a seditious conspiracy in raising arms to her Majesty's subjects in Ireland. The prisoner O'Brien was remanded until Saturday (this day).

It is understood to be the intention of the Lords of the Treasury to place the business of the Stamps and Taxes under the Board of Excise, by which arrangement the salaries of a chairman, deputy chairman, and commissioners will be saved to the public purse.

The 15th of August being the *fête* day of the Emperor Napoleon, the old Bonapartists kept it with great zeal. A vast number of the old soldiers of the Emperor went during the day to visit the tomb of the Emperor at the Hôtel des Invalides.

On Tuesday last, for the first time since the revolution of February, some business of the Stock Exchange was done at the Passage of the Opera, in Paris.

W. Edkins, Esq., Second Master, City of London School, has been appointed Professor of Geometry in the college founded by Gresham, vacant by the death of the Rev Dr. Brekh.

The United States mail agent seized, on board the steam-ship *Niagara*, recently at Boston, a large number of letters, which had been given to passengers and others, in order to avoid the retaliatory postage of 24 cents, now levied by the United States Government.

The *Spener Gazette* of Berlin states that the number of persons attacked with Asiatic cholera in that city from 31st July to the 10th August was 16, of whom 14 died

The Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne is to be the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, and the Very Rev. Dr. Brindle Bishop of Plymouth.

Very few of the clubs of Paris which were closed in consequence of the insurrection of June have availed themselves of the privilege accorded by the new law to open under certain conditions. Not one of those which were [illegible] language spoken in them have as yet made the [illegible] required preparatory to obtaining it.

A letter from Brest, dated the 10th inst., states that the French frigates *Bath Poule* and *Pomone*, two of the finest frigates in the world, are to be fitted up as prison ships, and anchored in the roads, for the reception of 1000 political convicts.

On Friday, the 11th inst., a special meeting of the members of the Royal Thames Yacht Squadron took place at their club-house, Cowes, when the noble Commodore, the Marquis of Donegal, gave in his resignation of that office, much to the regret of many. Another special meeting will take place on the 1st of September, to elect a Commodore.

A gooseberry, which measured five inches and a half round, and weighed 29 dwts. 11 grs., named Catherina, was pulled last week, in the garden of Mr. Dees, at Gosforth, near Newcastle.

On Saturday morning Mary May, who was convicted, at the last Essex Assizes, of the murder of her brother, at Wix, by poisoning him with arsenic, for the purpose of obtaining the allowance from a burial club at Harwich, in which he had entered his name without his knowledge, was executed in front of the county gaol in Chelmsford.

On Tuesday last Lieut. Munro was liberated from Newgate. Before his release application had been made to Mr Baron Alderson at chambers for a summons to be directed to the governor of Newgate, shewing why he refused to give up the prisoner to certain sheriff's officers who held an execution against him; but the learned judge refused the application, and the delay was subsequently settled

A fancy fair and *fête*, in aid of the funds of the school of the Licensed Victuallers' Society, was held on Tuesday, in the grounds of Grosvenor House There was a numerous attendance of visitors, not less than 5000 being present at seven o'clock, at which hour there was a balloon ascent conducted by Mr. Gale.

There are now paid guardians in thirty-one unions in Ireland, and it is understood that the outlay by the British Association in certain distressed unions amounts to £10,000 per week.

The *Hibernia* packet arrived from New York in Liverpool on Tuesday. She brought £5000 in specie on freight.

According to an official notification from the Havanah, dated March 18th, this year, a mercantile depôt was to be formed at St. Jago de Cuba, on the same basis as that at Cienfuegos, and opened at the beginning of April. The largest rest is are expected to attend this measure, which will greatly facilitate de with St. Jago.

According to this week's trade report from Manchester, there is, in the various mills there, an increase of 1056 hands on full time, and a decrease of 155 on short time. The total number at work this week is 41,122: last week, 40,211. This week there are 36,853 working full time; last week, 37,010: working short time this week, 4,269; last week, 3,201.

Some arrivals have recently taken place from France, of private property and effects of the ex-Royal Family of France. A quantity of upholstery arrived by a steamer from Boulogne a few days since for the ex King of the French, and there have also been other arrivals for the ex-Queen and younger branches of the family, which on arrival have been despatched to Claremont in due course.

The Government interests and those of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company having come somewhat into collision, Captain Fraser, R.N., in charge there, has been ordered not to allow of any assumption of authority, but to take and keep in his command all the arrangements there of the office and inner harbour; the Railway Company, however, are to be allowed every facility consistently with the public service.

GRAND PARADE AT BERLIN, IN HONOUR OF THE VICAR OF THE EMPIRE.

THE COBRA DI CAPELLO.

THE subject of the present Engraving is probably the finest example of this famous reptile which has ever reached Europe alive. It was recently brought to this country by a gentleman in the medical department of the Hon. East India Company's Service, and has been fed on the eggs of birds during the time it has lived in his possession. It is now in the Menagerie of the Zoological Society, in the Regent's Park.

COBRA DI CAPELLO, AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDEN, REGENT'S-PARK.

The danger which accompanies the bite of this reptile, its activity when excited, the singularity of its form, and the gracefulness of its action, combine to render it one of the most remarkable animals of the class to which it belongs. When in its ordinary state of repose, the neck is of the same diameter as the head; but when surprised or irritated, the skin expands laterally, in the hood-like form which is well known to the inhabitants of India as the precursor of danger.

Notwithstanding the fatal effects of the bite of this serpent, the Indian jugglers are not deterred from capturing and taming it for exhibition, which they do with singular adroitness, and with fearful interest to the unpractised observer. They carry the reptiles about from house to house in a small round basket, from which they issue at the sound of a sort of flute, and execute certain movements in cadence with the music.

There are several varieties of the Cobra, differing in point of colour; and the asp of Egypt, famous in the story of Cleopatra, is said by Cuvier to be a near ally of this species, of which the natural range is, however, strictly confined to India.

The extremely venomous nature of the Cobra compels its being kept in a doubly secured cage, which rather interferes with the vision of the spectator; but we cannot regret a caution on the part of the Directors of the Society which prevents the possibility of an accident. In an adjoining cage in the same apartment with the Cobra we observed an immense African *Python*, or Boa, which is said to weigh nearly 70 lb., and which undulated with freedom through the branches of a dead tree, and gave a most formidable idea of the power of the ophidian structure when adapted for victory by crushing force, as contra-distinguished from the resistless venom of the poison fang, of which the slender Cobra, on the other hand, presents as good a type as can be selected.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the following:—

The deadly enemy of the Cobra di Capello is the Indian Mangouste. We have heard descriptions of battles between them from an eye-witness. The serpent raised itself on its tail, and, with neck dilated, its head advanced, and eyes staring, waited, with every look of rage and fear, the attack of its mortal foe. The Mangouste stole nearer and nearer, and crept round, endeavouring to get an opportunity of springing on the serpent's back; and, whenever it missed its purpose and received a bite, it ran off to some distance in the field, eat some mangouste grass, an antidote against the poison of the Cobra, and then returned to the battle, in which it was at length victorious, by leaping on the back of the snake and biting it across the head.

GRAND PARADE OF THE CIVIC GUARD, AT BERLIN.

THIS imposing demonstration took place on the morning of the 8th instant, on the Linden, in honour of the Vicar of the Empire. The scene is minutely described by the *Times* Correspondent.

The weather was brilliant, and the spectators included as many of the inhabitants of the city as could find standing room behind and between the armed ranks, from the King's Palace to the Brandenburgh-gate. The Guard began to take up their position at 9 o'clock. The Linden contains five roads side by side, two paved carriage-ways, two narrower roads for equestrians, and a wide gravelled promenade, sacred to foot passengers alone, in the centre. They are divided from each other by rows of lime trees, an English mile in length. When these reviews are held, the two exterior roads on each side are occupied by the double lines of troops, the centre promenade is left to the public, who have also the pavement in front of the houses. When the whole lines were formed, the view up and down the Linden was very fine, though it was but a semi-military spectacle.

The Burghers have progressed in some respects towards a better military equipment than they could boast in April last, since when they have not been brought together. In celerity and precision of movement they have still much to learn; but when once formed, and with nothing to do except keep the step, they get on exceedingly well. Their arms, it should be stated, are in perfect order. It is the moral and political influence of this organised body of nearly 30,000 of the *élite* of the citizens that gives them such weight. It is to be hoped that their military capability will never be tested.

At eleven o'clock a German and Prussian banner, side by side, were carried into the open space kept between the back of the Palace and the Lust-Garten; it was followed by the Commandant of the Guard, with his staff on horseback, by the Ministers of State on foot, by the municipality of Berlin, and the Deputies of the Chamber. The flags were placed about midway of the façade of the Palace, and the whole of the Civic Guard defiled before them, carrying arms as they passed, but no cheers were given. The battalions then turned off from the square, and marched to their several districts. The whole proceedings were conducted in a very business-like manner, but animation and enthusiasm appeared wanting.

The Illustration shows that stage of the spectacle at which the Civic Guard defiled past the German (tricoloured) and the Prussian (black and white) flags in front of the Palace.

THE MANGOUSTE, OR "EGG-BREAKER."

THIS very rare animal, the Mungous of Elliott, from India, has just been added to the Menagerie of the Zoological Society, in the Regent's Park, and is now, we believe, exhibited for the first time in this country. It is not more remarkable for its graceful form and action than for the display of its singular instinct, which has obtained for it the collateral name of the "Egg-breaker," and is happily shown in our Engraving. The study of the animal's habits during its feeding-time will also sanction our belief in the extraordinary stories related of the Egyptian variety of the Ichneumon family, with reference to its destroying the eggs of crocodiles, as well as its capability of contending with the most venomous serpents; rendering this Illustration a fit companion for that of the Cobra di Capello, likewise now in the Zoological Society's Menagerie.

Mr. Bennett, in his account of a specimen of Mangouste (*Herpestes griseus*), kept in the Tower, states that on one occasion it killed no fewer than a dozen full-grown rats, which were loosed to it in a room 15 feet square, in less than a minute and a half.

The story of the *Ichneumon mungo*, or *mungos*, *Viverra mungo* of Gmelin, having recourse to the plant *Ilampoddis tanah*, or *mungo root*, as an antidote when bitten by serpents in its encounters with them, is related by Kaempfer, who says that he had one of these animals which slept with him, and followed him like a dog through the city and fields.

ELLIOTT'S MUNGOUS, OR "EGG-BREAKER," AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDEN, REGENT'S-PARK.

THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The express train, which was due at Euston-square at 10h. 30m., P.M., on Tuesday night, did not arrive till 12h. 15m., being one hour and three-quarters behind time. The delay arose in consequence of the 10h. A.M. mail-train from London getting off the line at Warrington, thus blocking up the line for some time. The passengers escaped unhurt.

THE supplemental estimate of the further charges which will probably be incurred for payments to enrolled pensioners who may be employed on permanent duty, or in aid of the civil power, from April 1, 1848, to March 31, 1849, is £25,000.

ANTIQUITIES FROM BELGIUM.—A vessel has arrived in the river Thames from Ghent, having on board, as a portion of her cargo, several packages of antiquities, consigned to a firm in the metropolis.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, AT SWANSEA.

SWANSEA AND THE HARBOUR, FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE.

(*From our own Reporter.*)

WEDNESDAY.

The first meeting of the general committee took place on Wednesday, the 9th, at one o'clock, at which hour a large number of members had arrived. In the evening a very numerous meeting assembled in the Baptist Chapel to hear the President's address, which, after a short speech from Sir Robert Harry Inglis, on resigning the chair to the Marquis of Northampton, was delivered. It was in the main of the ordinary character of all such speeches: the progress of science was sketched out, and the prospects dwelt on with a feeling of much hope: and the natural features of the neighbourhood, and the applications of science to all the extensive smelting establishments which surround the town of Swansea, particularly examined. At the conclusion of the speech by the noble Marquis, a short address from Professor Grove, in moving a vote of thanks, in which he was seconded by Sir Henry de la Beche, closed the evening's proceedings, excepting an announcement of the number of members who had joined the Association by Professor John Phillips.

THURSDAY.

On Thursday morning all the sections were at an early hour in full activity, excepting (a most unusual occurrence) Section A, devoted to Physical Science; in which, owing principally to the non-arrival of its active members, there appeared a falling off. In consequence of this there was an unusually large attendance in Section B—Chemistry, and certainly so many ladies have never at any meeting lent their cheering aspects to the dry details of the Hermetic art.

In the Physical Section there was, therefore, no matter of particular interest. The following were the communications brought forward. In the first two cases the authors had sent their papers, neither Mr. Mallet nor Professor Powell being at the meeting.

Robert Mallet, Esq.: Notice of Reports on Earthquakes, and the Seismometer Professor Powell: A Catalogue of Luminous Meteors, from September, 1833, to July, 1848; Observations of the Annular Eclipse of Oct. 9, 1847; On a new case of Interference of Light; On an Explanation of the "Beads" and "Threads" in Annular Eclipses. Mansfield Harrison, Esq: On a Self-Registering Thermometer, with twelve months' tracings of its work. Georgs Roberts, Esq.: On a remarkable Tide in the Bristol Channel, Friday, 7th July, 1848. Rev. Thomas Rankin: On the Recurrence of the November Atmospheric Waves at Huggate from 1840 to 1848.

In the Chemical Section a valuable paper from Dr. Schunck on colouring matters was read, the principal point in which was the discovery that the colouring matter of madder was a peculiar salt, to which the name of alizarin has been given. This was followed by a notice of the progress of investigations on the influence of carbonic acid on the growth of ferns, by Mr. Robert Hunt. The object of these experiments is to determine if a larger quantity of carbonic acid

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF SOUTH WALES, FROM A TALBOTYPE.

existed in the atmosphere during the period of the coal formations. As yet, however, no satisfactory results have been obtained. This communication elicited a very animated conversation, in which Professor Grove, Dr. Faraday, and many of the scientific men present joined. A notice of a new galva[illegible]

Mr. Ward, and a communication on electricity closed the business of Thursday in the Chemical Section.

In that usually attractive section, the Geological, the following papers were read:—

Professor James Buckman's Remarks on the Plants of the Inest Limestone of the Lias Formation; Notice of the Discovery of some Cetiaceous Remains in the Lias of Gloucestershire. Captain L. L. B. Ibbetson: On the Position of the Chloritic Marl, or Greensand of Great Britain and Ireland, illustrated by numerous. Lovell Reeve: On a new species of Argonauta, with some observations on the animal of *A. gondola*, Dilwyn. Dr. Lankester's Report of Committee on the Registration of Fossiliferous Phenomena. John Blackwall: Birds observed in the years 1847 and 1848. Dr. Thomas Williams: On the Structure and Functions of Branchial Organs of the Annelida and Crustacea. Alfred Hancock: On the Boring of Bellona into Stone, and on the Removal of Portions of their Shells. Professor E. Forbes, and Robert McAndrew: On some Marine Animals from the Bristol Channel, with Living Specimens.

In the Mechanical Section interest was excited by the communication of Mr. Scott Russell on "The recent steps in the improvement of steam navigation." In this paper the author entered largely into all the details of the "wave line" and its modifications by ship-builders, and also explained the numerous improvements in marine engines. An animated discussion followed, in which some of the local engineers joined.

In the Statistical Section nothing of importance occurred

The crowning labour of the day was the Evening Lecture, by Dr. Percy, on the Chemistry of the Smelting Processes of the neighbourhood. It would be impossible in any report which we could give to do justice to this extensive subject. Every stage of the process of copper smelting was most particularly described and illustrated; all the recent improvements were dwelt on and explained; many suggestions thrown out for the still further improvement of many parts of this truly chemical process. In conclusion, Dr. Percy called attention to the immense value of copper bone and reduced, in many of its forms, and to the importance of some national establishment in which a mining education might be given. The Marquis of Northampton hoped this suggestion would be pressed on the attention of his Government, and that the Museum of Practical Geology would become a Government School of Mines of the best class. After a few words from Dr. Faraday and Sir Henry de la Beche, and a statement by Professor John Phillips that £300 had been received from Cornwall for this association, the labours of the first day of the eighteenth meeting closed most agreeably.

FRIDAY.

Among the papers read in the several sections on Friday which attracted most attention, we may name the following:—

Mr. Scott Russell, on the Effect on Sound of the Rapid Motion of the Observer. The peculiar phenomena particularly referred to were the discordant sounds heard when travelling on railways; which, according to investigations which have been carefully made by Mr. Russell, appear to be owing to an alteration in the note produced, owing to the motion of the observer interfering with the wave of sound, producing what he calls a parallax of sound. It has been calculated, that, however musical the sound produced, it would be discordant until we arrive at a velocity equal to about 150 miles an hour, when a pure musical note would be produced.

Professor Plucker, of Bonn, brought forward a very important communication on Diamagnetism, which went to support all the recent discoveries of Dr Faraday.

M. Gaudet read an interesting paper on the Daguerréotype, in which he described some very remarkable phenomena produced under coloured glasses upon the silver plates, and detailed several very great improvements in his practice of the Daguerréotype.

Mr. Hunt, in a short communication, described some peculiar cases in which light, so far from producing chemical change, entirely protects the most sensitive photographic agents from change; then proceeded at some length to the marked difference between the power producing the photographic phenomena and that which acts upon the optic nerve.

M. Palmer Budd described his plan, as the iron furnaces of Ystalyfera, of employing the hot air escaping from the top of the furnaces for the purpose of heating steam boilers, thus effecting a saving upon each boiler of £300.

Sir Henry de la Beche gave a lengthy account of the geology of South Wales, which was illustrated by splendid diagrams.

In the Natural History Section, and the section of Mechanics, the following papers were of the highest interest:—Professor Owen: On the Development and Change of the Teeth in the Kangaroos, and on the Homologies and Notation of the Teeth in Mammalia; on the Eustachian Tubes in the Crocodiles. Dr. Thomas Williams: On the Structure and Functions of Branchial Organs of the Annelida and Crustacea. Mr. F. Whishaw: Exhibition and Explanation of the various Applications of Gutta Percha; on the "Telakrophanon," or Speaking Telegraph. Mr. J. Scott Russell: On the recent Improvements in the Movement of Steam Navigation. Professor E. Hodgkinson: On investigations undertaken for the purpose of furnishing Data for the Construction of Mr. Stephenson's Tubular Bridges at Conway and the Britannia.

In the evening, notwithstanding the very unfavourable character of the day, a large party of the members proceeded to Singleton, the beautiful seat of Mr. Veryan, where they were received by that gentleman in a style worthy in the most handsome manner. Although the weather prevailed the promenade and amusements intended to take place in the grounds, yet the entertainments within were of the choicest description; and the discharge of artillery, by Lieutenant Carne, exhibiting his plan of saving shipwrecked seamen, attracted large parties out of doors, which, dispersed over these beautiful grounds, gave a most animated character to the scene.

SATURDAY

On Saturday all were awake early, to join one or other of the several excursions which were proposed, and every kind of vehicle was in requisition. The Geologists proceeded either by land or water to the remarkable limestone districts of Gower, in which is situated the Druidic Stone. Those fond of Antiquity proceeded to Cerric Cennen, which commands the whole extent of Swansea Bay. Another and the largest party proceeded to the Ystalyfera Iron-works, where they were received by Mr. Budd, who described to them the whole of the process of iron manufacture, and his own beautifully economic applications. From thence the party proceeded to Abercrave, and, having first dined at the Lamb and Fag, a large party of ladies and gentlemen descended the Anthracite Mine. Others, less adventurous, ascended the limestone hills, by means of the splendid inclined plane. The sun shone brightly, and all was joy in whichever direction you cast your eyes; and the sage philosopher for the day unbent himself, and joined in the hilarity of each group and scene.

MONDAY.

This morning the Sections resumed their labours to hear a paper by Mr. David Brewster, entitled "An Improved Form of the Stereoscope of Wheatstone." Sir David endeavoured to overthrow the established theory, that the idea of depth is obtained merely by experience, and that all objects appear to the unchanged eye as on the same plane. He mentioned several facts, connected with binocular vision; to show that there is a line of distance impressed naturally on the retina; and all the instances to the contrary, derived from the observation of those who had received sight for the first time. Dr. Lardner read a paper on the cotton manufactory, inasmuch as the eyes of such persons were not in a natural state immediately after having undergone the operation of couching. Dr. Wessel defended the Barker Mill, which was then considerably in question. A paper by David Brewster had been known before, and that they confirmed, instead of overthrowing, the factory.

In the Chemical Section, two papers by Mr. James Nasmyth were read, on the peculiar property of coke, and on the chemical character of steel. The property of coke indicated was that noticed by Dr. Faraday in a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, of apparently the hardness of the diamond, and the very great quiet capability of being applied for the purpose of glass cutting. The paper on the chemical character of steel was rather suggestive of further [illegible] than the result of what had been done.

Birmingham, stated that, in consequence of having heard that coke possessed the mechanical properties of diamond, he had withdrawn an order for diamonds, and he hoped to be able to save £200 per annum by substituting coke for diamond in his manufactures.

A paper by Mr. Randall, in the same section, "On Common Salt as a Poison to Plants," mentioned some facts that seem to prove of great value to the horticulturist.

After the business in the various sections had ceased for the day, the general committee met by adjournment to appoint the next place of meeting.

Invitations were read from Cambridge, Bath, Warwick, and Derby; and Birmingham was unanimously selected, the meeting to be held in September; Dr. Robinson, of Armagh, being appointed President.

In the evening Dr. Carpenter delivered, in the place for holding the general meetings, a discourse on recent microscopical discoveries. At its termination, Dr. Mantell added to Dr. Carpenter's account of the formation of chalk, that the bodies of the animalcula of the pleasure-grounds was employed on this occasion. In the bow of the boat a galvanic battery was placed, which, having connecting wires with a small retort filled with mercury at the stern, enabled the professor who steered the boat to connect or disconnect the circuit of the fluid as he planned. Near the centre was a solid cylinder, constructed of wood, but bound with copper, which revolved on its axis, and from which electric sparks were freely emitted. This cylinder was in a state of continuous revolution; and with the cylinder a rod was connected, which caused the fans placed at the stern of the boat to revolve. The boat is ordinarily paddled from the stern, with one oar; its progress is slow as compared with that of the Thames wherries. The battery required to work it is a powerful one, and yet the progress which it made, in its excursion round the lake, was not swifter than that which it would make with ordinary paddling. At present it is a scientific toy; but it clearly establishes the principle that electricity can be converted into a motive power [illegible] propulsion of vessels, thereby saving the space at present occupied by the [illegible] and fuel: and as the power can be indefinitely increased so as to meet [illegible] gained speed, the sole question is one of expense.

In the Geological Section, a paper by Professor E. Forbes, being a "Notice of Discoveries among Birds: Cryptidæ," excited much interest, which was increased by the splendid collection of Birds which Mr. Bradshaw had sent to illustrate the statements of the author of "The Vestiges of Creation."

In the Stat sical Section, an interesting discussion took place upon the important subject of education and its effects in the diminution of crime, in which Mr. Vivian, M.P., Mr. M. Milnes, M.P., and a number of other gentlemen took part. The chief facts elicited by this discussion were that in Prussia and Germany generally, many instances were known of parties who had forgotten the normal education in reading and writing which they had received. It appeared that similar instances had been known in the South Wales district; but it was generally considered that there was a peculiar advantage appertaining to Wales, in the circumstance that the scholar was compelled to learn two languages, and to translate one into the other. With regard to the discrepancy between the statistics of education and crime, it was suggested that physical circumstances, such as the regularity of employment, &c., had a material effect upon these returns in particular districts. Swansea and its neighbourhood was remarkable for regular employment, and for the circumstance that, owing to the cheapness of surface land, upwards of one-half the labouring population were not only their own freeholders, but had built their own houses. This result is probably without a parallel in any other portion of the British empire.

THE ILLUSTRATION.

The View of Swansea is from a beautiful Daguerréotype, by the Rev. Calvert R. Jones, and shows a portion of the town, with the harbour, from Mount Pleasant.

Swansea is the most important place in the Principality. It is happily situated between two hills, on the western side of the river Tawy, and has been much improved and greatly increased within the last twenty years; but there is still room for improvement, which the South Wales Railway will, probably, be the means of accomplishing. The bay is very fine, and has been compared with that of Naples. There are but few antiquities. There are three churches, and many meeting-houses

Of the public buildings, "the Royal Institution of South Wales," of which we annex a view, is a noble specimen. It was commenced in 1838; the architect being Mr. Long, of Liverpool. The principal front, which is of Bath stone, extends 160 feet from east to west, in the centre of which is a prostyle portico of four fluted Ionic columns, which order is continued round the portico, which has a low pediment, is elevated five feet and a half above the level of the pavement, which produces a good effect. The building contains a theatre, laboratory, three museums, reading-room, and library. During the last year has been the meeting of the British Association, the Section B (Chemistry) held their sittings in the theatre of [illegible] Institution.

The second view is from a Talbotype, by the Rev. Calvert Jones; negatived by Messrs. Henneman and Malone, Photographers on paper to the Queen, 192, Regent-street.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The continued unfavourable state of the weather has already influenced the Money Market. Anticipations of the necessity for a large importation of corn, which, in all probability, will affect the exchanges, added to an increased demand for money, induced a belief that the Directors of the Bank of England would advance the *minimum* rate of interest on Thursday. The Board, however, separated without making any alteration; but the leading discount houses are taking money upon call, and, in some instances, at improved rates. Continued bad weather affected prices at the opening of the market on Monday. Consols quoting 85¾ for money; but an improvement afterwards occurred, in consequence of some large purchases on account of the Court of Chancery, the closing quotation being 86⅛. These prices were maintained on Tuesday, an advance to 86⅜ having occurred during the day. A slight depression on Wednesday, the result of some money sales, reduced the last quotation to 86⅛. The seizure of armed Chartists affected the Market at its opening on Thursday, the first price being 85⅝, sellers. On the publication of the Queen's speech, with Lord Palmerston's speech of the previous day in the House of Commons, a better feeling prevailed, Consols advancing to 86 to ⅞. A degree of flatness has, however, since succeeded, Bank Stock starting for Friday's Exchequer Bill dividend the week has been unsaleable in large sums, except at a heavy depression. Extensive holders remember last October in reference to these securities, and are not inclined to be such friends of Government as they were on a discount in the case of small sums at that rate. At the close of business Bank Stock was 195½; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 86¼; Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, 86; New Three-and-a-Quarters per Cent. Annuities, 86¼; Long Annuities, to expire January 5, 1860, 8⅝; India Bonds, £1000, 24; Ditto, under £1000, 27; Consols for Account, 86⅛.

Business in the Foreign House continues exceedingly limited, Tuesday being the only day on which any animation prevailed, and that was chiefly owing to the settlement of the Account. Prices at the close of the week become nearly nominal, the only real variations having been in Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 68; Mexican Five, 1846, 17; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 44¼; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 70¾.

The Shares Market has been, with every tendency to decline. Although the Eastern Counties and Great Western pay the same dividend as the last half-year, no influence is perceptible in the prices of the Stocks. Great anxiety is evinced upon the declaration of other railroad dividends; and North-Westerns, it will be seen by the annexed list, are again lower. The closing prices are: Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 23; Birmingham, Derby, Dissington, and Sheffield, 24; Eastern Counties, 4¼; Ditto, Six per Cent. Guaranteed, 6¾; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., No. 2, par; East Lincolnshire, 24¾; Great Northern, 58¾; Great Western, 85; Ditto, Half Shares, 19; Lancashire, Preston, and Wyre, 34¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 28; London and North-Western, 113 ex div; London and South-Western, 40¾; Ditto, New, £50, 27¾; Ditto, Thirds, 5 dis; Midland, 97; Ditto, Half Shares, 12¾; Birmingham and Derby, 71; North British, Half Shares, 8; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 4; North Staffordshire, 8¾; Shrewsbury Union, 14¾; South Devon, 16; [illegible]rn and D[illegible]; Ditto, New, No. 4, 6¾; South Wales, 11¾; York, New Castle, and Berwick Extension, No. 1 (York and New), 16¾; Ditto, ditto, No 2 (New and Berwick), 10¾; Ditto, G. N. E Purchase or Preference, 8¾. Boulogne and Amiens, 6¾; Northern of France, 8⅝.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—The supply of English wheat received for our market this week has been tolerably good, and amongst it was to be noticed about 200 quarters of the present year's growth, in very middling condition. Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather for harvest work, the demand for all kinds of wheat—whether English and Foreign, or British, at an advance in the quotations of from 2s to fully 3s per quarter. Barley has moved off freely, at 1s to 2s per quarter more money whilst the value of malt has certainly improved. Oats is 2s per quarter more money whilst the value of malt has certainly improved. Oats is 2s per quarter more money whilst the value of malt has certainly improved. Oats is

BIRTHS.

In Curzon-street, Mayfair, the Lady Beaumont of a son and heir.—At Cowarton, the wife of the Rev B. spencer of a daughter.—At Ainsworth, the wife of the Rev Edward Hartston, of Stowlangtoft Hall, Suffolk, the Lady Jane Mary Charlotte Hood, of a daughter.—At the Rectory Rectory, Hertfordshire, the wife of the Rev Henry Hoare, of a daughter.—At Hurstpierpoint Rectory, the wife of the Rev Carey Brownrigg, Rector of W Purey Cust, Esq, of a daughter.—At the wife of Sir John Acland, Bart, of a daughter.—The wife of the Rev W Coomber Jarrett, of a daughter.—On Thursday, the 17th inst, the wife of Mr H Williams, wine merchant, of a daughter.—On the 5th ult, at West Oxford, Upper Canada, the wife of Thomas Mills.

MARRIAGES.

At Bideford North Devon, Thomas Bernard Hart, formerly Deacon, Esq, to Elizabeth Anna smedley, youngest daughter of the late Rev Edward Smedley, of Darlaston.—At the Holy Trinity, Paddington, Thomas Gibaud Egg, son of the late Mr Gideon Egg, her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Tunis, Africa, to Agnes Hannah, of Coombe-lodge, Wallingford-street, Westminster, youngest daughter of the late T Stanton, Esq.—At St George's Church Bloomsbury, the Rev George Phillips, B D, rector of Sandon, Essex, to Emily Frances, daughter of Henry Phillips, Esq, Bow-street, Covent-garden.—At St Paul's Church, Westminster, Mr Edward Bennett, of Margaretta Frances Pitcherbridge, Esq, of Colchester.—At St Mary's Brompton-square, Thomas Ormesney Pigou, Esq, late captain of the East Devonshire Regiment, to Margaret Augusta, fifth daughter of the Rev Thomas Gibson, Rector of Bradley Worcestershire, and Vicar of Hanbury, Staffordshire.—At St Mary's, Bryanston-square, Thomas Ormesney Pigou, Esq, late captain of the East Devonshire Regiment, to Margaret Augusta, fifth daughter of the Rev Thomas Gibson, Rector of Bradley,

GRAND SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.

CONSTRUCTING A PONTOON BRIDGE.

ON Friday, a series of very extensive Siege Operations took place on the practice ground, in front of St. Mary's Barracks, at Chatham. They included Pontoon Exercise, Escalading, Mining and Countermining, Attacks on Stockades, Attacks and Defences of Outposts, &c.; and the spectacle was witnessed by many thousands of spectators.

The operations were to be performed in the presence of the Court of Directors of the East India Company. At a little before one o'clock a considerable number of those gentlemen arrived, and proceeded to the quarters of Sir Frederick Smith, at Brompton, to partake of a collation. Among the directors were Major-General Sir James Law Lushington, K.C.B., Major-General Galloway, C.B., Major-General Caulfield, C.B., Major Oliphant, the Hon. Leslie Melville, Mr. Francis Warden, &c.; and in addition to these we noticed Sir John Burgoyne, and other distinguished naval and military officers.

It was intended that the operations should have commenced at one o'clock P.M. So enormous, however, was the crowd of spectators, and so densely had they spread themselves over the whole of the works, in the absence of a sufficient body of men to keep the ground, that it took Sir Frederick Smith nearly two hours to clear the lines and inner works before it was really safe to begin. A little before three, however, the attacking party having taken its station, the mimic siege commenced.

The ordinary works of a siege on a small scale having been carried on during the present summer for the practice of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal and East India Company's Engineers and Sappers and Miners, on the space between the left of Chatham Lines and the old Hornwork, which is bounded at one extremity by the Terrace Bastion, and at the other by Prince Frederick's Bastion, it was proposed to consider the trenches as having been brought to their present state by a besieging army and then abandoned and the siege raised in consequence of the arrival of a superior force of the enemy.

The attack was now, as it were, renewed by the following operations:—1st, the storming of the outer line; and, 2ndly, the re-occupation of the trenches, so as to admit of the more advanced works of the siege being pushed on by mining, and the formation of lodgments by the sappers.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Harrison, commanding the Royal Artillery of the Medway district, co-operating in the arrangements for the day, directed the artillery operations; and the general arrangements for the attacks and defences were made by Colonel Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., Director of the Royal Engineer establishment.

In the first series of operations, the works of defence were lined with troops from the casemates in St. Mary's Creek, artillery being placed in the flanks and in the right branch of St. Mary's Hornwork. A squadron of cavalry, and detachments of the Royal and East India Company's Sappers and Miners, of the Royal Marine Artillery, and of the Royal Marines, constituted the garrison. The assaulting party consisted of three columns. The right column was covered by skirmishers, and preceded by an infantry pontoon bridge, carried by 100 men of the provisional battalion. This bridge extended across St. Mary's Creek. This portion of the operations is shown in the first of the annexed Engravings. The officer of Royal Engineers in command of the right column sent forward two parties of Sappers and Miners, each under an officer, to breach the stockade that closes the passage round the left of St. Mary's, and likewise to form a breach in the enclosure wall of the Fire Barns. The garrison occupied the Fire Barns, and only quitted them when they observed that powder was lodged at the foot of the enclosure wall, for the purpose of breaching it. The explosion to form these breaches was the signal for the advance of the right column across the creek. This column attacked and occupied the Fire-Barns, and the Sappers and Miners there provided themselves with tools and gabions. A squadron of Sappers sallied from the lines to take the assaulting left column in flank, and after harassing the infantry they retired within the works, and again debouched for a similar attack from behind the casemates. They finally withdrew to the inner line. As soon as the first parallel was occupied by the other two columns, the Sappers and Miners debouched from the Fire-Barns, and proceeded along the approaches to the third parallel. Simultaneously with the crossing of the creek by the right column, the centre and left columns advanced to the escalade of the outer lines, covered by their skirmishers; but they did not open their fire until they arrived at the counterscarp, when a brisk musketry fire was opened on the gunners and infantry lining the parapets. The skirmishers fired kneeling. When the assailants reached the fence on the glacis, the garrison opened a steady fire of artillery and a rolling fire of musketry, which they continued until the ladders of the besiegers were placed against the scarp, when the "Cease firing" was sounded, and the garrison retired to the reverse of the first parallel. There were two sets of ladders. Those first placed on the counterscarp were removed across to the scarp, and replaced on the counterscarp by another set, which remained there. As soon as the storming parties were formed in the ditch, and placed their ladders against the scarp, the skirmishers ceased firing, and closed to the ladders, descended the ditch, and formed the rear of the assaulting party. The left column formed on the ramparts, in column, of a distance, facing the inner line, and "formed square" to resist cavalry. The Royal Artillery, who were the first to mount the ladders, detached a party to man the captured guns, and removed them into the besiegers' batteries, previously firing on the cavalry and the retreating infantry. The garrison retired, disputing every inch of the ground, and supported by a fire of artillery from Prince Frederick's and the Duke of Cumberland's bastions. These operations are shown in the second Engraving.

The details of the remainder of the first series, want of space compels us to omit.

In the second series of the operations, the defence of the inner line was conducted by the former assailants, and the attack of the inner line by the former defenders.

A steady fire of artillery and musketry was kept up on both sides; under this fire the redoubt was taken by escalade and evacuated by the defenders.

Previous to evacuating, lighted port-fires had been placed in connexion with charges under the redoubt; and by powder the stockade was thrown down so as to open the gorge. The besiegers were withdrawn from the redoubt, to avoid accidents from the explosions of the charges fired by the garrison in their retreat. A breach was then made in the Duke of Cumberland's Bastion, which was entered by the assailants simultaneously with an escalade of the right face of the Terrace Bastion.

Colonel Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., Royal Engineers, had the general direction of the attacking and defending forces.

In the general arrangements of the various operations, Colonel Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., Royal Engineers, was assisted by Captain C. Fanshawe, Royal Engineers, the staff officer of the Royal Engineer establishment, Lieutenant Lane Fox, of the Grenadier Guards, and Lieutenant and Adjutant A. C. Gleig, of the Royal Artillery, who acted as staff officers in the attack.

SAPPERS AND MINERS BLOWING UP FIRE-BARN.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

In his answer to Mr. Disraeli's attack upon his foreign policy, Lord Palmerston dwelt with much force and justice upon the gratifying fact, that pacific ideas are greatly more prevalent in Europe than they were at the epoch of the first French Revolution; and that events of as great or even greater magnitude than those which then convulsed all the civilized nations of the world, take place in our day without leading to such a sanguinary catastrophe as an European war. The foremost men of this day are proud to believe that it is not merely the large burden of debt which binds all European nations under heavy penalties to keep the peace towards each other, but the greater dissemination of Knowledge and Religion, and of all the arts of peace and civilisation which has distinguished the last thirty years above all previous epochs of modern history, which we have to thank for this happy result. War, though apparently the readiest and easiest mode of reconciling national differences, has never been the object of the praise of great statesmen. Even soldiers themselves, in the calmness of reflection, have condemned their own calling; and while acknowledging the evil, have merely insisted upon the unhappy necessity of appealing to the sword. Both soldiers and statesmen have agreed in calling it a necessity to be submitted to in sorrow, not to be resorted to in exultation.

We all remember the beautiful saying of the greatest soldier of modern times to a lady who shared unduly the foolish admiration of too many of her sex for military bravery, unallied with other virtues. "What a splendid thing," said she to the Duke of Wellington, "a victory must be!" "Splendid," replied the conqueror; "*I know of nothing more dreadful—except a defeat.*" Even Napoleon, inspired only by desire of self-aggrandisement, and so far, immeasureably inferior to the man who saved Europe from the protracted career of such mad ambition, acknowledged the wickedness of war. In fact, all men agree that war is a mighty evil; and even in the rudest and most ignorant of ages it finds no defenders, except on the plea of uncontrollable necessity. Men deplore the fatality which forces them to employ it; and, if closely questioned, admit that, while a possibility of successful negotiation exists, it is wrong to have recourse to the sword and the cannon. It has been hitherto the curse of the world to admit this necessity too easily. When patience, charity, and mutual forbearance are the instruments required to unloose the Gordian knot of international difficulty, nothing, to the great majority of mankind, has seemed so facile as the sword to bring the difficulty to a solution. But the stupendous cost of former wars, the worthlessness of all the triumphs that have been gained by them, the instability of all treaties and arrangements of which victory and not justice has dictated the terms, as well as the education of the people of Europe in the industrious and wealth-producing arts, and the increase, let us hope, of Christianity contemporaneously with merely secular knowledge, have all combined to make the present generation more peaceful than its predecessors, and to justify the hope so well expressed by Lord Palmerston, that the present difficulties of Europe may run their course without a general conflagration; and that the nations may make a new settlement of their relations towards each other, without recourse to the *ultima ratio infelicissima*, to which both kings and people have in former ages been much too prone for the happiness of either. In these circumstances every tribute to

PRISONERS IN THE VAULTS OF THE HOTEL DE VILLE, AT PARIS.—DRAWN BY GAVARNI, FROM A SKETCH AFTER NATURE BY CHARLES CHANDELLIER.

Pitiless theorists, or cold-brain'd fools,
Or youth misguided in a high intent,
Who would reform the world with fire and sword,
And realise Utopia 'mid the smoke
Of murderous cannon—do ye ponder here,
In Lazarus-vile, the miseries ye have wrought?

If far-fetch'd wages for [illegible],
And reconstruction of [illegible],
Were all you wish'd for in the desperate strife,
Learn, in this evil day, that guiltless end
Can never consecrate the guilty means.
That, tho' 'tis noble to reform the world,
Yet reformation never springs from blood.
That, tho' 'tis wise to wish the good of man,
Yet men must make their happiness themselves.
That, tho' 'tis noble to indulge great hopes,
Yet it is wretched, criminal, and mad
To place such hopes upon the chance of war,
And think to gather crops of happiness
From seeds of murder, hate, and civil strife.

Reform the world! aye, fertilise the moon,
Or make a railway to the Pleiades!
Reforms are not the offspring of one age;
Their mighty roots lie in the foregone depths
Of dim Eternity; and we that seem
The busy actors in some great design,
Are not its masters, but its instruments.

Reform yourselves! Achieve the easier task
And all will follow that the good desire.
Let each man be a world unto himself,
And make *that* better.—Were we so to act,
The thought of poets and philosophers,
The aspirations of the truly wise,
The visions of the [illegible]
World daily g[illegible]
And Earth become Utopia, after all.—M.

the beauty, desirableness, and wisdom of peace, that come from a man who has it in his power to make war, is an advantage to humanity. In like manner every sentiment that falls from the [illegible] looked upon as an instructor of the [illegible] whose [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] whilst pained to see that a journal which calls itself, and is called by others, the principal journal of Europe, should assert so mischievous and so false a statement as it did the other day, that every man, woman, and child in France has been, and is, educated in, and shares a feeling of, hostility to England, we are all the more gratified when men in the position of Lord Palmerston give utterance to the nobler sentiment, that both the duty and the interest of these two great nations are coincident in Peace.

Unfortunately for themselves, the French are a military people. Their tastes are military; their traditions are military; and their aspirations, to some extent, are military also. But, the fact being so, it becomes all the more necessary to show them that, while we have no desire to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] more than ours, is identified with the cause of Peace. The present head of the French Republic is a successful soldier. What he is, war has made him. But, like the Duke of Wellington, he does not admire his own art, or almost adore it because it is, as the sole salvation of the nations. The pacific speech of Lord Palmerston has been pacifically and kindly responded to by General Cavaignac. Words of peace were unexpected from his lips, and are all the more grateful. There is abundant reason to believe that they will produce good fruit all over Europe. There was danger to the world in the high position to which events had cast this distinguished man. It was to be feared that he would be ambitious of playing the part of a new Napoleon, in its later as well as in its earlier scenes; and that, with an overflowing, wrathful, excitable, dangerous, starving population threatening him in Paris, he would not have had that salutary horror of warfare which might have saved his country from still greater difficulties and perils in the days to come. These natural fears have been greatly allayed, if not entirely removed, by the speech which the Republican General delivered on Monday last in response to the address of Paris. It avowed in the boldest and frankest manner its determination to avoid war, if by any possibility consistent with honour it could be avoided; expressing his belief that the continuance of peace was absolutely essential for the well-being of France, as well as for that of all other European nations. "In certain situations," said he, emphatically, "it required more real courage to maintain peace than to urge a country into war;" and the vehement applause with which the sentence was received by the Assembly, showed a full appreciation on its part, both of the difficulties to be surmounted by the present chief of the Republic, and the public spirit which he manifested in doing his duty in spite of them. The General expressed himself as strongly in favour of the English alliance as the warmest friends of European peace could desire; and spoke of war with the detestation of a philosopher and a statesman—not with the appetite of [illegible].

We trust that the Peace Convention which is to be held in Paris in the middle of September will worthily and manfully labour in this good cause; and that, if it do no more, it will convince many Frenchmen who may be yet unconvinced, that in this country all jealousy of France has long since expired; and that the best and wisest men on our side of the Channel are looking as much as the peace, happiness, and prosperity of France—for her sake and that of civilization all over the world, as well as for our own.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been for the most part bad; the wind has blown strongly, heavy rain has fallen daily, and the sky has been mostly covered by cloud. The following are particulars of each day:—

On Thursday, the morning was fine; afterwards the wind began to blow strongly from the S.W.; the weather became rough, the night was stormy; the average temperature of the air for the day was 61°. Friday, the day was rather fine; the direction of the wind was E. at the former part of the day, and S.W. at the latter part; no rain fell, but the sky was chiefly cloudy; the average temperature of the air was 61°. Saturday, the sky was overcast till the evening; the wind blew strongly from the S.W.; a stormy day, with rain falling frequently till 5h. P.M.; the average temperature of the air was 63°; during this day the waves of the sea were higher than on any day of August. Sunday, the morning was fine and clear; towards noon the weather changed, and several showers of rain fell during the remainder of the day; the evening was fine; the average temperature of the air was 64°. Monday, the day was tempestuous, and very rough all day; very heavy rain was falling; till 1h P.M. the temperature did not rise so high as 57°; at this time the clouds became broken, and the temperature increased to 62°; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 58°. The waves of the sea were very large, and the tide was unusually high. Thursday, the sky was overcast till 9h P.M.; after this time the sun shone brightly. The night was [illegible] till 7h P.M. the temperature was below 57°; it afterwar[illegible] increased to 65°, and its average value for the day was 60°; the direction of the wind was [illegible] Wednesday, [illegible] became clear, and the remainder of the day was fine; the wind was W., and strong; the average temperature of the air was 58½°; and that for the week during this day was 59½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Thursday,	Aug. 17, the highest during the day was 69 deg., and the lowest was 50 deg.		
Friday,	Aug. 18,	 73	 514
Saturday,	Aug. 19,	..... 66½	 61
Sunday,	Aug. 20,	 67	 493
Monday,	Aug. 21,	..... 64½	 55
Tuesday,	Aug. 22,	 62	 52
Wednesday,	Aug. 23,	 69	 504

The harvest prospects are very indifferent. At some parts of this county much rain has fallen, the effects of which are becoming serious. The ears of grain are growing as they stand, and the seed leaves are making their appearance. From accounts now before me, from different counties, extending to Yorkshire, the prospects are no better. It seems that rain has fallen nearly every day, and the harvest operations have progressed very slowly. Wheat is a thin crop; barley is short, thin on the ground, and in general very backward; oats are [illegible] [illegible] where, and is progressing [illegible].

Hastings, August 24, 1848. J. G

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT. The cholera has broken out throughout all Egypt with more or less intensity. It made its first appearance about the middle of last month in a town of Lower Delta, called Tanta, where at 8am cases occurred of which about 200 died. Alexandria, about 120; in most of the villages on the Nile there were daily cases, and it was noticed that the number would mark its increase during [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ambassador is expected, and Lord Cowley has rented a house. In short, there is every prospect of a brilliant season.

A very large portion of the Assembly, and all the Germans who sympathise with the late movement, are full of the idea that the English press not only appreciates their doings, but is absolutely adverse to their cause, and jealous of the incipient unity of Germany.

RUSSIA.

From the Berlin newspapers received this week it would appear that "the pure Prussian blood" is not only averse to "Prussia resolving itself into Germany," but to the admission of the Rhine Provinces to the Ministerial offices in Prussia itself. On this head it is remarked in the *Berliner Nachrichten*:—"Loud complaints are made because the Ministers of Finance and the Interior have brought officials from the Rhine, and given them appointments here. Were the report true, we could not blame Ministers for taking such a step; for the re-organisation of our system of government requires an additional force. Nothing more natural in such circumstance than for Ministers to employ officers whose ability and political soundness are generally known to them. But the report is false; it is a weak invention of the reaction. Hitherto we have been accustomed to hear the Rhinelanders grumbling on account of their being deluged with officials from the old provinces." There is no news of any interest.

AUSTRIA

The Vienna Journals received this week are full of gossip about the Emperor The speech we have addressed by his Majesty to the students and deputations of the constituent diet, in Schönbrunn, have been published. "Gentlemen," said the Emperor, "you have deemed it necessary for me to come here; I have done my duty, and here I am." With these words he turned his back upon them, and retreated from the audience chamber to his private apartments. The Emperor walked daily without attendants in the garden at Schönbrunn, plainly dressed, and wearing a black, red, and gold ribbon over the shoulder and across the breast.

The probability of ministerial changes was publicly spoken of. The Republican party had been making great efforts against the Government; and though the populace gave encouragement to those attempts. The editors of three Republican and anarchical journals had been arrested, but had been ultimately set at liberty on bail.

Lord Ponsonby arrived on the 15th, and the conferences on the affairs of Italy were immediately commenced

In consequence of the heavy rains, storms, and partial rain spouts which inundated the country during the night of the 1st and 2nd of July, the greater part of the circle of Villach, in the government of Laybach, in Austrian Illyria, namely, in Tarcis, Kortschach, Spital, Griefenberg, and Upper Villach, has been devastated and destroyed to a most fearful extent, and hundreds of families have been brought to beggary and the utmost distress. A public subscription has been opened in Vienna by the city police authorities, and it is earnestly hoped that the distress will be mitigated by those who have been spared a similar visitation of Providence.

HUNGARY.

According to the accounts received, od Breslau, the Hungarian question is being hurried to a quick and bloody decision. All the Croatian regular regiments (about 18,000 men) are regarding by force 1 marches to the frontiers. The Ban of Croatia, Baron Jellalick, held on the 11th a review over the bodyguard of Orsova, who have lately returned from Peschiera. He addressed them somewhat to the following purpose:—

"Gallant Croatians! Europe admires your heroism! You are on the eve of another combat. We fight for a Centra. Government- for a constitutional monarchy, which must remain to the Imperial residence. The majority of the inhabitants of Hungary yearn for us, their liberators. The short space of four weeks will do much; in four weeks you shall return to your families. A strong and constitutional empire—a bulwark against all enemies, from the east and from the west, will reward the gallant Croatians and all loyal Austrians. We fight for the liberty of the Crown and of the people, for fraternity, for equality. This very week you shall have a battle!"

This speech elicited enthusiastic [illegible] for the Croatians and borderers doe on war and booty. The Ban's main forces are said to amount to 80,000 or 90,000 men a terrible force, which is now hastening to the rescue of the insurgent Sclavonians in Hungary

RUSSIA.

The cholera appears to be spreading rapidly on all sides. Forty "Governments" in Russia are at present visited by the disease. The number of deaths between the 26th of July and the 2nd of August amounted to 16. In Moscow there were, on the 26th of July, 1906 cholera patients on hand.

PRINCIPALITIES OF THE DANUBE.

Intelligence from Bucharest, of the 24th ult., states that ranks and titles had been abolished by the Provisional Government. The latter has invited the people to sign an address to the Czar of Russia, in which the sovereignty of the Ottoman Porte is admitted, with the reservation of an independent internal administration.

From Moldavia we learn that there were in the environs of that city on the 26th August 5000 well-disciplined Turkish troops (infantry and cavalry). These troops are commanded by Rifaat Pacha. The Baron de Richthofen, Consul-General of Prussia, and the Consul of France, have protested.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

All accounts still spoken of; so much so that some of its principal paragraphs are given in the journals of the German press. They are:—

"The dissolution of the present Provisional Government, and the appointment of a new one by the King of Denmark from a list of Schleswig-Holstein candidates, to be drawn up by the Diet of Germany. The evacuation of Schleswig and Holstein by the German troops, with the exception of four thousand Prussians, who are to remain. The Schleswig-Holstein army (about 16,000 men) to remain armed, and the Danes to hold the island of Alsen, with 3000 men

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg passed through Flensburg on the 17th inst., on his way to the Meck-lenburg troops, which are stationed with the outposts of the German army in Schleswig.

A wish has been expressed by the Danes that the Schleswig-Holstein Diet should adjourn to the 15th of September a step to which that body were already previously advised by the Imperial Cabinet. On the question being put to the Diet, they voted the adjournment against a minority of twelve. The Federal forces in the duchies continue still to increase, in spite of all rumours still to the contrary. They amount at present to forty thousand men. The Danes, too, are on sea and land their vessels have had some smart cannonading with the batteries at Hohnis and Gluckshaven. The sale of the condemned German men-of-war, men, too, is still going on at Copenhagen.

HOLLAND

The Second Chamber of the States General at the Hague continues the discussion of the projects of law for the revision of the constitution. In their sitting of Saturday last, they adopted successively the second project concerning the Sovereign and the case in which the throne should become vacant, and the third project, which decrees the direct election instead of the system of indirect elections hitherto in vogue in the Netherlands. This latter measure met with an energetic opposition on the part of several members, who invoked the examples of the facts which have happened in France during the last general elections.

The overland mail brought, on the 21st of August, at the Hague, deplorable news concerning the expedition organised by the Dutch Government against Bally. After having operated their landing with success, and having taken possession of a fortress, the stronghold of the pirates, the Dutch troops were obliged to retreat before the superior forces of the enemy. The Dutch lost 4 officers and 103 European [illegible]. The First Chamber of the States General had been convoked for Friday (yesterday).

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 8th inst. have reached us this week. Congress was to adjourn on the 15th inst

A proposition was before the Senate for the purchase by the United States of the territorial rights, privileges, and immunities of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Puget's Sound Company. The proposition was stated to be made by the State Department, and to be recommended to Congress by the Administration

The proposition is, to cede to the United States a tract of territo- larger than the state of New York, and for a comparatively trifling consideration The importance of the cession must be evident to all. It would secure to the country all the military posts on the northern banks of the Columbia river, and, says the *Journal of Commerce*, "for ever prevent any collision between the United States and England in regard to questions which are unsettled by the Ashburton and Webster treaty." This of course must refer to the Oregon, not to the Ashburton treaty.

In New York on the 7th inst., a meeting was held to ratify the union between the Provisional Committee and the "Young Friends of Ireland." The [illegible] 30,000 and 40,000 persons were present.

The New York papers discredit the intelligence which had reached them, of an insurrection in Cuba, later advices having been received in which mention is made of such an occurrence.

MEXICO.

From Mexico we learn that there had been another engagement, but with more decisive results, between the Government forces under Bustamente and the insurgents under Paredes, in which the latter were totally defeated. Padre Jarauta was taken prisoner and immediately executed.

Some doubt is thrown over the reported resignation of Arista, as Secretary of War, from the fact that no mention is made of it in the [illegible].

The Government troops were gaining some advantages over the insurgent Indians in the various disturbed districts

On the 17th there was a sufficient number of senators of Congress in the city to form a quorum; they accordingly organised their body for despatch of business. There was no quorum of the Chamber of Deputies.

The *Monitor*, published in the city of Mexico, states that of the 3,000,000 dollars received from the United States, only 1,000,050 dollars remains in the Treasury, and calls upon the Treasury department to account for the disbursement of the 2,000,000 dollars

From Yucatan we learn that the white inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Sisal have been gaining power, and are gradually subduing the Indians, but [illegible] shorter than what [illegible] has left. The poorer were already dropping off fast.

INDIA

Advices to the 1st of July from Calcutta and Bombay, and to the 9th from Madras, have been received in anticipation of the overland mail

The news from Moulmein, relative to the operations of the district officers in the field, is satisfactory. The force under Lieutenant Edwardes amounts to nearly 6000 men (Mahomedans). Respecting the revolt we learn that Lieutenant Edwardes succeeded in crossing the Indus and Chenab, and effecting a junction with the forces of the Rajah of Bhawulpoor. On the 18th of June the united forces came into collision with the army of Moolraj. They awaited his attack, and sustained a sanguinary conflict of nine hours' duration. The rebel army were completely defeated, and driven from the field with the loss of nearly all their artillery, six out of their ten guns remaining in the power of the British.

The cause of Moolraj is completely lost. Various conjectures were afloat at the time of the departure of the courier as to the course he would pursue. The utmost he could expect was to regain his fort in safety; but there is a more probable and a more fatal termination to such a career—namely, that his rebel chief will destroy himself or be put to death by his own people

Sir Lawrence Peel, Chief Justice in Bengal, has suspended Mr. Grant from his office of Master in Equity in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, in consequence of that functionary having been implicated in the transactions of the Union Bank as one of its directors.

The disturbances which had broken out among the Bheels in the Myc Counta district of Guzerat, a still unsettled portion of Western India, had been promptly suppressed by the energy of the Political Agent, Captain Wallace, who gave orders for the instant march to the scene of riot of a sufficient body of troops.

WEST INDIES

The *Great Western* steam-ship, arrived this week, has brought the usual West India mail. By it we have news from Jamaica to the 22d of July. Previous to the *Great Western*'s departure, the Royal mail steamer *Thames* had arrived with the particulars of Lord John Russell's proposition for West India relief, and of the debate in the House of Commons on colonial affairs, to take out which the *Thames* was delayed four days at Southampton in June last, and judging from the tone of the Jamaica papers, the measures of Lord John Russell appear to have been considered unsatisfactory in their nature, and totally inadequate to relieve the extent of distress existing. The representations of the Assembly of the Jamaica press to the Ministerial measures, sugar, the staple of the island, advanced considerably in price, and was selling briskly at 17s. to 21s. per 100lb.; whereas the quotations, so recently as May 23, were so low as 12s. 6d. per 100lb

The weather had been fine at Jamaica, and favourable for the crops. On the 9th ult. a very severe shock of an earthquake, accompanied by an awful rumbling noise, was felt at Kingston. The shock was likewise felt at St. Andrew's and at Spanish town.

No disturbances had taken place amongst the black population in any part of the island. Rumours were in circulation that a movement of the negroes was contemplated on the 1st of August, but they were not generally credited, as they were supposed to be made current to serve party purposes.

In Hayti we learn by the accounts from Jacmel that many respectable persons had been arrested and cast into prison, some of them having been confined in irons. The General commanding the arrondissement, who had previously acted so praiseworthy a part in saving the pillage with which Jacmel was threatened, had been removed by the President Soulouque for performing his duty. At Port-au-Prince everything was tranquil, but the prisons were filled with political [illegible] whom it was thought, would be shot on the return of the president from his tour through the southern part of the republic

From Cuba we learn that the island was perfectly tranquil when the *Great Western* left, on the 27th ult. A slight disturbance had occurred at one of the coppers, but it had been repressed by the energetic measures of the Governor-General. The chief of the town, who was implicated in the revolt, had fled. This is, doubtless, the occurrence that has been magnified by the American papers into a revolution in Havana.

The Captain-General of Cuba had seized a slaver entering one of the ports, with 150 negroes on board. She had been brought round to Havannah. The blacks would be landed and apprenticed for seven years, and would then be entitled to freedom and permitted to leave the island, in virtue of the convention to that effect between the British and Spanish Crowns

Advices from Porto Rico, to the 24th of July, state that the inhabitants of Ponce were on the night of the 18th thrown into a considerable state of alarm, by the discovery of a plot existing among the negroes for a grand insurrection It was discovered by information given by one or two negroes to their master, who, on ascertaining the truth of it, immediately gave notice to the proper authorities. Three of the ringleaders were arrested, and, after trial, two were condemned to be shot, and the other to be sent to the chain gang for ten years. The plan was an extensive one, and included all the negroes on the south side of the island from Guayama to Mayagnez. The rise was to be simultaneous in the different parts of the island, and the day fixed was the last day of the month. They were to burn all the towns, kill all the whites, and make a second St. Domingo of the island. Since the arrest of the ringleaders confidence was entirely restored.

Business was dull throughout the island. There was a great amount of English shipping The estates had finished getting in the crops, and the weather continued favourable for the coming one.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE FESTIVAL IN THE ISLAND

[illegible] gif ye do rain.
[illegible] CAN'S WOMAN—OLD PROVERB

The pleasure venue in the Wight was changed, on Friday the 18th inst., from Cowes to Ryde. This was to be essentially an occasion of popular pastime, her Majesty having presented the Regatta Committee with twenty-five pounds, to be rowed for by watermen of the harbours of Ryde, Portsmouth, and Cowes. Unhappily, the morning broke "heavily with clouds"—the sable livery of St. Swithin. As the afternoon advanced, however, things looked better; and, when the distant booming of the Squadron House battery announced that the *Fury*, with the Royal standard at the main, was under way, the rain had ceased, and already the length of Ryde pier was densely peopled. About five, the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal children arrived, and the yacht moored abreast of the pier, about half a cable's length from it. Thereupon the sports began, and with very logically pursued all the three events were disposed of. The Royal party remained till half-past six, and then left for Osborne, under salutes from the R.Y.C. House battery, and the various yachts in the Roads. The day, strangely and sadly, with a whole gale of wind and rain, that threatened ruin to the husbandman. In the evening the Royal Thames Yacht Club had their annual dinner at that Club-house, at East Cowes. The Middle Bird. The night, in the absence of the Commodore and Vice-Commodore, was most shy and courteous. Sir Francis Scott, Sir Charles Ibbetson, Bart. A symptom repast, reflecting the greatest credit upon Mr. Drew, by whom it was provided, was honoured by the presence of about four-and-twenty members and their friends; and to the accompaniment of excellent music, it was unanimously voted that

Better wine never was'd down better ones

Monday had been fixed for the match for his Royal Highness Prince Albert's Cup, for large schooners of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes. Accordingly, soon after 10 A.M., preparations were in progress, and the wind at S.W. was blowing a whole gale. After minutes to eleven the gun to "make ready" was fired; whereupon, without waiting for the signal to "start," the *Brilliant*, *Evadne*, and *Wivern* sloyd mooring and bore away eastward. A signal of recall was made from the Squadron House, which, misty weather, the little fleet continued its voyage. The *Brilliant*, however, presently bore up—the two others standing on, it being understood that the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Cardigan had a bet of £500 as to which of their vessels should first round the Nab Light. This the *Wivern* did (with the *Enchantress* close laid up); and, as she rounded, the main-rigging drew the dock-bolts, and away went her mainmast over the side, carrying one of the hands overboard also, who, happily, was saved. The *Wivern*, therefore, made for Portsmouth Harbour, and the other two yachts returned to Cowes Roads, the match having been postponed till Wednesday. In the evening Mr. Bell entertained, according to his custom during the regatta week, the members of the Royal Thames Yacht Club sojourning at the Isle of Wight, at Norris Castle. The banquet—also as customary—was one of princely magnificence, leaving the guests to settle the pleasant problem, which was most observable, their host's hospitality or his courtesy

With better auspices as to the weather, and under kinder "skesy influences," the second edition of the match for Prince Albert's Cup commenced on Wednesday forenoon. For at called the three crack schooners of the Royal Yacht Squadron, namely—the *Fiirt*, 185 tons, Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart.; the *Vice-Commodore*; the *Capricorn*, 318 tons, C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P.; and the *Enchantress*, the Earl of Cardigan. The course out was to the eastward, round the Nab, for which, with the wind about west, the first two legs lay fair to run. Turning west, with a strong set of tide against them, the *Capricorn* kept to the northern shore, the other two "hugging" the island. As they passed Cowes for Yarmouth, the match was one of the most interesting ever seen. The *Fiirt* was the weathermost vessel, it was obvious; but as the *Capricorn* crossed her on the opposite tack, shroast of Egypt Point, it was close shaving; and a pilot, with a red nose, declared his opinion to be that the Queen's vessel was the *Fiirt* "like Newgate." At this time the *Enchantress* was a mile or so leeward. It was now 6 P.M., the atmosphere was chilly, people thought on dinner, and turned homeward. The match did not terminate till past eight o'clock in favour of the *Fiirt*, the *Enchantress* having the second place.

Why are the yacht courses so contrived that the least possible amount of the matches sailed is visible to the spectator? What good comes of sailing out of sight to the Nab and the Needles, when all the properties of sea-craft may be equally developed between Cowes, Calshot, and Ryde? Surely, future committees will reform this altogether

A few yachts departed after this close of the Island season for Plymouth; but "threshing" westward in such weather as then prevailed was anything but a treat. The yachting year 1848 has been one of the very worst within man's memories. may no worse evil come of it, and may we anticipate with a prophetic hope, that, in every sense, "there's a good time comin'.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Business continues as flat here as in the City. With no immediate prospect of improvement. The only demonstrations this afternoon were to back Dough and Ellerdale, and lay against Mowux for the Ebor, and to back Surpasse for the St. Leger.

ST. LEGER.

5 to 2 agst Dough	7 to 1 agst Mowux	10 to 1 agst Sir Martin
5 to 1 agst Ellerdale (t)	8 to 1 — Remembrance (t)	

EPSOM.

DUKE OF WALES'S STAKES (YORK)

3 to 1 agst Farthingdale	5 to 1 agst Ellen Middleton

CHESTERFIELD HANDICAP

6 to 4 agst The Cur

GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES (YORK).

6 to 4 on Sterling Jack — 2 to 1 agst Lonsdalone

1 to 1 agst Springy Jack winning this and the St L

ST. LEGER.

5 to 2 agst Springy Jack — 4 to 1 agst Jasper (t) — 10 to 1 agst [illegible]

[illegible]

1000 to 300 and 7 to 2 taken about [illegible]

DONCASTER CUP.

5 to 1 agst Ercombe (t)

YORK AUGUST MEETING.—THURSDAY

The Bramham Park Stakes of 100 sovs each.

Major Yarburgh's Lady Bird	(Holmes)	1
Mr. L. Ivon's the Lamb	(Marson)	2

The Stakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, with 50 added

Lord Zetland's Queen of the May	(J. Marson)	1
Captain Allen's Campbine	(Cartwright)	2

The Great Ebor Handicap of 200 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 30 sovs each.

Mr. S. L. Fox's Mesaix, 4 yrs, 7st 6lb	(Nat.)	1
Captain Harcourt's Eclerdale, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb	(Marson)	2
Mr. R. Grenall's Sylvan, 3 yrs, 8st 11lb	(Jones)	3

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas for mares. Three miles.

Mr. Meiklam's Inheritress, aged, 9st 5lb	..	1
Mr. Petley's Tuscan, 7st 3lb	..	2

The County Cup of £150, added to a sweep of 20 sovs each. Two miles. (5 Subs..

Mr. Johnson's Rowena, aged	..	1
Mr. L. Fox's Le Comte	..	2

The Chesterfield Handicap Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 60 added. One mile. (16 Subs.)

Mr Rolt's The Cur, 6 yrs, 8st 6lb	..	1
Sir C. Monck's Vanish, 5 yrs, 7st 7lb	..	2

FRIDAY.

Great Yorkshire Stakes

Miss Lydia	..	1
Springy Jack	..	2

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE CHARTISTS AND CONFEDERATE REPEALERS.—On Tuesday morning at the assizes in Lancaster, before Mr. Baron Rolfe, against William Hall, and a great number (46) of other persons, whom the indictment charged with conspiring, together with others, to incite dwellers of her Majesty's subjects to commit insurrection, riots, tumults, unlawful assemblies, and breaches of the peace, and to arm themselves for the purpose of thereby carrying on the said insurrection, &c., and obstructing by force the execution of the laws of the realm: and bench warrants were issued for their apprehension. These are Manchester Chartists. There were also bills found against 54 Ashton under-Lyne Chartists. In the course of the same morning the Grand Jury returned into court with a true bill against T. B. M'Manus, Lawrence Reynolds, Patrick Murphy, Francis O'Donnell, Joseph Cuddy, Matthew Somers, Robert Hopper, Edward Murphy, James Lafan, Martin Scahill, Thomas O'Brien, George Smith, Patrick O'Hanlon, Michael Fitzpatrick, James Campbell, and one or two others, for misdemeanour. A number of two or three young men of respectability and standing in Liverpool, whose connexion with the Confederate Clubs has been traced by books and documents which have been discovered.

COMMITTAL FOR "TREASONABLE CONSPIRACY." At Liverpool, on Wednesday, Mr Martin Boshill, connected with the firm of Messrs. Orr and Barbour, merchants, South Castle-street, was brought before Mr. Rushton and a full bench. After the examination of some witnesses, Mr. Rushton expressed his deep regret at seeing a young man of the prisoner's rank and station in life placed under circumstances like the present. He had been connected with a society as secretary, which had for its object a deep-laid conspiracy. He had been a most active member, and from his own knowledge was proved to be a member up to a recent date. He had no doubt that he had been the dupe of older and designing men, but his only alternative was to commit him for trial upon the evidence which had been adduced against the other prisoners with whom he was connected. The prisoner was then handed over to the custody of the Sheriff, to take his trial at the present Assizes.

ALLEGED DISTURBANCES IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—Up to last night all was quiet at Ashton, but the authorities still deemed it prudent to continue prepared. On Tuesday evening about thirty men were seen on the road between that place and Hyde, and, on the bureau patrol from Ashton passing by, two of them ran after the pol ceman, but did not attempt any violence. The special constables and military were on the alert during the whole night. Two handkerchiefs of Brigh, the watchman, are stated by a Manchester paper to be Sligley and Milligan, two of the Ashton "National Guards." They have escaped, it is feared (along with Trainor and others, against whom warrants are out), to America, in some of the many vessels which sailed from Liverpool at the close of last week.

LIBERATION OF CHARTIST PRISONERS.—The sheriffs' officials of Renfrewshire have declared it their duty, after making the necessary investigations, to liberate Messrs. Burrel and Neilson of Greenock from the prison of Paisley, where they were confined for the last three weeks, on the charge of having committed a political offence.

THE EDINBURGH CHARTISTS. On Tuesday night, about half-past eight o'clock, Messrs. Jenkine, Walker, Cumming, Hamilton, and Grant, who were confined for some time ago by the authorities under the charge of using seditious language at political meetings, were liberated on bail. The bail bond in each case was £150, with the exception of Hamilton, whose bond only amounted to £50.

THE CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.

We resume from our Journal of last week (page 100) the description of this important line of railway.

From Abergele, the railway keeps close to the sea-side for some distance, and then winds round to Conway, and crosses the broad expanse of the river through the tubular bridge, that wonder of modern engineering skill, which will be described in our next Number. On March 11, 1848. The lofty, stately walls of Conway Castle, one of the strongholds erected by Edward I., and one of the most glorious and impressive ruins it is possible to imagine, form a boundary on the land, which sweeps round in the form of a circle, the radius of which is fifteen chains; and the railway enters the town of Conway under a pointed arch constructed in the old walls of the town. This arch gives great picturesqueness to effect to the station, which adjoins it, as our illustration shows; and the castellated character of the wall is preserved by the battlements. The station is an extremely handsome [illegible]-style, with gabled wings, rising in steps, and projecting from the main [illegible]. The architectural details are in admirable taste, especially some decorated panels between the iron trusses supporting the covering to the platform, between the wings, which are one of the most beautiful characters. The station at Afor is small. [illegible] Bangor is a very large and elegant one, in the Italian style, consisting of a long building of two stories in height, having windows, enriched with mouldings, in each story, and a covering to the line of windows supported by iron trusses. The roof overhangs, and in the centre is a small turret-shaped erection, which, with the chimney-shafts, break the uniformity of line with great effect. The decorative portions of this station are very good; and not the least characteristics are pateræ, between the trusses, including a monogram of C and H, symbolic of the Chester and Holyhead Railway. At present, there is no station on the line between Bangor and Holyhead; and at the latter place only a temporary erection has been put up.

Though we have not as yet mentioned any tunnels as amongst the engineering beauties of the line, we must here state that there is no lack of them; there is, however, of very great length, the longest being that at Bangor, of 920 yards in length, cut through slaty rock and greenstone. This tunnel also is on a curve, as is the cut at Penmaen Mawr. At Penmaen Mawr, in fact there is a tunnel of 630 yards, and at Penmaen Mawr a short one of 220 yards in length, both cut through basalt rocks, and most impressive, from the situation of the rock, and the tunnels are pointed with the Gothic arch. The huge rocks rising abruptly from Beaumaris Bay, their sides dreary and rugged in the extreme, and presenting a most magnificent, yet awful appearance from the road, as the tunnels are pointed with the Gothic arch. The tunnels which the tunnels not mentioned above are pierced are as follows:—Chester Tunnel, sandstone; Penmaen Rhos, limestone; Conway, shale; Llandegai, slaty rock; Belmont, slaty rock and greenstone; Trefnisech, slate rock and clay. There are two viaducts, the Cefyn, of seven arches; and the Ogwen, of thirteen arches, fifty-four feet high. The latter we represent in one of our illustrations. At no great distance from Holyhead, the line crosses a small inlet, and, presenting to the engineers a most difficult obstacle to surmount

In order that the Chester and Holyhead line offers an admirable means of reaching easily the most interesting spots in North Wales—Conway, with its glorious old castle, being on the line; Carnarvon, within easy distance, as is also Snowdon's huge peak, with the Clwydian Vale, and many another valley of great beauty and celebrity, with its family of picturesque hills, waterfalls, and ruins. Nor is the Menai Bridge to be forgotten by the traveller along this line of railway; there is still more wondrous neighbour the Britannia Tubular Bridge, now in progress of erection for the use of the line—indeed, till the completion of which, a short part of the journey, about three miles and a half, is performed in carriages appointed by the company. The Britannia Bridge is truly a mighty construction in its proportions and its gigantic in the extreme, with an imposing Egyptian character, and will be a grand addition to the line of railway; and to several of the officials connected with the railway, for information respecting it, our acknowledgments are tendered.

THE CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.

CONWAY STATION.

OGWEN VIADUCT.

BANGOR STATION.

SKETCHES IN IRELAND.

THURLES ON MARKET-DAY.

THURLES.

[illegible] people who come into the town to chapel and to hear the news, and the soldiers who fill the shops where [illegible] porter, potatoes, eggs, salt, calico, linen, black-puddings, buttons, [illegible] d the officers and "heaps" of gentlemen who [illegible] and one another at the head hotel by ringing all the bells [illegible] told there would be no sign of insurrection in Thurles. [illegible] sets with country people, curious to ascertain [illegible] omer to Thurles, and who take round-about [illegible] y. There is the same philosophic amusement for [illegible] ise too busy, of watching and studying the detectives. [illegible] apel, where hundreds of the country people—the men [illegible] blue hooded cloaks: all of them in good condition as to clothes: hardly a ragged coat, or cloak, or stocking to be seen—a visit to the chapel, where some hundreds are always, in the early part of the day, on their knees, is about all [illegible] not what are the detectives doing to arrest the remainder of the insurgent leaders, or what is the light brigade of Major [illegible] neral M'Donald doing to help them, but how is Ireland to be saved from an annual potato rot, and the famine which that and a poor system of agriculture leaves her a prey to, which, being the question [illegible] [illegible] Chancellor's [illegible] measures.

Let us follow some of them.

To the neighbourhood of Macroom, in the county of Cork, Mr John Hinds was sent. A reference to the evidence taken by the Commission which inquired into the occupation of land in 1844, under the able Presidency of the Earl of Devon, shows us that up to that year the custom of farming in the Macroom district was deplorably wasteful. When I visited the district during the famine months of [illegible] lation working on the roads for relief out of the ten millions which was voted for the purpose by Parliament. Not a perch of ground on the ordinary farms was broken with a spade or plough at the end of March. And, had the relief works and wages not been stopped to all who were occupiers of land and relief [illegible] have been turned up, a grain of seed sown, or a plant planted in that district, as in others, except by a few of the gentlemen cultivators.

Being at last forced upon their own resources in 1847, the Macroom tenantry [illegible] pointed out to them as he went along, the defects of their old customs, and the advantages of the system which he recommended. He accompanied Mr. Coppinger, a poor-law guardian, over a large tract of country, near Mushera mountain; but he says it would be difficult to make anything of the poor creatures [illegible] swarming there. "But, strange to say," he adds, "some large farmers and gentry told me that it was now impossible to get farming labourers to work either by task or day upon the land, so completely are they demoralised and upset by the new system of labour that has been introduced among them (by the relief works). Instead of working at their own lands at home, or hiring themselves out as daily labourers, worthy of their hire, they now prefer working on the roads, like convicts [illegible] of hardly enough to support them, and their farms lying idle and neglected. If half the labour that is now spent on breaking stones could find its way back into the fields, and be employed in digging and deepening them, the country would soon feel the benefit of it. [illegible] vered in, must end in certain ruin."

To this I would add, by way of suggestion, that if one pound of meal per day keeps these people upon the [illegible] of Winchfield, Hampshire, found that he could get any number of men to work for him for nine shillings a week on going to that farm. He preferred to

SCENE IN A CHAPEL AT THURLES.

give them twelve shillings a week, and has continued to do so. He has had better workmen, and better work, and cheaper labour for his twelve shillings, than those farmers who continued to pay nine shillings.

Four half of nine shillings per week would be wages such as were never heard of about Macroom. If the half, instead of the fourth or the fifth of nine shillings per week, was offered for farm labour, the miserable men of Macroom would go to the farmer who offered it, and leave the rest to and the one pound of meal a day.

But it is not so certa hat those who have their five, ten, or fifteen acres of their own farm would leave the pound of meal to cultivate for themselves. If they borrow money at Macroom to buy seed or obtain food while the crop is growing, they must have two or three names to a bill, and [illegible] cent. for six months. So bad is their security deemed to be, th[illegible] nor any other interest that they may promise (they will [illegible] obtain loans for them since the prevalence of the potato rot, consequently their land lies untilled. It is beyond the power of human foresight to devise a plan by which these people are to be made men of substance, unless the plan of Lord Clarendon, of teaching them how to make land fertile and their crops profitable, be followed out, and sufficient funds made myself be [illegible] the numbers who crowded round me for information. Only for the assistance of the clergy of all persuasions, I would not be able to struggle on at all in these vast tracks; but indeed they are doing their duty, and the people are everywhere beginning to feel the benefit of it."

Then again he says: "I held meetings in Muskerry, which were well attended by the farmers; but, somehow or other, the gentry held back, and more is the pity, for all along the valley of the Lee the country is beautiful, the land fine, the people quiet and industrious. What they principally want, is instruction and co-operation from their superiors of wealth and resources."

It is satisfactory to know, however, that the gentry became more favourable to the industrial mission as the season advanced.

GOING FOR A LICENCE TO KEEP FIRE-ARMS.

Mr. Matthew Grace, who was sent as instructor to the Dingle district in Kerry, says the Rev. Owen M'Carthy, parish priest of Ballyheigue, "offered every assistance in his power to bring me in contact with the poor wretched inhabitants. He hopes to be able to get some seeds, and that I will be able to interest them in cultivating them." Under the date of May 6th, he gives the following deplorable picture:—"The Reverend Mr. O'Sullivan, P.P., of Kilgobbin, accompanied me over a large tract of poor desolate country, where I met several families digging their stubble land of last year and preparing for potatoes. The great difficulty here, as elsewhere, is the want of seed. Mr. O'Sullivan told me he had known some of these poor people sell their beds, and carry them away privately by night from shame, in order to procure the seeds—and those who could not do so have only to let their land lie idle and to die themselves alongside it. Mr. O'Sullivan has himself procured four acres of turnips, in the hope that the people will follow his example; but it is vain to expect anything from such broken down and dejected poor creatures as these."

On visiting Dingle a second time, Mr. Grace saw the good results of his first visit manifest. Land was prepared for green crops. The Rector introduced him to his congregation, to teach them how to dispose of the seeds sent them by the Society of Friends. At Castleland he says his meetings were well attended by clergy, and gentry, and the pauper tenantry. A committee was formed to get seeds and implements proper for the poor farmers. "Unless something effective be done in this respect," he says, "it is quite useless to be trying to get the poor creatures to alter their system, or to improve it, by bare advice or instruction."

Mr. George Jordan, who was sent to the Swineford district, in the western county of Mayo, found it useless to instruct them while the wretched occupiers of the soil had not an ounce of seed nor any means of obtaining it, "unless it dropped down from heaven." Small tracts on husbandry sent to the instructors for distribution were everywhere eagerly sought for.

Mr. Thomas Wynne Boggs, who was sent to what he truly calls the splendid county of Roscommon, says: "With the assistance of the clergy, I have been endeavouring to ascertain the quantity of tillage land in this splendid county of Roscommon, and we think it is about five acres tilled for forty-five acres untilled and lying idle. The great part of these idle and untilled plains is covered with weeds and rushes. The people are wandering about, seeking for foreign food for breaking stones; their families starving; and that beautiful land, that ought to support them all and as many more, is lying idle like themselves and useless" (as grazing meadows).

Since coming to the county of Tipperary, I have visited and observed some of the good effects following the instructions of Mr. Samuel Shouldice, who was appointed to the district of Ardfinan. Mr. Prendergast, Secretary to the Farming Society, guided him through the district about Market-hill. The farmers had sown their wheat crops, but in a defective way, great waste being caused by the numerous furrows and the small narrow ridges. Mr. Prendergast proved strongly on his tenants the necessity of adopting the instructor's advice; and to enforce it by example he caused to be sown in their presence in the field to follow his instructions, and to lay down the land strictly in accordance with them.

Mr. Samuel Barton, of Rochestown, took the instructor among his tenants, and provided some of them with seeds and implements, who seemed inclined to follow the instructions. He called on Mr. O'Connor, the parish priest of Ardfinan, and found him with five boys at work, preparing to sow potatoes alone. The value of a more varied system of cultivation was explained, so [illegible] of one crop failed others might succeed, and the [illegible] entomism, in the kindest manner, immediately [illegible] plough, harrow, and seeds at the instructor's disposal, to treat it as he thought proper. This act of confidence on his part had the best effect towards enlisting the feelings of the farmers, and inducing them to follow his example.

This was with the Catholic priest. Immediately after, the Protestant rector of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Mathews, sent for the instructor, and asked him to lay out his farm for him, which was [illegible]

The competition for land—[illegible]ering no other scope for industry—leads the people to give such high rents as to offer for the [illegible] possession to outgoing tenants, as it is when they constitute of capital to cultivate the land when they [illegible]

I have not room [illegible] space by alluding to more of the districts to which the instructors were sent. Their reports are all interesting. By a misfortune, not new to Ireland, the public press has not brought projects so simple, practicable, and really effective, worthy of [illegible] I have, therefore, been the more particular in making special inquiries of [illegible] and in bringing these beneficial services to Ireland fairly before the [illegible]

I may add, that while the instructors were sent are twenty-nine in number. To sixteen of them they were provided free of expense to the localities; to the remainder the localities contributed half the expenses. The payments were limited to £14 per for each instructor, the districts over which they travelled being extensive. The Lord-Lieutenant began the fund by a subscription of £100, and afterwards obtained £1,000 from another source in England. The whole sum expended was £2433. Owing to the insurrectionary movements, all the instructors have been called in. If funds can be provided, it is intended they shall be sent out again in October, to direct the people during the winter and spring.

The weather continues wet, and every heart seems sinking at the unhappy prospect for the harvest. There have only been three entire dry days in the last fortnight; still most of the corn is safe, though it may not be [illegible] quality, if the weather should brighten up. The peasantry come here early in the morning with buttermilk, potatoes, and scanty gallanings of grass [illegible] and linger in the market-place over their small sales all day; but the greater number who come seem to have nothing in hand of business kind.

We can hardly get them into conversation on the most ordinary topics, as they think every stranger is a detective policeman. Even though innocent of insurrectionary sympathies, they fear an accusation. To a man standing near the railway I put some questions a little time ago about the crops, and the localities over which he had travelled. He trembled when I spoke, and became so suspicious that he could scarcely answer me. Sorry to see his uneasiness at being addressed by a stranger in such a perilous time, I left him, that he might be at ease, so far as I was concerned.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 27.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 28.—Augustine. New Moon at 7h. 1m. P.M.
TUESDAY, 29.—[illegible] Moon and Venus are near together.
WEDNESDAY, 30.—Mars and the Moon are near together
THURSDAY, 31. Venus sets at 7h. 16m. P.M. Jupiter rises at 2h. 31m. A.M.
FRIDAY, September 1.—St. Giles. The Sun rises at 5h. 15m., and sets at 6h. 44m.
SATURDAY, 2.—London burnt, 1666, old style.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 2.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 41	6 10	6 35	7 2	7 29	7 59	8 25	8 54	9 19	9 48	10 13	10 39	11 4	11 30

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"K. V. R. Z."—*Meyerbeer is a German.*
"C. D. E."—*There is an opera called "Valka." It is the Viennese version of Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia," originally produced in Berlin.*
"The Louse Punisher."—*Cramer, Beale, and Co., Regent-street. The correct mode of writing the name is Lani.*
"A Subscriber," who inquires as to St. John's Gate, is informed that it has been put in substantial repair by the owner; the Architectural College of Freemasons of the Church having undertaken to restore the battlements and other characteristic features. This has been in part executed, but the fund raised for the purpose has been expended, and the Committee have appealed to the archæological public for subscriptions to enable them to complete the interesting work.
R. M."is thanked. The name of her Majesty's newly-purchased estate in Aberdeenshire is Balmoral, not Bermoral, as we stated last week.
"Pinto."—*See the* ATHENÆUM.
"C. H. W.," Tolmington Park, *should apply at the General Post-Office. Our impression is that the charge is incorrectly made*
"H. E. M. John-square. *See Mackenzie's "Emigrant's Guide to Australia."*
"S. S. G."—*We do not know of any cheap treatise on lithography; the "Cyclopædias" give the process. "Normal" is from* Lat. normalis, *according to a square or rule (*norma*).*
"A. B. C.," *Dublin, is, we believe, right.*
"Samia," and "Zeta," *Bristol. -See the "Government Colonisation Circular," published at 90, Fleet-street.*
"A B. C. D.," *Ireland. We cannot ascertain.*
"W. H.," *Cowbridge, is right.*
"T. J. P.," *Hastings. The subject is not of sufficient interest for engraving.*
"Q. C. K. I." *Whitehaven.*—*We have not room.*
"J. O.," *Harrow-wood.—The postage on English letters to America has been raised from* [illegible] *to* 5*d.*
"T. T." *Pembrokeshire. Sandwiches are stated to have been named after the Earl of Sandwich (Jemmy Twitcher), at whose table they were first introduced.*

"A.," *Bournemouth, is thanked for the offer of the outline tour, but it has scarcely subject for a newspaper column.*
" " *See Santinelli's History of the Twelve Cæsars.*
"A Constant Reader, Pwx."—*Address Doctor Faraday, Royal Institution, Albemarle-street.*
"A Subscriber."—*The "Cartoon" outlines, or any other set of outlines issued by the Art Union of London, together with a print, may be had by subscribing two guineas for two shares in any year. The prints guaze for the year must be taken for the first guineas; but for the second guineas (to avoid having duplicates), there is the privilege of choice. The outlines in question cannot be had otherwise.*
"X." *has sent us an impression of a sixpence of Geo. I., which, we unromantically, is of no use to us.*
"F. T. W." *Wells. -Hogarth painted his "Midnight Modern Conversation" for Mr. Rich, of Covent-garden Theatre. His Rich's widow left it to her nephew, General Wilford, who gave it to the Rev. Mary Horwitz Arnold, the grandaughter of Mr. Rich, who bequeathed it to William Wyndham, Esq., of Hampstead, in whose possession it now is.*
"W. J. H.," *Belfast. It is very difficult for a party without money to establish a legal right. The proper course to be adopted is to present a petition to the Crown, through the Home Secretary, praying that the title be confirmed to the claimant. On this, the Queen refers the case to the Attorney-General, and by him it will, in all probability, be sent to the House of Lords for investigation. In Scotland and in England, the eldest son is heir to his father's dignities.*
"A Subscriber," *Wells. -Such a correspondence is matter, according to the laws of arms, to bear a crest; and no one is strictly justified in using any heraldic device unless he can show that it belongs to him either by descent or grant*
"A Constant Reader *will find a portrait of Madame Persiani in our No. 50.*
"H. J. B.," *Bristol. -Certainly not.*
"A Country Curate," *near Whitby.—At Messrs. Watkins and Hill's, Charing Cross.*
"J. G. H.," *Toronto. Received*
"A. Z.," *Tiverton.—A master is not bound by law to give a servant a character; but, if he gives one, he is bound to give a true one.*
"J. N. S." *is thanked. We have not room.*
"Lover of Music." *Apply to Mr. Weale, Publisher, Holborn.*
"I. H." *should apply to Harrild and Co., Great Distaff-lane, City, respecting the printing-presses.*
"James Mordaz."—*We cannot find room.*
"R. G. T. Bennet," *is thanked for his offer, but it has no immediate interest.*
"J. L.," *Retford, and "P. B." near Manchester. Declined.*
"Will Watch." *The "Parent's Handbook," published by Longman and Co.*
"An Ignorant Curate."—*A Correspondent of the* ATHENÆUM *for August 13, 1848, has brought into question the originality of Paley's "Natural Theology," the leading arguments and illustrations in which he states to be taken from a work written by Dr. Nieuwentyt, of Holland, and published at Amsterdam full one hundred years before Paley's Treatise made its appearance. (See the expenditure cross by "pat alle passages" from each work, in the* ATHENÆUM *for August 12.)*
"F. K." *Hadham. Mr. Monck Mason's "Aëronautica" may be had of Mr. Westley, the publisher, 163, Strand.*
"G. B.," *Camden Town.* "*Our Journal can be sent post free to our North American Colonies.*
"G. P. D." *Barnstaple, and "G. W. S." Bath.—According to a paper read by Mr. W. B. Rowe, before the British Association, in 1844, the average height of Stonehenge is placed at 5 feet 7¼ inches. The army returns range from 5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 7 inches. The Yeomanry, including a higher class, range from 5 feet 8 inch to 6 feet 2 inches.*
"A. B. C."—*See two useful little books on "Domestic Fowl" and "Pigs," lately published by Orr and Co., Strand.*
"ANGLO."—*The British Association Reports are published by Murray, Albemarle-street.*
"A Subscriber, Zampa." *Signor Salvi was the name of the tenor.*
"A Country Subscriber."—*We cannot hear the name of the resident's family at all, unless the case proceeds, and then he must carry them quarterly with his paternal [illegible]*
"[illegible]" *The present Duke of Buckingham does not, in any way, descend from [illegible] Villiers, the favourite of James I. Buckingham of the time of Charles II., [illegible] Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, Lord Normanby, Marquis of Normanby, Earl of Mulgrave, Viscount Mulgrave, Baron Mulgrave of Mulgrave Castle, Baron Ugthorpe, Baron Edmondthorpe, Baron Phipps, Baron Mulgrave of Mulgrave, Baron Mulgrave of Lyth, Baron Mulgrave of Normanby

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a short time, and adjourned some bills on the table ... stage.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at 12 o'clock

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE COURT OF ROME BILL. The discussion on the clauses of this Bill was resumed, and ultimately they were all agreed to, ... and the Bill was ordered to be reported.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE "OCEAN MONARCH" PACKET SHIP, AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

This ship was destroyed by fire on Thursday, about five or six miles to the eastward of the Ormshead, in Abergele Bay. Mr. Littledale, Commodore of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, who had been to Beaumaris regatta, was returning to Liverpool in his yacht, when he observed flames proceeding from the *Ocean Monarch*, when, of course, immediately bore up and proceeded to render all the assistance in his power, and was fortunately the means of saving 32 persons from a watery grave

The flames were bursting with immense fury from the stern and centre of the vessel. So great was the heat in those parts, that the passengers, male and female, men, women, and children, crowded to the fore part of the vessel. Their piercing, heart-rending shrieks for aid were carried by the breeze across the intervening waters. In their maddened despair women jumped overboard with their children in their arms, and sank to rise no more. Men followed their wives in frenzy, and were lost. Groups of men, women, and children also precipitated themselves into the water, in the vain hope of self-preservation, but the waters closed over them for ever. No pen can describe this awful scene. The flames continued to rage with increased fury. In a few minutes the ruin must went overboard a few minutes more, and the inanimate shared the same fate. There yet remained the foremast. As the fire was making its way to the fore part of the vessel, the passengers and crew of course crowded still further forward. To the jibboom they clung in clusters as thick as they could pack, even one lying over another. At length the foremast went overboard, snapping the fastenings of the jibboom, which, with its load of human beings, dropped into the water, and in the most heartrending screams, both of those on board and those who were falling into the water. Some of the poor creatures were enabled again to reach the vessel; others floated away on spars, but many met with a watery grave.

The *Ocean Monarch* had on board about 400 persons, including the crew and emigrants, of whom about 400 have perished. The vessel is a hulk, burnt down to the water's edge

Several other vessels rendered assistance, amongst which was the Brazilian frigate *Alphonse*, which rescued about 160 persons. Sixteen, also, were saved by a fish-ng-boat.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS.

These trials took place at the Central Criminal Court on Friday. Mr. Baron Platt presiding. The attorney-General desired *George Shell* to be placed at the bar. The prisoner, aged 23, described in the calendar as a shoemaker, was indicted for a misdemeanour, in having attended, and used seditious language at, an unlawful meeting at Woolwich-common, Blackheath-road. The Attorney-General then detailed the facts attending the prisoner's apprehension, and remarked on the seditious speech he uttered at an open public meeting. Witnesses were called, who sustained the charge, and the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." Sentence deferred.

James Maxwell Bryson was then put upon his trial, charged with a misdemeanour of a like nature. After the evidence had been gone through, which was but a repetition of what was given at the police-office, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty."

MINISTERIAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—Lord J. Russell will start for Dublin in a day or two. He goes, not to supersede, not to control, nor to direct Lord Clarendon. But Lord J. Russell goes himself to observe the state of our distracted island, to see its real grievances, to examine their causes, and to confer upon their remedies.—*The Times*

ARREST OF CHARTISTS.—At Bradford, on Wednesday night, the police, acting under the orders of the magistracy, paid a round of visits to the various clubrooms of the Chartists and Confederates in the town of Bradford. Most of them were found out, but in Kershaw's-yard, Manchester-road, in Victoria-street, nine men were found, half a dozen of them being woolcombers, two weavers, and a tinner, and they were all marched off to prison, a number of books and papers in the care of the secretary being taken by the officers of justice. At the house of John Smyth, in Thomas-street, a number of papers were also found, and he, too, was conveyed to prison.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA

ALLEGED REVOLUTIONARY PROCEEDINGS.—Reports of insurrections having taken place at Warsaw, Moscow, St. Petersburg, and other parts of Russia, are mentioned by the German papers; but they require confirmation

IRELAND.

STATE PROSECUTIONS.

O'Doherty, of the *Tribune* newspaper, who had already escaped conviction by the jury's disagreeing, was again brought to trial on Thursday (last week), and has again escaped, from the same cause. The trial was not concluded until Saturday morning. The jury were locked up from twelve o'clock till five, when they were discharged. Two of the number complained of illness; and a physician having been called in, pronounced that their condition was such that further confinement would injure them very seriously. The Court, therefore, consented to their discharge

Mr. J. A. Curran applied on behalf of the printers of the *Nation* news, that, to have them discharged from custody, as the Attorney General had not sent up any bills of indictment against them. The Attorney-General said he was satisfied to allow them to be discharged on their giving security to appear again when called on. The Court then ordered them to be discharged on each of them giving two securities in £10 each, and themselves in £20, to appear again when called upon.

SENTENCE ON MARTIN.—When the jury had been discharged on Saturday evening, Mr. Martin, of the *Irish Felon*, was called up to receive sentence. Having had permission from the bench, he addressed some remarks to the Court, at the conclusion of which the Chief Baron passed sentence of ten years' transportation upon him.

Mr. Martin's brother, after a salutary lecture, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Newgate for having entered the dock of the forum of the jury who convicted his brother, immediately after the trial, and challenged him to a duel. His ready and deep apology enabled the court to deal with him so lightly.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE TRIAL OF MR. WILLIAMS.—On the application of the Attorney-General, the trial of Mr Williams, the second proprietor of the *Tribune*, against whom bills had been found for felony, was postponed until next commission. The court then adjourned until the 21st of October.

A special commission will issue, immediately that the Crown arrangements are concluded, for the trial to be decided on the indictments, to sit either at Clonmel or Nenagh, more probably at the former town. Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr Meagher, with Mr. Duffy, will take their trials in the first degree, and the other prisoners to be afterwards dealt with.

A writ of error in Mr. Martin's case has been submitted to the Attorney General.

TREASONABLE DOCUMENTS.—The folly of Smith O'Brien was never more apparent than in his retention, in a careless manner, of treasonable documents, deeply implicating many persons in his insurrectionary designs. A large portion of this correspondence was kept in a travelling-bag which he left at Cashel, and when arrested, O'Brien, in the bridewell of Thurles, wrote a letter to his correspondent at Cashel, suggesting that the correspondence in question should be destroyed. Of course, the letter fell into the hands of the authorities, and the disclosures thus arrived at are most important. On Mr. O'Brien's person was also found a letter from Charles Gavan Duffy, of the *Nation*, relative to insurrectionary measures, and in what providers assistance could be looked for; and, in consequence of this, the trial of Mr. Duffy for felony will not be proceeded with, but he will be prosecuted for high treason. Rumour says that many of the letters found in Smith O'Brien's portmanteau, and promising him countenance and help from various influential priests and laymen, are forgeries. That such letters exist there is no doubt, but the denial of their authenticity may be made for a purpose

ARRESTS. Four young men in the haberdashery warehouse of Messrs. Cannock and White were arrested on Saturday, under warrant from the Privy Council. They were taken at once to the Lord Mayor, and thence to Newgate. They were prominent members of the late clubs, especially of that known as "The Mercantile Assistants." The names of three of them are Mulhare, Lombard, and M'Kenzie. Mr. M'Kenzie is a Scotchman, who has been in Ireland some years. He is, it is said, a relative of a celebrated Canadian leader of the same name, and of a well known gentleman in Glasgow. Jaffe, a young gentleman for whose arrest a warrant was also issued for some time, was taken in Tipperary on Friday night week. Mr. Shea Lalor is said to have been placed in arrest. If so, we shall have another removal to [illegible]

REMOVAL OF STATE PRISONERS.—The number of arrests which have been already reported would prepare us for learning that the prison of Newgate was so that of Kilmainham, and is a very crowded state. Not only were the parties incarcerated subject to inconvenience, but medical men predicted that disease would probably be generated by the overcrowding of prisoners. Those parties who were first arrested were treated with consideration and kindness. They were allowed to have their own beds and other matters of convenience and comfort. But they were placed at the disposal of the governor of the prison, and as soon as room became filled so as to afford no additional accommodation. The transit at sea was then necessarily resorted to, and here, of course, all extra accommodation was impossible. Here, then, the prisoners accumulated so fast, that so many as twelve were compelled to sleep in one cell. The Government, with considerate humanity, immediately set about clearing those prisons to some extent, and on Friday (last week) sixteen of those imprisoned under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, but who, it is probable, will not be subjected to any further punishment than duresse, were removed to the House of Correction at Belfast, in the *Leonard* Government steamer. This movement was effected most respectedly, at an early hour in the morning. Six were taken from Newgate, and ten from Kilmainham, in the police van, to the Kingston Railway [illegible] by the first train down. The *Royal Standard*, Hawk Road, Dublin, of 6 o'clock A.M. The names of those removed from Newgate were Messrs. [illegible] and Brennan, said to be charged with treason; and Messrs. [illegible] Tuffy, barrister; P. Donnelly, arrested in Kildare a few days ago; [illegible] proprietor of the *Drogheda Argus*; and from Kilmainham [illegible] the Irish side-de-camp to Feargus O'Connor in all his movements [illegible] *en route* to an armed rendezvous: Barrin, recently from America; [illegible] Baker, of Pim's haberdashery house; E. O'Reilly, late a correspondent and ambassador of the *Nation* at Paris; and Mr Walsh, and some other parties unknown to notoriety. Mr. Dillon, it is now generally understood, has escaped to America.

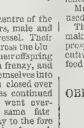
THE POTATO BLIGHT. The failure appears to be as complete as that of 1846 Reports from Tipperary, Carlow, Cork, Sligo, Limerick, Derry, Antrim, Down, Louth, Armagh, Monaghan, &c., unhappily all concur in representing the pestilence as universal.

Mr Burt sent a hostile message to the Solicitor-General for some words he used at the late trials, but the matter was satisfactorily explained

The Irish Government, under the agency of the Poor Law Board, have been making very urgent inquiries as to the actual condition at present, and future prospects of Ireland in respect to food; and the result, as committed to me is positive, may be surprised, in any case, namely, "that there is barely food in the country to support the population till the first week in January."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE MOORE



Few families have suffered more fatally in the service of their country than that of this distinguished officer, Brigadier Moore being the seventh member, in one generation, who has fallen a sacrifice to the climate of India alone.

Colonel Moore was the seventh son of Edward Moore, Esq., of Stradwell House, Surrey, and descended, it is stated, by a junior branch, from the celebrated Chancellor, Sir Thomas More. He entered the army as a Cadet at the age of 16, the bearer of the Cape of Good Hope, being placed at the head of the Cadets In 1805, he sailed with the secret expedition under Sir David Baird, and assisted in the year 1804, under the influence of his uncle, Peter Moore, Esq., M.P. Upon arriving in India he obtained a commission in the 1st Bengal Regiment N. I.; and on the augmentation of the army, he was appointed to the 59th Bengal Native Infantry, of which he became Major-Commandant. In the Nepaulese war he served under Sir David Ochterlony, and, though still a subaltern, was invested with the command of 3000 men, a command in which he so distinguished himself as to call forth the thanks of the Commander in-Chief. During this period he volunteered for the leading of a "forlorn hope," and the storming party were on their march, when the fort surrendered. Presently afterwards [illegible] Grenadier battalion, attended at a division

MDLLE. JENNY LIND AS "ALICE," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

LAKE, AND PALLADIAN BRIDGE, AT STOWE.—(SEE PAGE 124.)

PRIZE FRUIT GROWN AT BLENHEIM.—PAINTED BY G. LANCE.

PRIZE FRUIT GROWN AT BLENHEIM.

PAINTED BY G. LANCE.

This beautiful picture has been painted by Mr. Lance for his Grace the Duke of Marlborough; and many of our readers will recollect it as one of the first-class attractions of the West Room, in the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy.

The composition is an almost matchless assemblage of magnificent fruit, for which prize medals have been awarded by the Horticultural Society. The principal object in the composition whether considered with regard to size, weight, form, or colour, is a stupendous pine-apple: the original fruit weighed sixteen pounds, and measured twenty-four inches in circumference, and nineteen inches from the stalk end of the apple to the extreme end of the crown. The other fruits, especially the grapes, peaches, and cherries, were upon an equally grand scale. In the background of the group are the ducal arms; and in the distance is the noble palace of Blenheim.

This is, certainly, one of Mr. Lance's finest works, and the Duke of Marlborough was highly satisfied with the picture. His Grace immediately forwarded to the painter a cheque for two hundred guineas.

In this class of painting Mr. Lance certainly has no rival

WAR-STEAMERS IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

During the insurrectionary movement, "the noble asylum harbour of Kingstown," on the south side of Dublin Bay, has been a scene of constant activity. Large war-steamers, as the *Druid*, *Cyclops*, and *Birkenhead*, have been variously employed for throwing in reinforcements of troops, &c. The preparation of these vessels has presented some remarkable instances of celerity; thus, we learn that upon one occasion the *Druid* has been fitted out, manned, provisioned, and coaled complete for sea in the short space of six hours.

We perceive that the Admiralty has just issued orders that the new packets *Banshee*, *Llewellyn*, *St. Columba*, and *Cuvadoc* shall in future leave Kingstown for Holyhead at eleven o'clock each morning.

WAR-STEAMERS IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Stock in Trade Bill and the Out Pensioners Bill were read a second time.

The Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, the Steam Navigation Bill, the Poor Law Union Charges Bill, and the Poor Law Union District Schools Bill passed through committee.

The Insolvent Debtors Court Bill, the Money Order Department (Post Office) Bill, the Registrar of Sasines, &c. (Scotland) Bill, and the Court of Justiciary (Scotland) Bill, was read a third time and passed.

The Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill was brought up from the Commons and read a first time. The second reading was fixed for Thursday. Lord REDESDALE urged the Government not to press so important a bill at so late a period of the session, when there was not time left to give it proper consideration. Lord BROUGHAM condemned the practice lately adopted by the House of Commons of disfranchising boroughs, or suspending their representation, as a dangerous innovation, at which their Lordships should look closely. The Duke of WELLINGTON also expressed an opinion that a bill of so important a character should not be urged forward when the House was thinly attended

SLAVE-TRADE.—Lord DENMAN gave notice that he would on the next evening move an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to give directions to have the Slave-Trade treaties strictly enforced.—The Bishop of OXFORD said he could not be present that evening, took the occasion to say that he was convinced the Slave-Trade had received great encouragement from the sugar measure introduced by the present Government, and that he believed there would be no chance of stopping it unless the blockade of the coast of Africa should be vigorously maintained.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock,

The report of the Wolverhampton Curacy (No. 2) Bill was received.

The House went into Committee of Supply, and several votes were taken.

The Labouring Poor (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Millbank Prison Bill was read a second time.

At half-past three the House suspended its sitting till a quarter after five o'clock

At the resumed sitting—

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—Mr. HUME asked the Prime Minister if he was determined to conclude the grant of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company, intimating that, if such were his determination, he (Mr. Hume) would move a call of the House on Friday night, and take the sense of the House on the question. Lord J. RUSSELL said, he understood from Earl Grey that it was his intention to propose the grant to the Hudson's Bay Company, on the strict condition that they would take all the necessary measures, and do everything in their power to promote colonization. If the Company should accept the grant on these terms, then it was Earl Grey's intention to lay all the papers before the Committee of Privy Council, and it would then rest with the Privy Council whether the grant should be confirmed or not. Mr. GLADSTONE remarked that the restriction would be ineffectual, because the Hudson's Bay Company was fundamentally unfit for colonisation.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND).

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply.

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON moved, as an amendment, that a humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she would be pleased to direct that such a modification of the system of National Education in Ireland might be made as should remove the conscientious objections which a very large proportion of the Clergy and laity of the Established Church entertain to that system as at present carried into operation; or, otherwise, that means might be taken to enable those of the clergy and laity of the Established Church who entertain such conscientious objections to extend the blessings of Scriptural Education in Ireland. The hon. member contended that the principles of toleration which characterised the system of education established in Ireland were not made tenable to the clergy and laity of the Established Church in Ireland. He asked the Government to remove the anomaly by which the clergy of the Irish Church were placed in a false position, and made to appear to be acting in opposition to the Government, when such was not their intention.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE thought the House should pause ere it assented to the motion, which would in effect to the extent of making that the mixed system of education so long established in Ireland, and from which so much benefit had been derived, should be given up. The right hon. gentleman opposed the motion.

Captain JONES, Mr. Gregan, and Sir W. Verner supported the motion

Mr. B. OSBORNE charged the Bishops and clergy of Ireland with a systematic opposition to the national education system, and called on the Government resolutely to maintain the system.

Mr. NAPIER entered into a minute examination of the mode in which the national education plan is carried out in Ireland, to show that it involved a violation of conscience on the part of many clergymen and others. He could not see why one principle of education should be established in England, and a totally different one in Ireland

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the system of national education in Ireland had been established as an experiment by Lord STANLEY in 1832, and had been extended by successive Governments. It now counted 4000 schools and 400,000 scholars; and having arrived at that magnitude, and having conferred undoubted benefits on the Irish population, there were very good grounds for making a modification of the system. The principle of the system was that of doing the greatest practicable good in the way of general education. The noble Lord commended those who established Church schools; but declared that he saw great difficulties in agreeing to any vote of public money in aid of Church schools while the national system was in operation.

Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Reynolds addressed the House, and a division took place:—

For going into Committee of Supply, 118; for Mr. Hamilton's amendment, 15. Majority against the amendment, 103.

The House went into Committee of Supply, and several votes were agreed to.

The Chairman then reported progress.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Lord DENMAN moved a series of resolutions with respect to the slave trade, and in doing so expressed his regret that a decidedly forgiven conclusion had been allowed to creep into the deliberations of the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to investigate the subject, to the effect that all interference with the wilfulness traffic must necessarily fail, and that it ought, therefore, to be left entirely to itself. He was of a totally different opinion, for he believed it could be suppressed, though he would not say extinguished. It had been said that the attempts at its suppression had aggravated the horrors of the trade; but this he believed to be one of the most hasty and unfounded positions that could be taken up. The noble Lord concluded by moving that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to take such measures with Foreign Powers for the suppression of the slave trade should be enforced, and that British subjects, directly or indirectly engaged in carrying it on, should be prosecuted to piracy.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE opposed the motion, chiefly on the ground that the Government had not had time to examine the evidence taken by the Committee upon the subject. The noble Marquis concluded by moving as an amendment the previous question

After some observations from Lord BROUGHAM, the previous question was agreed to without a division.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

SUGAR DUTIES BILL

On the motion for the third reading of the Sugar Duties Bill, Lord GEORGE BENTINCK again brought forward the clause which had been rejected in committee, for the purpose of putting the British refiners on a footing of equality with those of Belgium and Holland. The noble Lord produced to the House a sample of English refined sugar which had been sent to Holland, and from thence imported to England as Dutch refined sugar, in order to have the advantage of the difference of duty, a state of things which he contended should not be suffered to continue

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER regretted the noble Lord should have thought it necessary to bring his clause forward a second time, and said that, however desirable it might be to have a general and uniform system, yet there were so many difficulties in the way, that at that period of the session it was impossible to deal with them. He hoped, however, in the next session to be able to introduce a measure upon the subject.

Mr. GLADSTONE said the interests of the sugar growers had been too long trifled with, and the discussions which had taken place in that House had been productive of the most ruinous consequences to that trade. He believed, unless a different system of legislation was adopted with respect to the sugar-growing colonies, they would not retain them three years long

Mr. GOULBURN regretted that Government had not introduced some general measure on so important a subject, rather than have waited the time of the House with measures which were imperfect and unsatisfactory

Mr. HERRIES, in supporting the clause, said that the course pursued by Government was a flagrant act of legislation on the most important principle. Every packet brought intelligence of the ruinous effects of their legislation on the West Indian colonies, and yet the Government were content to say that they would consider the subject, and see what could be done next session. The Government had, however, involved themselves in a dilemma, and therefore they resorted to the paltry expedient of passing the Bill upon the table

Mr. LABOUCHERE opposed the clause, and deprecated the speech of Mr. Herries, which was a general censure on the policy of the Government, without a single argument in support of the proposition for which he was about to vote.

Mr. HUME supported the clause

Mr. H. BAILLIE had formerly voted against the clause, but from what he had since heard, and considering the injustice about to be done to the sugar-refiners of this country, he felt bound now to support it

Mr. MOFFATT, in supporting the clause, said he was at a loss to find any one reason why it should not be adopted.

Mr. MACKINNON opposed the clause

Lord J. RUSSELL said the Government during the recess would take the whole question into its consideration; but he could not pledge himself to bring in any measure on the subject, unless there was a prospect of overcoming the many difficulties in the way of any general measure, which he was assured was no easy matter by Sir T. Fremantle, the Chairman of the Board of Customs.

After a few observations from Mr. G. THOMPSON and Mr. WILSON, the House divided, and the clause was negatived by a majority of 70 to 40.

Two other amendments moved by Lord G. BENTINCK were likewise lost upon divisions, and eventually the Bill was read a third time, and passed

Several orders of the day were disposed of, after which the House adjourned until five o'clock.

In the evening sitting.

Lord G. BENTINCK moved for some returns, showing in contiguous columns the importations of sugar from British colonies and foreign states respectively, as given in the monthly returns of the Board of Trade, and in those of the Customs, for the months of September, October, November, and December, 1847. He was anxious those documents should be produced, for he found a difference of 10,000 tons of sugar between the two returns in the short space of two months. It was, therefore, of great importance to those engaged in the sugar trade to know which returns were authentic

Mr. LABOUCHERE said the discrepancies complained of were not mistakes, and the trade could not possibly be misled by them. He explained how they occurred, and hoped the noble Lord would not think it necessary to persevere with his motion

Lord G. BENTINCK said he was by no means satisfied with the explanation given, and would move for a committee on the subject next session.

After considerable discussion the motion was withdrawn, on the understanding that Government should furnish such information as would prevent either the House or the trade from facing into any error on the subject.

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS

Mr HERRIES then called the attention of the House to the reports of the committees of either House of Parliament on commercial distress, and moved that the House should, early in next session, take the same into its serious consideration. The right hon. gentleman entered into a lengthened historical statement of the circumstances which led to the Bank Charter Act of 1844, and, after alluding to the events that followed, contended that it was clearly established that the act of 1844 was a total failure, and the House ought soon to decide whether it should be permanent in or otherwise. Three years' experience had shown that the objects sought to be attained by that act had not any one of them been secured. It had only accomplished the predictions of its opponents, while it entirely disappointed the expectations of its promoters; and if an additional argument were required to prove its inefficiency, it would be furnished by the fact that during the last year the Government were compelled to suspend its operation. He then adverted to the reports presented to both Houses of Parliament, and said that it's Commons' Committee had, in direct opposition to the preponderance of evidence, ignored the fact that the passing of the Bank Charter Act of 1844, and, after alluding to the events that followed, contended that it was clearly established that the act of 1844 was a total failure, and the House ought soon to decide whether it should be permanent in or otherwise. Three years' experience had shown that the objects sought to be attained by that act had not any one of them been secured. It had only accomplished the predictions of its opponents, while it entirely disappointed the expectations of its promoters; and if an additional argument were required to prove its inefficiency, it would be furnished by the fact that during the last year the Government were compelled to suspend its operation. He then adverted to the reports presented to both Houses of Parliament, and said that it's Commons' Committee had, in direct opposition to the preponderance of evidence, ignored the fact that the passing of the Bank Charter Act of 1844, and, after having examined numerous witnesses before them, had reported that the act required amendment. Under these circumstances, he hoped the Government would see the necessity (as he was too late in the session) of taking this subject into its serious consideration, and would pledge itself to bring the subject forward as early as possible in the next session of Parliament.

Mr. HUME thought Government would be wrong to pledge itself to any act for next session, for he entirely despaired of ever seeing the currency question permanently settled.

Mr. NEWDEGATE contended the whole currency question a system that was rotten to the core, and one that would be fraught with the most frightful calamities to us should another famine afflict us this year.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, while he admitted the importance of the subject, thought Mr. HERRIES' motion would be most fruitless if adopted. The best course the Right Hon. gentleman could pursue would be to bring forward his measure next session, when the House would give it its earnest attention, unless it should happen to be occupied with more momentous business. The Right Hon. gentleman had not stated one reason why the House should pledge itself now as to the course it should adopt next session, nor had he removed a single objection to such a course as he proposed. He would not meet the proposal of Mr. HERRIES with a direct negative, but he would move the previous question; and he contended the course he intended to pursue, he proceeded to defend the Committee of the House of Commons from the charge of having given a report against the weight of evidence. He defended the general tone of the act, and deprecated the course adopted by the opponents of the Bill in putting the construction they had done on the relaxation that had been authorised by the Government during the late distress.

Mr. GOULBURN followed in the most temperate manner, in defence of 1844 and 1844, and defended his own views on the subject, at the same time expressing himself open to conviction.

Sir R. PEEL went at some length into the currency question, to show the fallacies of Mr. Spooner's views, and could not see how anything could be gained by adopting the motion before the House. He deprecated the idea of the Government giving a pledge as to the course they would pursue, as it might be considered equivalent to giving a promissory note at six months. At the proper time for discussion he would be most willing to maintain the propriety of adhering to restrictive clauses of the Bank Charter Act, notwithstanding the pressure and the danger of a political panic, in addition to the monetary pressure in April last. With respect to the recommendation of the Lords' committee, he should be prepared, at a proper time, to bring forward a measure to prevent that which had been proposed would be to invest the Bank of England with a discretionary power to relax the restrictive clauses of that act. The proper course to adopt would be for the Government to take the responsibility of relaxing those clauses, as it would be safer for all interests concerned

Mr. MUNTZ said, the act of 1819 was so imperfect, that it caused a great deal of fluctuation. The act of 1844 was a proper measure, the bill of 1844 was a necessary part of it, in order to carry it out fully. Although it was asserted that the distress was not aggravated by the restrictions of the act, it was singular fact that the very day Government announced it relieved the distress, and the next day the whole country felt the benefit of it. He believed the day would come when the right hon Baronet would come down to the House and acknowledge that he had been mistaken; and when that day arrived the country would have cause to rejoice.

After some observations from Mr. HUME in support of the motion,

Mr HERRIES said he was satisfied with the tone the debate had taken, as it was now manifest the question could not rest where it was. He would, therefore, be content that the motion should be negatived without a division.

The motion was accordingly negatived without a division

The House was subsequently "counted out" at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

DUBLIN ELECTION.—Lord R. GROSVENOR reported from the Dublin Election Committee that Messrs. Reynolds and Grogan had been duly returned, stating also special circumstances

NAPLES AND SICILY. Lord J. RUSSELL, at the instance of Sir I. WALSH, explained the cause of the appearance of the British fleet in the Bay of Naples, which was in consequence of the Neapolitan Government having threatened British subjects resident in Naples in common with its own with the imposition of a forced loan. On Sir W. Parker's arrival, however, he found that a forced loan had been abandoned, and interference on his part therefore became unnecessary. As between the King of Naples and his own subjects, the Admiral had received no instructions that would lead him to take any hostile measures as against either party

SUPPLY. The House having gone into Committee of Supply, and the vote of £40,700 for Polish refugees having been, at Mr. B. OSBORNE moved its disallowance, on the ground that the time had arrived when it should altogether cease. After some discussion, on an assurance from the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER that no person should from henceforth be relieved in the event of his own or his wife's or infirmity prevented from returning to his own country, Mr. OSBORNE withdrew his amendment, and the vote was agreed to.

On a vote being put on the sum of £1695, the amount of the Regium Donum, Mr. G. LUSHINGTON, on behalf of the great bulk of the Dissenters of England and Wales, who considered the gift to their ministers in the light of a degradation, and a vote expressive of the voluntary principle, alike offensive to their independent sentiments and religious convictions, moved a reduction in the amount of the vote by the sum of £500. After some discussion the Committee divided, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 32—the numbers being 38 to 60.

The Chairman then reported progress, and the House temporarily adjourned. On its resuming,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Sir J. TYRELL, stated that the Mint Commission would conclude its labours within a month, and then report.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to a question from Mr. W. Miles, stated that the present Danish Government had a right to blockade the port of Hamburg, and contended that inasmuch as the British Government was engaged in an attempt at mediation between the Danes and the Germanic Confederation, it was not intended to interfere in reference to the blockade

A discussion on the subject of colonial bishoprics followed, at the instance of Mr. HUME, after which the House went into Committee of Supply, short debates arising on the grants for the Founding Hospital and Female Orphan House in Dublin. On the vote for defraying the expense of non-conforming, Presbyterian, and Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Ireland being put, Mr. CRAWFORD moved that it be reduced from £36,837 to £305, the amount payable for the support of the widows and orphans of ministers of the synod of Ulster. After a discussion the committee divided, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 32—the numbers 13 to 45

The vote for civil contingencies was stated at a million, Mr. B. OSBORNE moving that it be reduced by the sum of £5695, the amount awarded by the Government to Sir C. Trevelyan and other persons for extra services performed in carrying out the relief measures for Ireland. The Committee having divided, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 99—the numbers 14 to 73. The grants for distressed unions in Ireland, in aid of the rates, until the harvest, and for emigration to the British North American colonies, were agreed to, when, these being the last votes in supply, the House left the Committee, and the House resumed amidst loud cheers.—After some discussion, the Poor Removal (England and Scotland) Bill was read a second time Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS BILL

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of the Bill

Lord REDESDALE would not oppose the second reading, provided the Government would declare itself not to proceed further with it this session. In that case he should move a resolution embodying the principle of the Bill, and pledging their Lordships formally to consider any measure of the kind which might be proposed next session.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE assented to the noble Lord's proposal.

The Bill was then read a second time

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

Lord MONTEAGLE, in moving for papers connected with the proposed grant of this island to the Hudson's Bay Company, inquired into the circumstances connected with that grant

Lord GREY explained, that the island, if not colonised from Great Britain, would be occupied by squatters from the United States, and that, as there was no probability of voluntary emigration to it from this country, the Government had thought it expedient to make a grant of it to the Hudson's Bay Company, to form a settlement thereon under certain conditions

The Fisheries (Ireland) Bill passed to the House. No sufficient reason had been given for the necessity of such a measure. He had the strongest objections to the provisions of the Bill, and therefore felt bound to oppose it in every stage. The hon. member concluded by expressing a hope that the noble Lord would withdraw the Bill. If not, he should move an amendment, that the committee be postponed until that day three months

Mr. CRAWFORD seconded the amendment

A long debate ensued, in the course of which Lord PALMERSTON ably defended the Bill. On a division, the motion for the committee was carried by a majority of 111 to 34.

The House then went into committee, and the discussion of the clauses occupied the remainder of the evening.—Adjourned.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. R. S.*"—1. *We have not space for Mr. Staunton Brooke's description of Chess as played by the Malays, but you will find it in the* Chess-Player's Chronicle *for this month. 2. See the "Asiatic Researches," or "Archæologia," Vol. XI pp. 406—408, and the "Histoire de l'Académie des Inscriptions," pp 230 264. Ans. 1739*

"A M A. *Look again at No. 236. You will then observe the emendation we so noted is indispensable.*

"J. V." *The first move of the solution you require is Q to K R 4th; the second, B takes Kt; the rest is easy enough*

"P. N." *It shall be examined; but Problems clogged by stipulations such as you have added are quite useless to us.*

"T. R," *H.M.S.* Victory.—*You may have two or even more Queens upon the board at once.*

"Inspex."—1. *There is no difference. 2. The latest day for receiving communications to be answered in our next paper is Thursday morning. To be quite sure, they should be sent on Wednesday.*

"A Subscriber to ——." *Problem No. 238 is perfectly correct. The error exists, we believe, in your imagination only. In our solution we particularly mentioned that there were other modes of play for Black, but that the result was the same.*

"Non Mosco."—*Had the previous positions been practicable we should have seen through them at a glance. The amended diagrams are very different, the situation of the White King being altogether changed but, even so,—though there is some ingenuity in the idea of them—the construction is so defective that they are quite unadapted for publication. How is it possible for the Bishop to have got where he is? With regard to the stratagem, we are sorry to say, the needless confusion by which it is fettered render that, too, as unsuitable for our columns as the others. The Problem last received shall be examined.*

"E. R."—*The Treatise on "Odds" will be hereby shewing the autumn. Thanks for the Problem, which appears to us both novel and ingenious.*

"H. H. M."—*The pruned Chess diagrams may be got of Hastings, the publisher of Chess-works, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.*

"W. L."—*You are quite wrong in your solution of Problem No. 238.*

"J. Wells."—*In the position by Mendheim White checks with the R, which must be taken; he then plays Kt to the 6th. If Black takes the Kt, White takes P with P discovering check with his Queen, which Black must take, stalemating him at once; and if Black does not take the Kt perpetual check then obviously follows.*

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EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Mr. Stephens, wounded at Ballingarry, and now dead, is the "young engineer" who went with Mr. O'Brien to summon the police at Mullinahone to surrender. It was he who was supposed to be Dillon.

It is said that Mr. O'Gorman, jun., was actually on board the steamer searched for him at Kilrush, on the 3rd instant. He is said to have worn the dress and assumed the appearance of an old lady, in which disguise he had the honour to lean on the stipendiary magistrate's arm while ascending to the quays.

A house was destroyed on Monday, in Queen's-place, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in a very extraordinary manner. A tall stack of chimneys was blown down, and, falling upon the roof, carried it away, and forced down every floor, demolishing the whole of the furniture, and nearly killing a child, the only person in the house at the time.

It is stated that Mr. J. B. Dillon, one of the chiefs of the insurrectionary party in Ireland, has arrived at Havre.

By a decree of the French Executive Government, dated the 18th inst., the sequestration which had been placed on the Orleans and Centre Railways has been removed, and their management restored to the respective companies.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough will have the honour of entertaining his Royal Highness Prince Albert and suite at Brocklesby Hall, the second week in October, on the occasion of his Royal Highness laying the foundation-stone of the new docks at Grimsby.

The marine encampment at Waterford, lately occupied by the Royal Marines, under Lieutenant-Colonel Willes, has been broken up, and that force re-embarked in steamers, still taking the duties of the city daily.

Lieut. Turner, of the Royal Artillery, has been appointed aide-de-camp to his father, Major-General Turner, commanding the Cork district.

The encampment at the Phœnix-park, Dublin, has been broken up, and the 5th Regiment has gone into barracks.

Colonel Sir W. Colebrooke, K.C.B., who was gazetted last week as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia, has also been appointed to the Vice-Admiralty of those Islands, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, R.E.

The man of colour, Cuffy, a well-known member of the National Convention, was brought before Mr. Henry, at Bow-street, on Saturday, charged with "wilfully and feloniously compassing, imagining, inventing, devising, and intending to levy war against her Majesty, within that part of the United Kingdom called England, in order by force and constraint to compel her said Majesty to change her measures and counsels, by certain overt acts committed by him." The case was remanded to the 31st inst.

On last Monday the long vacation of the Court of Chancery commenced. The vacation judge, Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, has intimated that he will sit in Lincoln's-inn one day in the week, of which notice will be given, to dispose of such matters as may be preferred. Mr. Tinney, the vacation master, will sit at his chambers in the public office, the whole of the other masters having closed their sittings.

An American court has recently decided that marriage contracts made on a Sunday are valid, on the ground that they come under the head of "works of necessity and charity."

The immense falling off in the traffic on the Great North Road is shown by the fact that a few years back the tolls at the Markham Moor toll-bar, near East Retford, were let for the sum of £1300 per annum, whilst the same bar was let at the White Hart, Retford, on Saturday last, for £290.

The Prefect of Police of Paris has just published his periodical bulletin, in which he says that the number of unemployed operatives in Paris is reduced to 8403. The offences against property are 8, and robberies 6 per day. The total number of victims of the insurrection of June now amounts to 141.

The disturbances in Ireland being sufficiently quelled to admit of the withdrawal of some of the slops upon the coast, the Admiralty have issued orders to Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier to take under his command the ships and vessels comprising the intended squadron of exercise placed under his orders prior to leaving Spithead, and proceed with them on a cruise to try their qualities of sailing, manœuvring, &c.

It is said that parties have offered to sell any quantity of Indian corn, to be delivered in Limerick in December, at £5 10s per ton, freight included.

The agent of the British Association has sent to Mayo a large quantity of turnip seed, to be sown on lands where the potato has failed.

The Turkish Minister and Princess Calimaki have returned to town from Worthing, preparatory to their leaving England on the arrival of the newly-appointed Ambassador from Turkey.

Accounts from Malta of the 12th mention the arrival of the Pope's brother, a refugee from Rome.

Mr. Brougham, a nephew of Lord Brougham's, has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor Registrar to Mr. Sergeant Ludlow's Bankruptcy Court, vacant by the death of Charles Thompson, Esq.

The Chief President of the province of Westphalia, the Minister of State Flottwell, has been dismissed from his functions in consequence of having signed the petition presented to the German National Diet at Frankfort for abolishing the celibacy of the clergy.

The steamer *Clio*, on her voyage from Cedros to Trinidad, upset in a squall on the 14th ult. The sugar on board was lost, but all hands saved.

Several emigrants have recently arrived at Trinidad from Martinique, not thinking their lives secure during the present unsettled condition of the French West India colonies.

Quarrels in America are rather serious matters. An affray lately occurred at Nelson court-house, Virginia, between Clayton C. Harris, a lawyer, and Wyatt Haro, a wealthy citizen of that place. It resulted in Haro's shooting Harris dead, and immediately surrendering himself to the law.

The whole of the Chartist prisoners who were examined at Bow-street on Friday were removed privately afterwards, under a strong escort, to Horsemonger-lane, instead of to the House of Detention, where prisoners under remand are accustomed to be sent. This was done by order of Government, in consequence of an intimation that an attack would be made on the latter place in order to release them.

The schooner *Amethyst*, one of Messrs M'Arthur's superior line of traders between Glasgow and Liverpool, was totally lost on Thursday (last week), off the Isle of Man. The crew took to the boats, and were picked up.

Intelligence has been brought by the American packet *Europa*, that the parties implicated in the late forgery on the Manchester firm, in which Mr. Alexander, M.P., is the principal partner, and by which £3000 was obtained from the Bank of England branch, are in custody at St. John's, Newfoundland; and an arrangement has been made with the Manchester police force, to send a police inspector over to convey the prisoners to England for trial.

His Excellency M. d'Aulirian, Vice-President of the Germanic National Assembly at Frankfort, has arrived at Mivart's Hotel (*sic*) Paris), charged with an extraordinary mission to the Courts of France and England.

The following is a copy of the official return of the deaths from cholera at Alexandria, published at noon each day, during the four days the Peninsular and Oriental Company's packet *India* was at that port:—Aug. 5, 294; Aug 7, 311; Aug. 8, 201; Aug 9, 81: total, 887.

In consequence of the successful efforts of Mademoiselle Jenny Lind, on behalf of the Hospital for Consumption, the committee have resolved to spare no exertion for the furtherance of the charitable object, by affording, as speedily as possible, the additional accommodation necessary. The numbers of outpatients are daily increasing, aggravated, no doubt, by the untoward state of the weather.

On Saturday last a public meeting of the inhabitants of Chelmsford was held at the shire-hall, for the purpose of taking measures for carrying out the project of erecting a statue to the late Lord Chief Justice Tindal, in that his native town. Nearly £100 were subscribed on the spot in a few minutes by about 20 individuals.

At the Admiralty, on Tuesday, the last levee for the season of the Earl of Auckland was held.

Admiral of the Blue the Hon. Thomas Bladen Capel, K.C.B., having been nominated by the Admiralty to the command-in-chief at Portsmouth, as successor to Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the nomination.

On Tuesday morning, at the Canterbury station, a plate-layer in the South-Eastern Railway Company's service, named John Wells, lost his life in consequence of his having incautiously stepped upon the line when the express train was leaving. The engine passed over him, inflicting fatal injuries. He was taken immediately to the Canterbury Hospital, but death terminated his sufferings in the course of an hour.

A steam explosion, involving loss of life, happened on Saturday night last, on board the General Steam Navigation Company's steam ship *Earl of Liverpool*, after she had taken her departure from Great Yarmouth for London, when William Watts, a stoker, and Henry Briggs, a carpenter, lost their lives by the unfortunate occurrence.

The number of wounded of June still lying in the hospitals of Paris on the 18th amounted to 532.

There was an increase last week in the deliveries of tea from the London warehouses, the quantity being 963,170 lbs.

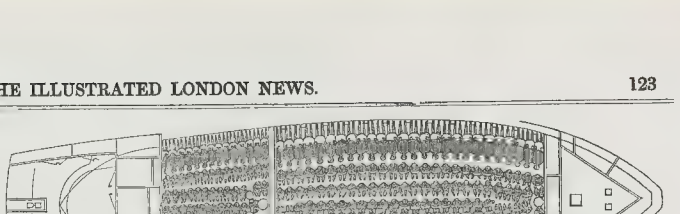
In consequence of the new arrangements in the prisons of Paris, the military authorities have resolved henceforth to allow five hundred daily permissions to visit the imprisoned insurgents, half being accorded to writers, half to personal applications.

Eviction on a large scale is said to be in progress at Ardmore, county Waterford, and at Carrigahalt, in Clare.

An Irish provincial paper says, on "good authority," that the writer of the articles in the *Dublin Evening Post* denouncing the clubs, is one of the most prominent of those who advised and aided their establishment.

M. Frederick de Reaumur, the eminent historian, has arrived in Paris, charged with a mission from the Lieutenant-General of the German Empire to General Cavaignac, offering, as is understood, on the part of the Lieutenant-General, to join in the friendly negotiations for the settlement of Northern Italy.

M. Sylvani, advocate at Florence, has just arrived at Paris on an extraordinary mission from the Government of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. M. Sylvani, on leaving Paris, is to proceed to London.

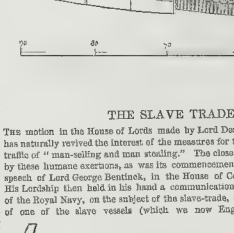


Scale of Feet

PLAN OF A SLAVE VESSEL.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

THE motion in the House of Lords made by Lord Denman, on Tuesday night, has naturally revived the interest of the measures for the extinction of this vile traffic of "man-selling and man stealing." The close of the session is marked by these humane exertions, as was its commencement, in the comprehensive speech of Lord George Bentinck, in the House of Commons, on February 8. His Lordship then laid in his hand a communication from Captain Pilkington, of the Royal Navy, on the subject of the slave-trade, accompanied with a plan of one of the slave vessels (which we now Engrave). They were sit-



Water Line

ting longitudinally, and in rows, seven across the ship, with their legs crossed, so that they might be stowed within the less space. The sketch came into Captain Pilkington's hands in 1823 and 1824, and was similar to a schooner taken by her Majesty's ship *Stanley* (Captain O'Brien), on the Isle of Pines. Captain Pilkington said—"When captured, several of the slaves were dead, others dying; and when the remnant was removed into the *Stanley*, their flesh was found to be mortified, and covered with maggots, owing to the long confinement and sitting posture. I have seen subsequently slaves recently imported, brought into Havannah, with similar marks upon them. I was never employed on the coast of Africa, but the street-fronts of the slave-yards can be fully detailed by hundreds who have witnessed them in that locality. I may, however, here remark, that in slavers, when captured on the coast, their cargo is comparatively fresh to what it becomes on arrival at Brazils or Cuba. It is here that the effects of the 'middle passage' and its horrors are developed; and any one who has visited the slave market at Rio Janeiro or Havannah, as I have done, can bear testimony to such scenes of brutality as revolting as they are disgraceful to the whole Christian world. . . . A deep and sworn confederacy exists. Whilst we are lopping off the branches on the coast the root is flourishing anew, and cherished in the Havannah and Brazils. Enterprise is not dormant. Funds are not wanting. The cultivation of sugar now demands more labour, since the late tariff. . . . We have not but the right nail on the head. We must strike deeper and harder than our beautiful little brigs are capable of striking. All the skill and ingenuity of our ship-builders—all the horse-power of London and Glasgow—the lives of our best and bravest officers and seamen, will evaporate and disappear in the pestilential tornado, whilst advancing one single step towards accomplishing an object which is continually vanishing like a phantom before our eyes. ('Hear, hear,' from Mr. Hume.) It is to Rio Janeiro and Havannah, Lisbon and Madrid, we must turn our attention, and break down these hitherto irresistible barriers by compulsory treaty and guarantee. They have too long frustrated the feeble endeavours of civilisation and humanity."

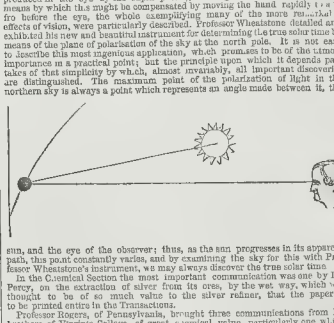
MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, AT SWANSEA.

(Concluded from page 110.)

TUESDAY.

As this was to have been, according to the preliminary announcements, the last day of the Sectional Meetings, there was an unusual press of communications in all the Sections. Among the most important we may mention the following:—"Report of Progress in the Kew Observations and Experiments." The value of these meteorological observations, which are most carefully made by Mr. Ronalds, aided by the admirable instruments of Professor Wheatstone, lead us deeply to regret that the funds at the disposal of the British Association are insufficient for the support of the Kew establishment. The expenses are exceedingly limited; the objects are dissimilar to those of any of our observatories, and all of the utmost value to society. A small grant from Government would preserve to the Association and the public a most important auxiliary aid to the advancement of knowledge.

Several communications on electrical science were made by Sir Wm. Snow Harris, Professor Thomson, and others; and a very curious paper one by Sir David Brewster, on the compensation of impressions moving over the retina as seen in railway travelling, in which all the phenomena of disturbance produced in the eye by the rapid passing of images over the retina, and the means by which this might be compensated by moving the hand rapidly to and fro before the eye, the whole exemplifying many of the more remarkable effects of vision, were particularly described. Professor Wheatstone detailed and exhibited his new and beautiful instrument for determining the true solar time by means of the plane of polarisation of the sky at the north pole. It is not easy to describe this most ingenious application, which promises to be of the utmost importance as a practical point; but the principle upon which it depends partakes of that simplicity by which, almost invariably, all important discoveries are distinguished. The maximum point of the polarisation of light in the northern sky is always a point which represents an angle made between it, the



sun, and the eye of the observer; thus, as the sun progresses in its apparent path, this point constantly varies, and by examining the sky for this with Professor Wheatstone's instrument, we may always discover the true solar time.

In the Chemical Section the most important communication was one by Dr. Percy, on the extraction of silver from its ores, by the wet way, which was thought to be of so much value to the silver refiner, that the paper is to be printed entire in the Transactions.

Professor Rogers, of Pennsylvania, brought three communications from his brothers of Virginia College, of great chemical value, particularly one which proved that the diamond could be converted into carbonic acid by the action of chromic acid. By this means an examination of steel-graphite and plumbago can also be more effectually made than by any known method.

Dr. Smith's report on the air and water of towns drew attention to the numerous sources of deterioration to which these important elements of health are subjected. The conclusion to which he arrives is, that organic matter is a more common source of impurity than any gaseous compound. This report, which it is impossible to give any abstract of, will appear entire in the Transactions.

Dr. Moffatt communicated a paper on the presence of ozone in the atmosphere, and sent a great number of test papers which had been changed by the presence of the curious gaseous body in the air. It has been observed by Dr. Moffatt, and also by Professor Schönbein, that any increase of ozone was invariably attended with catarrhal affections. It therefore became important to examine this question with great care.

In the Geological Section, Professor Rogers created great interest by a very elaborate description of the geological formations of Pennsylvania.

In the Zoological and Botanical Section, the Sub-Section of Ethnology, and the Section of Statistics, there was scarcely any communication of popular interest.

On Tuesday evening, L. L. Dillwyn, Esq., the Mayor of Falmouth, entertained about two hundred of the principal members of the British Association at the Assembly Rooms, where a dinner exhibiting the most profuse hospitality was most elegantly served. The usual toasts were drunk and responded to, and the entertainment enlivened by some most exquisite performances on the national instrument, the harp, much to the delight of all assembled. From the dinner table the company retired at an early hour to the School-rooms, where the *conversazioni* were held.

WEDNESDAY

On Wednesday, as the Geological and Natural History Sections were unable to finish the business before them, they each held meetings; but as a great number of members had left Swansea that morning by the *Lord Beresford* steamer, and others were examining the works in the neighbourhood, the Sections were very slightly attended, and the papers communicated were of small general interest.

A dinner, given by Lewis W. Dillwyn, Esq., who is himself one of the oldest members of the Royal Society, may be regarded as the close of the proceedings.

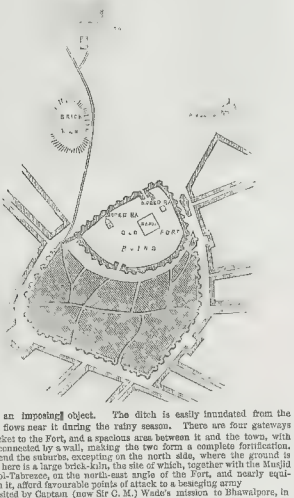
The last General Meeting was held in the afternoon, when it appeared, that, notwithstanding the inferiority of Swansea as respects population, this meeting has added considerably to the funds of the Association.

In concluding our notice of an Association which numbers among its members all the most eminent men in every department of physical and natural science, we cannot but express our satisfaction at the business-like character of this meeting. It is true that it has not startled the world by the announcement of any great discovery; but it will be found, upon examination, to present a fair average rate of progress. The vulnerable points have been less apparent than hitherto; and by the exclusion from the sections of all subjects which were not purely scientific, and by particularly avoiding those communications which have frequently been introduced as mere trading advertisements, of which we witnessed but one, that on gutta percha, which in our opinion should not have been received, the Association has placed itself upon exalted ground, and enlarged the sphere of hope for the future, and given a promise of still increasing utility.

THE TOWN AND FORT OF MOOLTAN.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent with the annexed plan and details of the scene of our recent successes in India.

The inside of the Fort of Mooltan has been in a ruinous state since it was sacked by the Sikhs; but the outside walls, which are faced with masonry, are in good repair, and remarkable for their great height and numerous round towers or bastions. The Fort is built on an artificial eminence formed by the ruins of an ancient city, and rising very abruptly in the midst of an extensive alluvial plain subject to the periodical inundations of the Chenab, it appears from



a distance an imposing object. The ditch is easily inundated from the river which flows near it during the rainy season. There are four gateways and one wicket to the Fort, and a spacious area between it and the town, with which it is connected by a wall, making the two form a complete fortification. Beyond extend the suburbs, excepting on the north side, where the ground is cultivated; here is a large brick-kiln, the site of which, together with the Masjid of Shums-ool-Tabreeze, on the north-east angle of the Fort, and nearly equidistant from it, afford favourable points of attack to a besieging army.

When visited by Captain (now Sir C. M.) Wade's mission to Bhawulpore, in 1838, the Sikh garrison consisted of only 350 men. It was taken by surprise in 1810, by Maharajah Ranjeet Singh, after three sieges and a noble defence made by Moozuffer Khan, the Afghan ruler of the place, who, with two of his sons, died fighting in the breach. Two others, named Surfaraz Khan and Zoolfeear Khan, were wounded, and taken to Lahore, where they received a pension and honourable treatment from the Sikh Government. The Fort itself is a strong place, and was kept by the Maharajah with great jealousy from the inspection of strangers; but a private order by a special messenger was sent to Dewan Sawan Mull, then the Governor of Mooltan, to show it to Sir C. M. Wade during his visit. At that time there were few guns mounted on the works. The principal buildings inside are the *Mahal*, or palace of the late Chief; and two *Mosheers*, or tombs of Mahomedan saints, one of great celebrity, in the area of which is the tomb of Moozuffer Khan, to whose valour Ranjeet Singh paid a worthy tribute, when, some years afterwards, in visiting the Fort, he went to the tomb, and paying his respects to the memory of the deceased, said "Ah! Moozuffer Khan, you were a brave man, you would not leave the fort alive, nor have you dead."

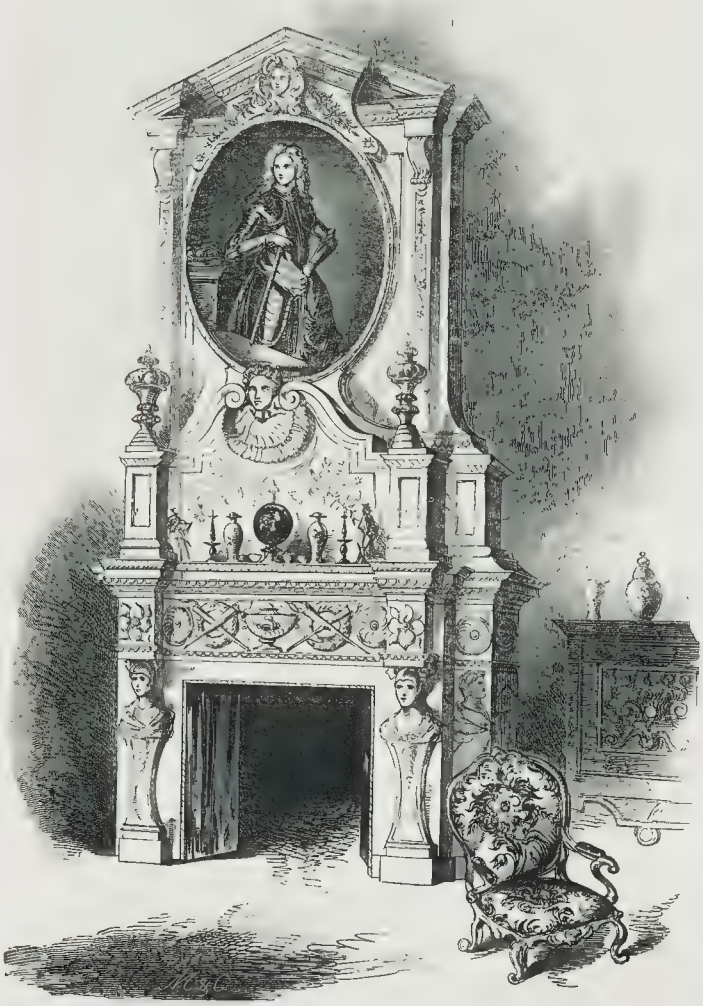
The Fort also contains a famous Hindoo idol, to which, and the tombs of the Mahomedan saints, pilgrims of both sects annually resort in great numbers from the neighbouring countries.

In the time of the Emperor Aurungzebe, when the navigation of the Indus was open, vessels of 200 tons burden used to have ascended to Mooltan by that river from the sea. It is now an emporium of trade between Central Asia and the north-western provinces of India, the communication with which has lately been improved by the construction of wells and caravanserais across the Indian desert, through the territories of Bhawlulpur, the Nawab of Bhawulpur, and the Lugs of Jhanjeana, one of the states of Hurreeana.

Sir C. M. Wade remained encamped before the place for several days to inquire into its commercial resources and influence with the adjacent states of Beejwa, Siwana, Khan, and Mutlaubur; the object of his mission being, on the accession with that of Lieutenant-Colonel, now Sir H. Pottinger to Scinde, to assist to form treaties with the native states on the banks of the Indus and Sutlej, and re-opening the navigation of those rivers; and to encourage the merchants of those countries to adopt that route, which had, of late years, become almost extinct, from the predatory habits of the people consequent on the anarchy which followed the dissolution of the Mogul Empire.

Mooltan and Talloomba, the ruins of an old city on the Ravee, about ten miles from Mooltan, are rivals for the honour of being the site of the stronghold of the Malli (of Alexander's historians, before which that conqueror was opposed and wounded by an arrow in his breast.—(Vide *Quintus Curtius.*)

THE SALE AT STOWE.



CHIMNEY-PIECE IN THE TAPESTRY-ROOM, WITH PORTRAIT OF FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT COBHAM, BY KNELLER.

(*Continued from page* 106.)

THE Sale at Stowe has this week been of the utmost interest, from so many articles of the richest design and greatest rarity having been submitted to public competition. In many instances, the prices realised have been very high, especially in the Sèvres china and majolica ware. A great quantity of the carved and gilded furniture and inlaid tables have been disposed of, and chiefly at good prices.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

In this Number of the Journal shew various interesting items in the sale, and we resume our brief notices of them, and of the general contents of Stowe House.

The scene depicted at page 120 is one of the picturesque glories of "the Gardens" -the Lake and a Palladian Bridge; and that at page 122, the Temple of Ancient Virtue; both drawn by Mr. Dodgson.

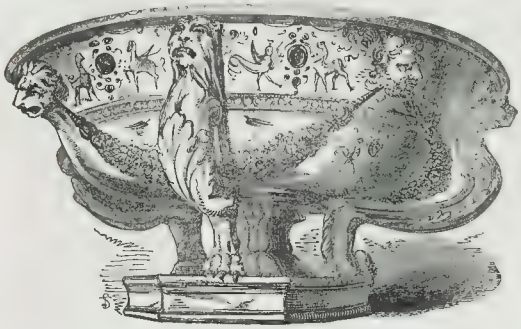
One of the Engravings represents the fire-place in the Tapestry Drawing-room; the best specimen of its kind in the house: in the oval compartment over the fire-place is a portrait, as the inscription on the picture asserts, of Richard Temple, Lord Viscount Cobham, Field-Marshal, &c.; it is a fair representation of the warrior. On the mantel-shelf were ranged many pieces of fine old Dresden, and an ancient blue glass bottle, richly mounted in metal gilded—a most elaborate and beautiful work.

The bust of Prior (lot 751) excited much notice, and the biddings for it were very spirited—Mr. Graves, of Pall-mall, endeavouring to gain it, against the biddings of the auctioneer, who was understood to have a commission for it from Sir Robert Peel: Sir Robert, however, became the purchaser for the sum of 130 guineas, and the bust will be highly prized by him, as he has in his collection the companion bust of Pope, which originally belonged to Mr. Bindley, of the Stamp-Office. This bust is one of the best works of the famous Roubiliac, and has, perhaps, never been surpassed for delicacy of chiselling and truly characteristic expression. It forms the subject of one of our Illustrations.

The beautiful oviform vase represents lot 1240. The vase is of white marble, about twenty inches in height, and is spirally fluted, whilst round the body of the vase is a frieze representing female figures dancing. This frieze is most exquisitely sculptured, the figures being chiselled with great delicacy.

Two arm chairs (lot 2 3), made of solid ivory, quaintly carved and of fine specimens of Eastern luxury—are also represented in our pages. They were the property of Tippoo Saib, and were sent by the celebrated Warren Hastings as a present to Queen Charlotte—at the time, we believe, when his trial was impending. The chairs have five legs, and they and the backs are ornamented with carving, in low relief, and partly gilded; on the ends of the arms are the tigers' heads of Tippoo. These objects of vertu sold for forty two guineas.

A cistern of majolica or Raffaelle ware (lot 641), of most magnificent design and proportions, is one of our subjects. The bowl of the cistern rests on legs, formed as chimeræ, and is ornamented with festoons and lions' heads boldly mounted, and its surface is painted with arabesques: on the inside, a subject from Roman history is delineated. This superb cistern fetched the sum of sixty-four guineas, on the fifth day's sale.



MAJOLICA OR RAFFAELLE WARE CISTERN.

BUST OF THE POET PRIOR, BY ROUBILIAC.

The tankards represented in our pages are fine specimens of carving in ivory; they are lots 638 and 641 of plate. Lot 638, a small tankard, represents a battle between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and is beautifully executed, the roundness of the limbs of the figures being produced with marvellous delicacy. The borders, above and below the battle piece, are admirably sculptured; and the

MARBLE VASE.

whole is a very fine example of the work of the early part of the 17th century. The tankard, lot 641, which is considerably larger than its neighbour, is of a much more recent date, the style of carving as well as subject indicating the latter end of the 17th century as the period of its manufacture. The incident represented upon it is a conflict between the Austrians and Turks, and the

IVORY CHAIRS.

THE SALE AT STOWE.

IVORY TANKARDS.

figures are carved with very great spirit and expression. Both these tankards are mounted in silver gilt, and the mountings are in fine taste.

SCULPTURE AND BRONZES.

On Monday last the antique and modern sculptures, hitherto scattered through the rooms and in the corridors and hall, were disposed of, and some of them realised high prices. Some of the marbles are of the highest class, and all of them interesting.

A statue of Venus arranging her hair, and known as the Marine Venus, is the most beautiful of the productions of the chisel, and is of great purity of outline and wonderful softness and delicacy of workmanship, if we except a portion of the arms, the hands, and head, which seem of modern character: they are, perhaps, restorations, and certainly inferior to the rest of the statue in point of expression. This statue was found in excavating the Baths of Agrippa, at Rome, and brought to England by the present Duke of Buckingham, when Marquis of Chandos. The competition for this statue was highly exciting: at 157 guineas the hammer fell, and Mr. Gruner became the purchaser, it is reported, on behalf of Prince Albert.

A group of three female figures supporting a vase, on a truncated column of grey marble, is highly interesting as a relic of antiquity; but, though good, is decidedly of inferior execution to the Venus. A goat tied to a tree is a piece of very beautiful Grecian sculpture, and full of spirit—the animal endeavouring to release his horns from the bands which confine him to the tree. An antique chimera, in white marble, is remarkable for the singularity of its form, and presents an ancient testudo, or lyre, supported on the outspread wings of a swan. This singular work of art was found in a tomb near the Villa Adriana, by the Marquis of Chandos. The antique Roman sarcophagus (lot 745), a representation of a portion of which we gave in our last week's Journal, a very fine work of art, sold for 31½ guineas. Two other sarcophagi, inferior to the one just referred to in delicacy of workmanship, though highly interesting, sold for sixteen guineas each. One of them, lot 746, was discovered by the present Duke, when Marquis of Chandos, in 1817, on the Via Appia, near the tomb of Cecilia Metella; the sculpture upon it representing a group of figures lamenting over a corpse, placed on a couch in the centre of the piece. The other sarcophagus was ornamented with figures of Cupids hunting wild animals.

Two white marble vases, each three feet ten inches high, of exquisite design and elaborate decoration, sold for small sums considering their beauty, only seventeen and twenty-two guineas respectively; but this may be accounted for by the circumstance that both have had several pieces of marble let into them to restore fragments lost or injured. The first one, lot 738, purchased by Lord Nugent, has twisted handles of exquisite form, springing from masks and on the front of the bowl of the vase is a bas-relief of a faun pursued by a bacchante; the same subject, altered, being repeated on the reverse. The socle of the vase is sculptured with rich foliage. The companion vase, lot 739, has handles formed of serpents; the bowl is ornamented with Cupids intermingled with vines in relief, beautifully wrought, and the neck of the vase has the Grecian honeysuckle pattern upon it. Both these vases were discovered in the Villa Adriana, and have been engraved by Piranesi. There were also two beautifully sculptured and well designed figures of small size, one representing a faun carrying a goat on his shoulders, and the other a bacchante holding a young faun, which sold for rather large amounts, and are now the property of Mr. Beaufoy, of South Lambeth. The head of the faun is full of expression, and well carried out. A fine statue of Hygeia, of full life size, deserves some mention on account of its beauty; but, unfortunately, the head and hands are modern restorations. Lord Nugent was the purchaser of this lot for 51 guineas. Some antique busts, of no great merit as works of art, realised but poor prices. Of the modern specimens of sculpture, the head of Prior, by Roubiliac, before mentioned, is unquestionably the finest work of art. The numerous other busts, chiefly by Cornolle and Trentanova, having no claims to notice further than as mementos of departed statesmen, and members of the Buckingham and Grenville families, met the usual fate of secondary works of art in realising but small sums, with two exceptions, the busts of William Pitt and Philip Stanhope Earl Chesterfield, which Sir Robert Peel obtained a

TEMPLE OF ANCIENT VIRTUE, AT STOWE.

£27 6s. and £28 7s. The others were mostly purchased by the Earl of Ellesmere, Earl Bathurst, Lord Chandos, Sir A. Grant, &c. Two groups, one by Scheemakers, the other Delvaux, which once adorned Caronn, the seat of the great Duke of Chandos, were sold for moderate sums, 89 and 82 guineas each. The groups represented Venus and Adonis, and Vertumnus and Pomona.

Amongst the modern figure pieces in marble, which, by the way, were chiefly copied from the antique, or celebrated works, the small copy of Canova's admirable recling figure of the Princess Pauline Borghese, Napoleon's sister, from the delicacy of handling and truthfulness of imitation, attracted great notice and spirited competition; the copy is the work of Trentanove, and Mr. Nathan purchased it for Mr. Beaufoy for the sum of 71 guineas. We may have observe that this fine example of female beauty, and exquisite art, was sold with the statues were also sold some magnificent bronzes; the truly grand group by Carbonneaux, of the celebrated group of the Laocoon, the size of the original antique, from its masterly execution of design, and finishing upwards, realised £112 as may be supposed, it is a splendid specimen of bronze casting, and merited the high price it obtained.

CHINA.

The specimens of Sèvres porcelain already sold are of the chest and most varied character; and many of the coffee and chocolate cups and saucers are of wonderfully exquisite finish and detail. On last Monday's sale it was put up at 150 guineas, and the biddings quickly reached to 460, Mr. Hume of Barnes-street and Mr. Brown of University-street being the principal competitors; and, after much excitement, Mr. Hume secured it at the sum of 540 guineas. It is believed to be purchased for the Duke of Hamilton. The bronze copy, the size of the original, of the well known and beautiful figure by Giovanni di Bologna, of a young rising and spinning upwards, realised £112 as may be supposed, it is a splendid specimen of bronze casting, and merited the high price it obtained.

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PORCELAIN

Two repositories for bijouterie, [illegible] 463, are most exquisite specimens of carving in wood. They are of pear tree, and the pier tables supporting them, are the finest design and delicacy of sculpture it is possible to imagine. The tops of the tables are square, ornamented with masks and trophies; and on a centre-piece, supported by a framework of elaborate and fantastic shape from leg to leg of the table, is a family of arms of the most beautiful workmanship. The repositories themselves are scarcely in keeping with the design of the tables; for though of admirable character and workmanship, the rigid horizontal lines of mouldings in the three tiers of shelves, of which they are composed, and the pillars tapering to the base, scarcely harmonise with the exquisitely flowing lines of ornamentation of the tables: they are, however, together, fine specimens of the decorative furniture of the last thirty years and more.

Several of the most celebrated of the pieces of furniture, &c. from Fonthill Abbey have been conspicuous amongst the adornments at Stowe; and amongst other things, a cabinet of ebony, inlaid with tortoise-shell and ormolu of a temple, is deserving of especial mention. The centre compartment has a pediment; and four pillars of rose antico support an upper story, above which is the frieze of lapis lazuli and between the pillars are groups of Neptune and marine deities, with figures and animals in relief, within circular-headed niches. The side compartments have drawers in them, the fronts of which are composed of lapis lazuli, and enriched with rubies and emeralds. Terminal figures of chased ormolu add to the enrichments of the whole; and the cabinet stands on an open frame-work of six legs, the upper portion of which has Lelarge crimson cups in — Mr. Beckford's symbol. Three small tables, or rather slabs, of pietre dura, in very plain and unornamented stands, were also from Fonthill: they displayed on their surfaces groups of shells, coral and pearl, and butterflies and flowers, in different coloured jaspers, with lapis lazuli, &c. inlaid with great taste and effect.

Amongst the many rarities which have graced the state rooms, the beautiful tables of malachite, having been removed from their splendid position, must not be lightly passed, all of them being magnificent specimens of art, and one in particular, in which, in the centre of the malachite, is a boar hunt, in mosaic, of the most surpassing delicacy of tint and finish. The tops of these tables, or vine leaves, in mosaic, is no less beautiful than the central piece. The tables of inland marbles, pietre dure, &c., are of charming variety of style and pattern. One table, in which the colours of malachite and lapis lazuli are chiefly used, is extremely rich in effect; the prismatic hues of the feldspar harmonising delightfully with the rich and tortuous veining of the malachite. All of these tables fetched exceedingly high prices, and indeed, they deserved the utmost of admiration of all who examined them. They were all mounted on stands carved and gilded.

We now proceed to specify the prices realised for some of the finest lots.

Lot 483 was the great feature on Friday. It consisted of an oviform vase, painted with a battle after the most beautiful design by Raffaelle. Its form is thought to approach in beauty to that of the Portland Vase. The subject was admired by the late Mr. Beckford, and the Duke of Buckingham always valued it as one of his choicest relics. After much competition it was purchased by Mr. Redfern for 21 guineas.

Lot 568. A pair of beautiful columns and pedestals of alabaster sculpture in the most perfect antique Greek taste, with a date—1738. These columns were brought from the Abbey of Panthemont, in French Flanders, since they formed part of a shrine destroyed by the French army under Napoleon. The fragments were purchased some years since by Mr. Webb, of Bond-street, who sold this pair of columns to the Marquis of Chandos from Flanders, from which circumstance, there can be no doubt they are of Italian origin, the beauty of their design indicating the pure style of the artists of that country. The lot was ultimately sold for 52 guineas.

The following lot (682) on Monday excited much interest: A magnificent octangular hall lantern, the frame of ormolu, mounted by a ducal coronet, and glazed with coats of arms and crests of the Earls of Buckingham, and marked the history of the Buckingham family, and is of the most beautiful manufacture. It is stated it realised was perfectly ridiculous, when compared with what it must have cost. The lot number is 1 in the catalogue. Fonthill Abbey is engraved, in one of our Illustrated Numbers of the Royal Visit, in 1845.—See No. 143.)

Lot 809. A beautiful table, with a circular slab of Florentine mosaic in pietre dure 2 inches, with a border of ormolu in a carved pedestal of white marble and oriental alabaster inlaid with birds and flowers. Sold for 45 guineas.

Lot 811. A superb table with a slab of verde antique, [illegible] 2 inches, with a border of ormolu in a carved pedestal of white marble in the Greek taste, with bulls' heads and festoons. The legs and front ornamented with slabs of verde antique. Sold to Mr. Redfern at 54 guineas; Mr. Manson, who was bidding, declining it to be one of the cheapest on the list of purchases.

Lot 813 A magnificent table, composed of an oblong slab of jasper and fillets of lapis lazuli and rosso antico, with egg and anchor mouldings of Carrara marble. Mr. Redfern, purchaser, 50 guineas.

Lot 817. A table, the slab of malachite of the most beautiful description. In the centre is a boar hunt in mosaic of the finest Roman work, with a border of masks, lizards, and vases, also in fine stone mosaic. The pedestal is carved in very handsome old taste. Mr. Redfern, 130 guineas.

Lot 824. A beautiful vase, formed of a noble block of rock crystal, of compressed oviform, deeply engraved with arabesques, in fine old Italian taste. This beautiful vase was purchased by Messrs. Garrard for 40 guineas: it was engraved in our Journal, last week.

Lot 851. A superb table of marqueterie with carved legs and mounted with masks in ormolu. The top of this beautiful table is ornamented with the subject of Alexander and Diogenes, in mother-of-pearl and coloured woods. Mr. Redfern, 150 guineas.

On Wednesday, there were several lots of Oriental and European table china, of a great rarity. Among a hundred and three pieces were marqueterie and bulls. Among the greater rarities were: —Lot 881. A marble bowl and cover, with upright handles of Oriental enamel, consisting of sacred symbols on copper, the legs, elephants' heads; the mountings ornamented by superb heads of Ganesh's head. This magnificent bowl is, in truth, a censer, once used in the celebrated Joss-house in Golden Island, and brought from Nanco by Captain Mile Johnson, R.N., who commanded the ship Belle Isle in the late Chinese expedition. It was given by the gallant captain to the Duke of Buckingham. The censer is formed of the richest imperial enamel, with the five-clawed dragon, and it is an object of great curiosity and beauty. It was sold for 60 guineas to Mr. Owen, of Bond-street.

Lot 882. A pair of superb candelabras, the stem and pedestal of Sèvres blue en fond, mounted with gilt metal, the pedestals supported by bulls' heads at the handles, and feet of marine horses, from the vases spring branches of poppies, with nozzles for five lights each, eight feet six inches high. They were purchased by Mr. Martin for Mr. Fores, for 230 guineas.

Lot 1012. A beautiful oval tank of glass, said to have been formerly the property of Queen Anne. This was bought by Mr. Stone, for £11.

Lot 1021. A fine armorial, of the time of Louis XV. of turtle-shell and buhl, with subjects from "Ovid" in brmolu in relief, in the pure taste of Louis XIV. This was the principal feature in the state dressing-room. It was, after a sharp competition, knocked down for 45 guineas, to Mr Redfern.

Next week we shall resume our Illustrations

THE SUGAR TRADE IN FRANCE.—The Administration of the Indirect Taxes has published the returns of the produce and consumption of beet-root sugar during the last season, from which it appears that 308 manufactories were in operation on the 1st of August last, that the quantity of sugar manufactured amounted to 68,759,965 kilogrammes, and that sold for consumption to 11,169,162

ELDERLY OF the thirty-seven policemen [illegible] on the assassination of General de Bréa and his aide-de-camp are to be [illegible] by a court-martial, and the [illegible] others have been ordered to be transported. It has been ascertained that the aide-de-camp was shot at the moment at which [illegible] unbuttoning his vest from the head, displayed a fine gold chain to which a gold watch was attached. The insurgents then cried "To death with him! to death!" The watch and chain have disappeared.

PROCRASTINATIONS.

If Fortune with a smiling face
Strew roses on our way,
When shall we stoop to pick them up?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But should she frown with face of care,
And talk of coming sorrow,
When shall we grieve, if grieve we must?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If those who've wrong'd us own their faults,
And kindly pity us,
When shall we listen and forgive?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But, if stern Justice urge rebuke,
And warmth from Memory borrow,
When shall we chide—if chide we dare?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If those to whom we owe a debt
Are harm'd unless we pay,
When shall we struggle to be just?
To-day, my love, to-day.

But if our debtors sue for grace,
On pain of ruin thorough,
When shall we grant the boon they seek?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If Love, estranged, should once again
Her genial smile display,
When shall we kiss her proffer'd lips?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But, if she would indulge regret,
Or dwell with sprightly sorrow,
When shall we weep—if weep we must?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

For virtuous acts and harmless joys
The minutes will not stay;
We've always time to welcome them,
To-day, my love, to-day.
But Love, Resentment, anger, woes,
And unavailing Sorrow,
Come far too soon, if they appear
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

CHARLES MACKAY.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the younger branches of the Royal family, and by their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, promenaded early in the grounds and park at Osborne. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, attended by the Lady-in-Waiting and Gentlemen of the Household, attended Divine service at Whippingham Church, the sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Protheroe.

On Monday morning the very unfavourable state of the weather prevented her Majesty and his Royal Highness, or any of the Royal Family, from taking their accustomed exercise. His Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg and Prince Victor Hohenlohe took leave of their Majesties and the Princes, and left Osborne. His Serene Highness returns immediately to Germany. The Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg and the Princesses Elisa, Adelaide, and Feodora remain at Osborne.

[illegible] the Queen and Prince Albert, with the guests and family, attended the regatta at Cowes.

On Wednesday morning the Queen and Prince took their usual early walk, and the younger branches of the Royal family walked and rode in the grounds at Osborne, after the distinguished visitors at present remaining at Osborne. The [illegible] dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anne Maria Dawson, and the Baroness de Speth

The Queen held a Privy Council on Friday (yesterday) at her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

TUTOR TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.—It is rumoured in well-informed quarters, that the choice of a tutor during the early period of the Prince of Wales's education has fallen upon one of the Assistant Masters of Eton College, from whose name the engagement of the Royal Duke, as well as the confidence of parents, the best results may be anticipated in the more prominent sphere to which it is proposed to transfer him.

THE NEW FARMER.—The Duke of [illegible] of the New Forest, has received during the week at Minstead Manor House, near Lyndhurst, on [illegible] C. Compton, Esq., one of the members for South Hants. His Royal Highness was attended, as far as the weather permitted, daily exercise in different parts of the forest, in the affairs of which he appears much interested.

SATURDAY (this day) Prince Albert enters his 29th year. The day is to be celebrated at her Majesty's residence in the Isle of Wight, with more than ordinary effect. A rural and marine *fête*, similar to that given in celebration of the birthday of Lord's birthday, last week, but on a more extended scale, is to be given; and, to guard against the inclemency of the weather during the present, a number of artisans in the Lord Chamberlain's department, at Windsor Castle, have been busily engaged for some days past in repairing and refitting a number of tents and marquees recently brought from the Pavilion at Brighton.

WINDSOR THEATRICALS. We are informed that the private theatrical performances which are to take place at Windsor Castle are now finally arranged. They are to begin on the Thursday after Christmas, and are to be continued on the four Thursdays succeeding. The first piece will be "King Lear," which will be followed by the "Merchant of Venice," "All is the Wrong," and the "stranger." The entertainments are to conclude with the "Spoiled Child," a play of the "Housekeeper," with a farce of Mr. Kenney's, probably "Sweethearts and Wives." The whole is to be under the management of Mr. Charles Kean, and the actors will be "picked men" from the different London companies, so that the plays may be cast as well as possible.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A vague feeling of uneasiness pervaded the Money Market during the week, arising from the critical state of the harvest, as well as the still unsettled position of affairs in France, Italy, and the North of Germany. The probability of the harvest being considerably deficient, and the general inefficiency of the harvest here, at a period when, without the interposition of such a powerful cause, the exchanges are already in favour of the exportation of gold to Hamburgh, Paris, and New York, naturally creates alarm. It is true that any pressure arising from a restriction of the currency, induced by this cause, is not to be immediately felt; but the events of last year are so keenly remembered, that the fear of a recurrence of the same kind of misfortune will run any risk may lock up capital to so great an extent as to create an artificial scarcity where none actually exists. That a feeling of preparing for such an event is increasing there cannot be any doubt. Large sales of Exchequer Bills and other floating securities have been quietly making for some weeks past; hence the gradual decline in prices at a period when capital, as at present, so over-abundant. These considerations may have influenced the English market during the week, creating heaviness, and causing a slight decline in prices. On Monday Consols opened at 85¾ for money, but slightly improved during the day, closing at 85¾ to ⅞ for money on the September account. This price continued on Tuesday, until the sale of £100,000 reduced quotations to 85⅝; but a rally afterwards closed prices at ⅞ for money, and ⅞ to ¾ for Account. On Wednesday Consols opened at the improved price of 86⅛ for Money, and 86⅜ to ½ for Account; not varyin[illegible]

Thursday was a dull day, and [illegible] hence to 86¾ to ⅞ was current.

[illegible]

Bank Stock, 196½; Reduced, 85¾; Consols, 86⅛; New Three per Cents, [illegible] per Cents, 87½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 5, 1859, 8 15-16. India Stock, 264; Ditto, Bonds, £3,000, 93; Ditto, Small, 88. Exchequer Bills—£1000, 2¾d, March, 32s; June, 25s; £500, June, 25s. Small, June, 23.

Both Monday and Tuesday were nearly blank days in the Foreign Market, business being limited to a few transactions in Spanish Stock, and consequently producing no change in prices with the exception of Brazilian, which advanced to 72. There was rather more business on Wednesday, but the alterations were but trifling, and closed much the same as on Tuesday. The only interesting topic has been the communication from the Mexican finance Minister to the agents of the bondholders, that no portion of the first instalment of the indemnity from the United States has been handed over to defray the arrears of the solemn contract made with the bondholders two years back, and within now amount to 5,000,000 dollars. The Finance Minister does not question the claim, but, unfortunately, there are three years' arrears on the receipt of the letter to which his communication was an answer, Congress had passed a law "prohibiting" the government from disposing of the amount in the manner proposed. Thus, between the Finance Minister and Congress, no probability of a dividend can be for a moment entertained. At the close of the week prices were Mexican Five, 1846, Account, 19½; Peruvian, 80; Portuguese 4 per cent, 33; Ditto, 5 per Cents, 19½; Spanish, Three per Cents, [illegible]

[illegible]—Half per Cent., 44¾, Ditto, Four per Cent. Cert., 71.

[illegible] railway shares last day during the past week have not produced any increase of confidence on the part of the public, nor does such an event seem probable, until shareholders display more decision in compelling directors to close the capital accounts, and thus test what real dividend can be paid. The branch lines, amalgamations, and leasing of lines, at large profit, to scheming directors, have most seriously damaged the best of the established lines, but not past repair, if shareholders will strenuously exert themselves to prevent any further calls, whether in the shape of extensions or [illegible] till this be done, the share list will display the same depression that characterises the annexed quotations of bargains last week:

[illegible] Birmingham and Oxford, 23; Caledonian, 8; [illegible] £10 Pref., 9½, Eastern Counties, 1¼; Ditto, New Guaranteed Six per Cent., [illegible]

East Lancashire, New, 10½; Great North of England, New, £40, 65[illegible]; Western, 94½; Ditto, Leased to, 77½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 79; Lancaster and Carlisle, [illegible]; Leeds and Bradford, 93; London and Blackwall, 4¾; London, North and South Coast, 25½; Do., New £5, guar. 6 per cent., 3¾; London and North Western, 110 ex div.; Do., Quarters (L. and B.), 29½; Do., New, London and South-Western, 42; Do., New, £50, 3½; Do., Tenths (Consols), 37; Midland, 99; Do do., £50 shares, 12; Do., Birmingham and Derby, 57½; Do Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cents, 116; Portsea, 60; Do., Extension, 5 per cent., 17; North Britis[illegible], 10½; North Staffordshire, 8½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 9½; Brighton and Hitchin, 14; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B., 4; Scottish Eastern, 20¾; Do., No. 1, 16, York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 30¾; York and North Midland, Preference, 11; Do., East and West Riding Extension, 26¾; Boulogne and Amiens, 3¾; Northern of France, 5¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 1¾; Paris and Lyons, 5; Do. Do., 4¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 17.

SATURDAY MORNING. There was but little doing in the English Funds [illegible]; Consols quoting, during the day, 86⅛ to ¼, and closing at ⅛ to ¼. The Foreign Market offered no new feature, but shares were a trifle [illegible]

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Scarcely any English wheat has been received fresh up to our markets this week, coastwise or by land carriage. To-day the show of samples was trifling at the entire exclusion of foreign, and the demand, from the somewhat active, at an advance in the quotations of Monday last of fully 1s per quarter, and at which a good clearance was effected. In free foreign wheat only a moderate business was transacted, yet the late improvement in value was well supported. A large quantity of wheat is said changed hands, at 1s to 2s per quarter more money. All kinds of barley were in good request, and the turn higher. There was an improved sale for malt, the prices of which rose quite 1s per quarter, with a limited quantity on offer. The show of oats was small. Generally speaking the oat trade was firm, and the currencies advanced 1s per quarter. Both beans and peas were 1s per quarter dearer. Indian corn was 1s to 2s per quarter, and small in per barrel. Flour—A steady business was done to-day in flour, at my full price.

LIVERPOOL, English wheat, 2700 barley, 330; oats, 200 Irish oats, —. Foreign, wheat, 2400 barley, 220, oats, 3,960 beans, —. Flour, 1300 sacks; and, 1,070 quarters. *English*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 51s to 57s; ditto, white, 57s to 63s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 50s to 56s; ditto, white, 56s to 62s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; ditto, fine, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 29s to 31s; malting ditto, 32s to 36s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 58s to 60s; brown ditto, 46s to 52s; Hampshire and Wilts, 52s to 54s; Chevalier, 62s to 68s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potato ditto, 22s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 19s; ditto, white, 19s to 23s; fine Youghal, new, 22s to 24s; ditto, old, 24s to —; grey peas, 33s to 42s; maple, 36s to 42s; white, 41s to —; beans, 42s to 48s, per quarter. Town-made flour 35s to 38s. Suffolk, 31s to 44s. Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s to 42s per 280 lbs. *Foreign*—Dantzic [illegible]

[illegible] to 40s per bbl.

The Seed Market.—There is a better demand for canary, tares and rapeseed, at weekly prices. In all other seeds as well as cakes, nothing doing.

LINSEED, English, about 2700 barley, 330; oats, 200 Irish oats, —. Foreign, [illegible] barley, 220, oats, 3,960 beans, —. Flour, 1300 sacks; and, 1,070 quarters. *English*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 51s to 57s; ditto, white, 57s to 63s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 50s to 56s; ditto, white, 56s to 62s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; ditto, fine, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 29s to 31s; malting ditto, 32s to 36s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 58s to 60s; brown ditto, 46s to 52s; Hampshire and Wilts, 52s to 54s; Chevalier, 62s to 68s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potato ditto, 22s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 19s; ditto, white, 19s to 23s; fine Youghal, new, 22s to 24s; ditto, old, 24s to —; grey peas, 33s to 42s; maple, 36s to 42s; white, 41s to —; beans, 42s to 48s, per quarter. Town-made flour 35s to 38s. Suffolk, 31s to 44s. Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s to 42s per 280 lbs. *Foreign*—Dantzic [illegible] per bbl.

The Seed Market.—There is a better demand for canary, tares and rapeseed, at weekly prices. In all other seeds as well as cakes, nothing doing.

LINSEED, English, about 2700 barley, 330; oats, 200 Irish oats, —. Foreign, [illegible] barley, 220, oats, 3,960 beans, —. Flour, 1300 sacks; and, 1,070 quarters. *English*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 51s to 57s; ditto, white, 57s to 63s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 50s to 56s; ditto, white, 56s to 62s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; ditto, fine, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 29s to 31s; malting ditto, 32s to 36s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 58s to 60s; brown ditto, 46s to 52s; Hampshire and Wilts, 52s to 54s; Chevalier, 62s to 68s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potato ditto, 22s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 19s; ditto, white, 19s to 23s; fine Youghal, new, 22s to 24s; ditto, old, 24s to —; grey peas, 33s to 42s; maple, 36s to 42s; white, 41s to —; beans, 42s to 48s, per quarter. Town-made flour 35s to 38s. Suffolk, 31s to 44s. Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s to 42s per 280 lbs. *Foreign*—Dantzic [illegible] per bbl.

Imperial Gazette.—Wheat, 51s 0d; barley, 30s 3d; oats, 21s 5d; rye, 31s 11d; beans, 39s 7d; peas, 36s 2d.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 49s 6d, barley, 29s 10d; oats, 20s 11d; rye, 31s 11d; beans, 39s 7d; peas, 36s 1d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 49s 6d, barley, 29s 10d; oats, 20s 11d; rye, 31s 11d; beans, 39s 7d; peas, 36s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Grain.—Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 2s 0d; rye, 3s 0d; beans, 3s 0d; peas, 3s 0d

TEA.—On the whole, a steady business is doing in this market; but we have no improvement to notice in the quotations.

SUGAR.—The good-looking parcels of raw sugar are firm, at extreme prices; but the middling qualities are a slow sale. Refined goods are quoted at 51s to 52s for brown, and 53s 6d to 54s for fine and finest lumps.

Coffee.—Our market is in a somewhat sluggish state, at last week's alteration in value.

Rice.—Prices remain as before, and the demand is limited.

Provisions.—The supplies of Dutch butter are large. Most kinds are a slow sale at late [illegible]. Fine Friesland is quoted at 90s to 94s; fine Holland, Kiel, and Holstein, 80s to 88s; [illegible] and sprits, 56s to 84s per cwt. Irish butter is a dull inquiry.

[illegible] Carrick, 80s to 84s, and Waterford and Dublin, 8[illegible]

[illegible] Limerick, 80s to 84s per cwt. Bacon is a dull sale, at 52s to 56s for Irish, and 54s to 58s for fine Iowas. Hams are in good request, at 60s to 72s for fine Irish, and 70s to 80s for fine Iowas. Pork is in fair demand, at late prices. Lard is in moderate request, at 48s to 52s per cwt. Waxed cloths, 12s to 13s per piece.

Cheese.—All kinds of cheese are in steady request, at 44s to 44s 3d per cwt. for P.Y.C. on the spot. For forward delivery sales have taken place at 43s 6d per cwt.

Oils.—There is a better feeling in this market, but we have no alteration to notice in prices.

Spirits.—Rum is very slow in sale, and in some instances the quotations have receded 1d per gallon. Brandy and geneva are quite without alteration.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay is worth £2 2s to £3 10s; new ditto, £2 8s to £3 10s; old clover, £4 0s to £5 5s; new ditto, £3 0s to £4 0s; and straw, £1 4s to £1 8s per load.

Hops (Friday).—Although most of the reports received this morning represent the weather as favourable for nearly the whole of the plantations in Sussex and Kent, the state of the bine is considered to have somewhat improved. A moderate business is doing in [illegible] at full last week's quotations. However the demand is to a very sluggish [illegible] Duty, £186,000 to £185,000.—Sussex pockets, £2 2s to £2 8s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £3 3s to £3 10s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £4 8s to £5 5s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Hastings's Hartley, 15s; New Tanfield 12s; Tanfield Moor, 14s; Edon Main, 14s; Hetton, 15s; Lambton and Hetton, 15s; Wylam, 14s 6d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday) With beasts the general quality of which was by no means first-rate, the supply was tolerably moderate to-day. On the whole, the beef trade was in very sluggish state, at prices about [illegible] per stone less than were paid on Monday last. The highest figure for the best Scots not exceeding 3s 4d per stone of 8lbs. As well as we can learn, the supply of sheep stock was tolerably extensive. There was a most unfavourable falling off in the number of calves imported into that town on the several preceding Fridays, owing to which the demand for that kind of stock was somewhat active, and in some instances the primest old Downs produced a trifle more money. In trade a decidedly dull one was transacted, at extreme rates of [illegible] The primest of Scots sold at from 3s 8d to 3s 10d per stone. Inferior ditto were very dull at [illegible]

Middling cows sold at from £15 to £18 each, but the primest [illegible]

Per 8lbs to the offal—coarse and middling oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 6d, second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 8d, prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Scots, 4s; do 2d to 4s 2d, coarse and ordinary calves, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d, prime coarse woolled ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d, prime South Downs, ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d, large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; coarse and ordinary pigs, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; small porkers, 4s 0d to 4s 2d.

Suckling calves, 17s to 24s, and quarter old store cattle, 20s to 28s each.

Total supplies Beasts, 1677; cows, 168; sheep and lambs, 8080; calves [illegible] Foreign supplies: Beasts, 187; sheep and lambs, 1490; calves [illegible]

Beasts, 1293; sheep, 6590; calves, 160; pigs, 240.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday). These markets were very firm to-day, and prices were 2s 6d higher all round, as every butcher was [illegible]

Per 8lbs to the sinking offal—inferior beef, 2s 8d to [illegible] 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, large ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Scots, 4s 0d to 4s 2d, coarse and inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d, prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 4s 4d to 4s 6d, lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 0d

[illegible] 1st.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUG. 22.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.—James Murray Grant, Esq., to be Vice-Lieutenant, vice William Fraser, Esq., deceased.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

J. GREENWOOD and B. GREENWOOD, Sheffield, worsted spinners.

BANKRUPTS

E. BUTT, Croydon [illegible] manager. M'CULLEY, late of Batemen's-row, Shoreditch, hop-dealer. Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, and manufacturer. E. SMITH, Stoke, Isle of Wight, brickmaker. [illegible] BIRS, Alfred-place, Aldersgate-square, Bream's-buildings, and St. Mary-hall-court, Old Jewry, [illegible] and [illegible] MORGAN, late of Hereford, and Glasbury, woolstaplers. W. WEST, formerly of Cheltenham, but now of Gloucester, [illegible] BORLOZ, Portsmouth, hairdresser. J. and E. BLAKE (sons of J. CLINDE), Tavistock, cattle salesmen. J. KIRKHAM, Liverpool, [illegible] A. FROOD, Liverpool, bootmaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J. STEVENSON, Glasgow, merchant. J. CAMPBELL, Inverness, builder. A. GILLON and Co., Glasgow, merchants. J. CAMPBELL, New Cumnock, shoemaker. A. ROWAND and A. G. DUNLOP, Glasgow and Leith.

FRIDAY, AUG. 25.

WAR OFFICE, AUG. 24.

1st Regt. Dragoons: Acting Assistant Staff Surgeon R. Wilson, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice [illegible]

2nd Foot: Lieut. R. G. White to be Captain, vice Maude, Ensign F. Bellairs to be Lieutenant, vice White, H. T. Law to be Ensign, vice Bennett, 30th Regt. Major J. Hull to be Major, vice G. M'Leod, 2nd Regt. 2nd Foot: Lieut. R. G. White to be Captain, vice Maude, Ensign F. Bellairs to be Lieutenant, vice Bennett, 30th Regt. H. T. Law to be Ensign, vice Carter. Ensign R. Carter to be Ensign, vice Anderson, 57th Regt. 3rd Foot: Lieut. R. Lee to be Adjutant, vice Sergeant-Major W. Young. 4th Regt. Assistant Surgeon W. Reid to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Smith, 76th. A. Harrison to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Carter, 76th. 5th Regt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Sole proprietor Mr. W. BARTY.—First Night this season of the Mighty popular Equestrian Spectacle of MAZEPPA. Triumphant success of the new Pageant of LADY GODIVA.—On MONDAY, AUG 28th, the curtain will rise at a quarter to seven; precisely, with Lord Byron's celebrated Allegorical Piece, in three compartments, called MAZEPPA, or, The Wild Horse, rendered with great splendour by the aid of a numerous company of horses, including the unrivalled Steed of the Desert, time, &c. &c. &c. Between the pieces the Equestrian Performances will commence, and the Grand Allegorical Spectacle of LADY GODIVA; or, Peeping Tom of Coventry, in which Mr. Barty will appear, and introduce his unrivalled Act of Horsemanship. Commence each evening at Seven o'clock precisely. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured at the Box-office open from Eleven till Five.—Stage Manager, Mr. Wood.

THE NORFOLK and NORWICH NINTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL. PATRON His Most Excellent Majesty the QUEEN.

[illegible]

[illegible] Esthal. At [illegible] David, Pentatonic [illegible] and [illegible] be Hotels Grand Miscellaneous [illegible] sedays the 13th and [illegible] and [illegible] and Beethoven [illegible] Messrs. Hobbs, Phillips, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr Lockey Mr H Phillips, Mr Whitworth, and Signor Lablache. Conductor—Mr Benedict. Leader—Mr Blagrove.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Visitors are admitted WITHOUT ORDERS, on MONDAY in every week, at SIXPENCE each; on the following days, as ONE SHILLING each. Children at Sixpence. A new entrance has been opened at the Broad-walk.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—PARIS. In addition to the numerous attractions of this Establishment now exhibiting (Day and Evening), a new grand PANORAMA of PARIS by MOONLIGHT, as seen from a balloon suspended over the gardens of the Tuileries, containing 40,000 square feet, produced under the direction of Mr. William Bradwell, and painted by Mr. Danson, in which all the principal of the late insurrection can be observed. Private Lessons in Drawing [illegible] Ten till half past Five, and [illegible] Seven till half-past Nine. Music from Two till Five. [illegible] Admission to the Asphalte Court, Children and Schools, half-price.

CREMORNE.—TO-DAY for the MILLION. The Grandest Fete of the Season. The reign of St. Swithin has terminated, and the Lessee in the hope of [illegible] for a novelty for this season, has fixed the Inclement for MONDAY NEXT 28th in order to afford the Million an opportunity of witnessing the varied and attractive Entertainments of the vast Establishment. The Fetes will end precisely at the customary hour. Commencing with a Grand Aerial Tournament on the Thames. First [illegible] Five Music and Revels and Promenade [illegible] unrivalled Band of 50 performers. Brilliant Illuminations and Magnificent Pyrotechnic Fabulous Grand Display of Fireworks, Revolving Wheels, Balloons, with Fire-works from the Car. Admission to the entire Entertainment.—A Dozen Overs at 3. Chandelier at 10 o'clock.—The Aquatic Tournament will be repeated on Tuesday and Wednesday. Gates open at [illegible] Park and Refreshment at [illegible] charge for admission. [illegible] Sundays [illegible] Refreshment at [illegible] charge for admission

PARIS FASHIONS.

PARIS FASHIONS.

THE fashions for these latter days of summer must be sought at watering-places, especially in bathing towns; but Paris alone gratifies the thousand caprices of pretty and elegant travellers. In all parts the beautiful *emprées* receive cases filled not only with barège dresses, ornamented with graduated ribbon velvet, which has the most charming effect; but also ball and evening concert dresses, consisting of tulle, *crêpe lisse*, or tarlatan, decorated with a wreath of little leaves, blades of asparagus, sprigs of barberry, or bunches of currants, formed of velvet, with or without ligatures of gold and silver cord. These lovely dresses are the more valuable on account of their being equally pleasing by daylight and candle-light. Tarlatan embroidered, in light designs, executed with fancy straw, is a tasteful novelty. These dresses are made very simple; a bodice *à trois pièces*, trimmed with a berthe, and the skirt composed of three flounces, the first of which falls from the waist. The berthe and the flounces are cut in festoonings of straw "mate," and a light garland of straw flowers ornaments the edge of the berthe and the flounces above the festoonings. Barège dresses are worn with silk slips of the same colour. In the country, and by the sea-side, the most elegant ladies wear straw bonnets *à la créole*, with deep borders; a simple velvet ribbon is placed round the bonnet; the edges are left loose, and are only trimmed with a straw beading; the strings are of ribbon velvet, and are attached inside the poke, whilst a fastening of flowers or a ribbon rosette suffices to hide the place where the strings are attached.

Our Engraving displays three *mises* for the country, very *distinguée*. The first consists of a *peignoir*, of printed batiste, two shades of pink in stripes *formant liserais*. This *peignoir*, made high, is festooned around the throat with a *crêle de coq* of pink silk. A morning collar and chemisette, a rich silk band, with long ends, fringed; a pink gros de Naples slip, braided; and a morning cap, trimmed with goffered ribbon, and large rosettes at each side, complete the dress.

The second is composed of white muslin, embroidered in wool, with large coloured spots. The mantle, *à fabula*, is silk, to match the spots on the dress. The bonnet is rice straw, of a round shape, meeting under the chin; a sprig of African nasturtiums ornaments the side.

The third presents us with a dress of taffeta with flounces pinked; the bodice is open, so as to show a chemisette richly embroidered, or trimmed with rows of narrow lace. The mantle is of *taffeta d'Italie*, with two rows of gimp or braiding, trimmed with a deep fringe of flax tassels. The bonnet is of white crape; a very open shape, with a fall of "tulle illusion;" and bunches of *fleurs-de-lis* are placed in the interior, with long ringlets.

COLONIZATION OF VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

THE grant of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company formed the subject of a very striking debate in the House of Commons on Friday evening. It appears that the Governor having requested of Government the grant of the British territory west of the Rocky Mountains, and specially of Vancouver's Island, lying along its southern coast, the Colonial Secretary has favoured the application, the justification being that "the island in question has not advantages enough to ensure its voluntary colonization, and that if we did not make provision for occupying it in some manner or other, we should probably be anticipated in such proceedings by parties ready to avail themselves of our neglect."

On Friday, Mr. Christy called the attention of Parliament to the proposed grant, which was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, on the ground that investigation, deliberation, and caution were demanded before the confirmation of the charter. Mr. Hume was of the same opinion; but, eventually, the hon. member's motion for an address to the Crown, to stay the grant of the charter, was lost by 88 to 76.

During the debate, the importance of the island as a field for colonisation was geographically illustrated by more than one of the speakers. Mr. Wyld observed that Vancouver's Island stood in a peculiar position: it was the sentinel of the Pacific Ocean. Its local position, with reference to China, Australia, New Zealand, and other important places, made the possession of it a matter of great moment. Its numerous harbours made it also of great value in that part of the world; and the time, he believed, was not far distant when Vancouver's Island would command the trade with China. Again, its agriculture was by no means to be despised, and it produced spars of the finest quality. Mr. Hume quoted a report from Mr. Douglas, a public officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, which stated there to be an abundance of timber on the island; that its coast was indented with bays and inlets, having good anchorage; that the soil had great capabilities for agriculture; that two-thirds of the whole surface (250 miles long by 80 broad) were prairie land, and other parts were covered with valuable oak and the finest timber; that the climate was mild and pleasant, and that there might be grown upon the land any kind of grain that was raised in England. Sir George Simpson, in a letter dated the 21st of June, 1844, said that the country and the climate were "remarkably fine; that the soil was fit for agriculture and the rearing of domestic cattle; and that the place would become important, and was better calculated for a *dépôt* for trade than any place in its neighbourhood." Sir George also stated that American whale ships had resorted there, and that he thought it likely to become a *dépôt* for that purpose, as it was much nearer the fishing ground than California. Mr. Hume added:—"The Columbia river, which the Americans had, was obstructed by bars; Vancouver's Island, so available for trade, was distant from China only a voyage of 15 days. Plenty of men and plenty of capital would go there if the settlers were to be independent. There were coal-fields covering 50 square miles in the island, the coal cropping out at the top and coating but little to raise: it was lamentable, therefore to think that, anxious as we were to promote colonisation by self-governing settlers, we should surrender such an opportunity to this Company."

On Monday night, Lord J. Russell announced that it was intended to accompany the grant of the island with certain conditions which would make it imperative upon them to do all in their power to promote colonisation; and his Lordship added that the concluding of the grant would still be left to a Committee of the Privy Council.

The Hudson's Bay Company have already a settlement upon the island, and a Correspondent has sketched this portion. The fort itself lies some little distance inside the harbour; it is stockaded, with an octagonal tower at two opposite angles, with three or four guns mounted in each. All the buildings were originally inside; but they have been extended outside, and it is intended to enlarge the stockade. To the left is a little village.

The reader will find, by the way, a good account of the Company's settlement in Mr. Ballantyne's lively volume entitled "Hudson's Bay," lately published.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENT.

ROYAL WESTERN YACHT CLUB OF ENGLAND.

THE beautiful Vase, of which we give an engraving, has been most graciously presented by her Majesty to the Royal Western Yacht Club, at Plymouth, to be sailed for to-day (the 26th), in honour of the birth-day of his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

HER MAJESTY'S CUP, PRESENTED TO THE ROYAL WESTERN YACHT CLUB OF ENGLAND, 1848.

The Prize is from the establishment of Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket. Its height is twenty-eight inches. The design is very characteristic of the scene of the contest. The vessel is a superb claret jug, ornamented with hippocampi, and dolphins at the base.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is now understood in official quarters that the business of the session will be brought to a close, if possible, by Friday, the 1st of September, and that her Majesty will prorogue Parliament in person on the following day; and will afterwards proceed to Woolwich and embark on board the *Victoria and Albert* Royal yacht, when, attended by the *Black Eagle*, Admiralty steam-yacht, and other vessels composing the Royal squadron, the Queen and Prince Albert will proceed directly to Dundee, *en route* to Balmoral shooting lodge, Aberdeenshire. *Morning Herald*.

DEPUTATION TO THE FOREIGN-OFFICE ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE RIVER PLATE.—On Monday a deputation of members of Parliament had an interview with Lord Palmerston, at the Foreign-Office, to present a memorial signed by the Mayor and a number of highly respectable merchants of Manchester, with reference to the continued interruption in the trade of the River Plate. Mr. Milner Gibson read the memorial, which set forth the inconvenience and loss suffered by the long-pending disputes between the states of the River Plate, and urged the Government to take such steps as might be proper to bring about the restoration of peace. Lord Palmerston was very frank in his communications with the deputation. The first attempt, he said, at an arrangement through the negotiation of Lord Howden failed, because Rosas, the President or Dictator of Buenos Ayres, refused to consent to the free navigation of the rivers which empty themselves into the River Plate. Another attempt was made by Captain Gore, who was sent out specially to co-operate with M. Le Gros, the French envoy, and the efforts of these gentlemen seemed to promise success for a time. Oribe, who was possessed of the country outside the city of Monte Video, had consented to certain conditions; and the Monte Videans, who had possession of the city, and who are carrying on the war with him, were also on the point of consenting to a peace, when the news of the French Revolution arrived and induced them to break off negotiations, in the belief that the Republic would give them more decided assistance than Guizot had been willing to render them. The news of the Revolution also had its effect on Rosas. He refused to treat with Le Gros, on the ground that, as a new Government, or no Government at all existed in France, the acts of its envoy might not be sanctioned; and Captain Gore also thought it best to wait till further instructions came from France. The next packet brought no instructions to Le Gros, whereupon that gentleman returned to France. Captain Gore remains at Monte Video; but negotiations are suspended, until the French Government decide upon the course it will take. Lord Palmerston informed the deputation that he would communicate with M. de Beaumont, the French Minister in London, on the subject; and he hoped the two Governments, between whom the most cordial feeling existed, would be able to unite in some more successful effort to bring about a termination of hostilities on the banks of the River Plate.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 333.—Vol. XIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1848. [Sixpence.

THE SALE AT STOWE.

The intrusion of the sheriff's officer and the auctioneer into the high places of Aristocracy, the dispersion of all the costly treasures and precious heirlooms of an illustrious House, and the ruin of one of the greatest of the hereditary magnates of the land, are circumstances which are, fortunately, of rare occurrence. That such an event as the sale at Stowe should excite wonder among the vulgar, and sympathy and commiseration among the refined, is but natural. That it should be used to "point a moral and adorn a tale," is natural also; and might not only be natural, but pardonable and praiseworthy, if the tale were told with truth, and in a generous and kindly spirit; and if the moral were pointed without wounding the feelings of the prostrate and defenceless, and adding gall to the bitterness of a sufficient degradation. In alluding to the present downfal of the House of Buckingham—a downfal which has been made notorious by the law and the law's officers, and by those inevitable echoes of every great personal calamity, the gaping curiosity of the idle and the busy comment of the multitude—we wish to point no moral at the Duke of Buckingham's expense, nor to adorn any tale by the recital of his ruin. We wish rather to point out for reprobation the vulgar "snobbishness" of a portion of the press, and of one print in particular, which boasts of following and reflecting public opinion, in making these misfortunes the topics of their ill-natured lucubrations, and of singling out the Duke for the object of their lectures upon the evils of extravagance and the disgrace of insolvency, at a time when he was making all the amends in his power. In an article, remarkable for its bad English, its gross exaggeration, its pedlar spirit, and its contemptuous insolence towards the fallen, the *Times* talks of this sale as only comparable in importance to "the overthrow of a nation or a throne;" as "a deplorable and most disgraceful event;" and as "an event of peace, than which it has known nothing more serious and lamentable." It then proceeds to read the Duke a lecture, not alone upon his extravagance and folly in running into debt, but upon the means he has chosen to get out of it. We are not of the number of those who think that such subjects are never the fit themes for a journalist. On the contrary, we believe that occasions may frequently arise when great failures, either of Dukes or merchants, ought to be commented upon, for the sake of the public interest, and the amendment of a faulty law. We maintain, however, that the case of the Duke of Buckingham is not one of this kind, and that no journalist had anything to do with it, beyond purveying such news of the sale itself as the public curiosity might reasonably demand. Upon the personal conduct of the Duke of Buckingham the befitting course to take was a respectful silence. No public principle was involved or could be aided by discussion. If the Duke of Buckingham, after having run a career of wild extravagance, had sheltered himself behind his rank and his privilege, or availed himself in any way of his high position to avoid the payment of his just debts, there would have been a fair case for any journal to hold him up to reprobation. It might have used the language of the Jew pedlar without any offence, except against good taste, and drawn up its catalogue of the treasures of Stowe, which were not available to meet the demands of his creditors. It might have expatiated upon the "60,000 ounces of gold and silver plate set out in the state dining-room," and upon the "forests of vases, chandeliers, épergnes, groups, goblets, tankards, and every other variety of plate, set out on a table twenty yards long, and on a dozen sideboards;" upon the invaluable "lock of silken hair in a glass case," upon which it was so pathetic the other day; and upon the pictures, the statues, and the *bijouterie* of Stowe, and have asked why a man who would not, or could not pay his debts, should be allowed, untroubled by the law, to possess such valuables as these? It might have contrasted the fate of some poor Jenkins or Jones, in a similar though meaner predicament, compelled to part with his very bed to satisfy his creditors, with that of a "Buckingham and a Chandos" setting his creditors at defiance, and living at his ease and in his usual magnificence, undisturbed by the misery or bankruptcy of the ignoble herd whom he had defrauded. Such an opportunity would have been a legitimate one for showing that the law for the poor was not the law for the rich, and that there were privileges and immunities for the patrician few which were the source of wrong and suffering for the plebeian many. But nothing of this kind has taken place. The fate that would have befallen Jones or Jenkins has befallen the great Duke of Buckingham. He has had no privilege, no immunity. He has been made, as the *Times* admits, "an absolutely ruined and destitute man." He has

THE CATHEDRAL FESTIVAL AT COLOGNE.—THE OLD MARKET-PLACE ILLUMINATED.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

erred, and he has paid the penalty—a penalty all the greater from the family ties, associations, and traditions with which he was connected, and the disruption of which could not have been felt with anything like the same intensity by one not placed so high, not liable to fall so low.

But no public principle being involved, no necessity existing for the public mention of the case beyond the record of the sale, no charge of dishonesty having been made against the Duke, no pretence being alleged that here the law-maker was a law-breaker, a journal of great circulation and influence took its opportunity, while reading a homily that was not needed, and preaching a false morality, to tear open the wounds of a bleeding man, to trample upon the fallen, to lift a hand against the prostrate, and to insult the miserable and heart-stricken. While it did all this, it omitted the obvious and only moral deducible from the circumstances, which is, that no rank or position, however splendid, can shield the possessors from the same penalties for reckless extravagance, personal or inherited, as those which befall the humble. The *Times* deplored that in "the midst of fertile lands and an industrious people, in the heart of a country where it is thought virtuous to work, to save and to thrive, a man of the highest rank, and of a property not unequal to his title, has flung all away by extravagance and folly, and reduced his honours to the tinsel of a pauper and the baubles of a fool." But in this same land and amongst the same people, it forgot to mention that it is thought equally virtuous to make all possible amends for an evil that has been done; and that, when debtors voluntarily yield up all they possess for the benefit of their creditors they have disarmed the hostility of the generous and the good, and silenced all tongues, except those of the vulgar, the envious, and the prejudiced.

But the *Times*, it seems, has a different code of morality, and would have been better pleased if the Duke of Buckingham had sheltered himself behind the Law of Entail, and prevented his creditors from receiving so large a dividend as they are at present likely to obtain. It deplores and condemns that the Duke, "by the use of a passionate and overpowering persuasion, induced his amiable son, now in his 25th year, to cut off the entail of all the property in which the Duke was interested;" never imagining, in its foolish zeal for the wealth of the aristocracy, that, if the Duke, by his extraordinary plea, had, as it says, "brought discredit upon the order to which he unfortunately belongs," he had done it honour, by going even beyond the law in his efforts to do justice, and to pay every man to the uttermost farthing which he owed him. The gratuitous insolence of holding up the Marquis of Chandos to public pity, is even more disgusting than the rest of the article. A generous writer, while remembering the fact that the Marquis of Chandos has been to be envied; and that he may enjoy an unspeakable amount of the purest gratification, in having been called upon to make a sacrifice, and upon having been in the position to make it in behalf of one so near and so dear to him; and that he neither has had, nor probably ever will have, in this life, a purer source of happiness than in the reflection which the deed may afford him. But true vulgarity measures everything by a money standard: it has no notion of the priceless value of the affections, and of the inner repayment which they receive for the sacrifice which they so cheerfully make. If the Duke has struck a blow at aristocracy by his insolvency, as the *Times* insists, there is this consolation, that the Marquis has added a new lustre to it by the nobility of his self-sacrifice.

THE CATHEDRAL FESTIVAL AT COLOGNE.

On the 15th ult., the ceremony of consecrating the finished portion of the Cathedral at Cologne was performed by the Archbishop. The King of Prussia arrived on the previous evening, and, accompanied by the Archduke, was received with a torchlight procession.

Next morning the ceremony of consecration commenced at seven o'clock, during the service the Cathedral was closed; and several schools, religious societies and brotherhoods assembled in the Domhof, alternating chants and prayers.

Between eight and nine the procession was formed on the Neumarkte, to accompany the King and the Archduke to the Cathedral, to attend high mass. A detachment of the Civic Guard kept the space from the western door to the entrance of the choir clear. At 10 o'clock the Archbishop, attended by the Bishops and Chapter in their full robes, with crosiers and mitres, came down the aisle and waited the arrival of the procession. Soon after 10, the King and the Archduke entered together, followed by a numerous suite of officers. They were received by the Chapter with due honour, and remained standing while the Archbishop delivered an address of some length. At its conclusion, the clergy, preceded by banners the crucifix, and incense bearers, moved on, amid chanting and the deep tone of the Cathedral bell, to the choir, followed by the Royal guests and attendants. High mass was then celebrated, closing with a grand *Te Deum* sung by the choir and congregation.

From the conclusion of the Cathedral service till dark the day was a blank; but with night came the illumination. The Rhine bridge was one long line of light, the tower of the Stadthaus was bright to its very point of the spire with coloured lamps; some of the churches were similarly illuminated. In the narrow streets, usually so sombre, the effect was magical; houses of six, seven, and eight stories high, with their gable-ends to the street, had rows of lamps at every window. The transparencies were not very numerous The suburb of Deutz, on the opposite side of the Rhine, was even more brilliant than the city itself. The garden of the Bellevue Hotel, which fronts the river, and the whole line of wharves and buildings, were marked out in light; coloured fires were burned at intervals, and salutes of cannon discharged all the evening till nearly midnight. The whole population was on foot, and many of the streets were almost impassable. The persons who did not provide themselves with lights until nearly the last *lampion* had burned down to the socket. The evening was calm and favourable to the display.

In the illumination it was expected the Cathedral would have been lit up; after waiting some hours all was still dark, the people began to retire, when at midnight the crimson Bengal fires were lighted among the pinnacles and on the parapets: for a few minutes the whole mass was seen enveloped in the ruddy glow, which made the minutest ornaments of the tracery visible; in another moment all was dark again, and the magnificent pile was wrapped in a deeper gloom than before.

A banquet was given during the afternoon, at which the King and all the members of the Cathedral were present. Next morning the King left by railway for Berlin, and the Archduke departed for Frankfort.

"The festival (says the *Times* correspondent, from whose graphic letter we quote these details,) has assembled here many of the most celebrated men of Germany; Munich has sent Cornelius, the first living painter of the age; his pupil, Kaulbach, is also here, with the sculptor, Rauch, from Berlin. Von Humboldt and the Chevalier Bunsen accompany the King. The man who did the most to draw the attention of Europe to the great beauty of the Cathedral, Sulpitis Boisserée, is present at the festiva. which celebrates the realization of a part, at least, of his dream of composing the immense design."

THE POST-OFFICE SERVICE. BETWEEN DOVER AND OSTEND, DOVER AND CALAIS, AND DOVER AND BOULOGNE.—The number of her Majesty's mail steam-packets employed in this service during the twelve months from the 1st of April, 1847, to the 31st of March, 1848, inclusive, was [illegible] The number of passages performed was [illegible] The gross expenses incurred within the same period were £18,866 0s. 6d.; the net expenses, £6224 7s. 11d. The number of passengers carried was 18,439; viz., to and from Ostend, 11,559; Calais, 5461; Boulogne, 1919. The average length of time employed in the voyages was—Ostend, four hours forty-six minutes; Calais, two hours. Boulogne, two hours thirty minutes.

THE EXCHEQUER.—The Budget—or financial statement—made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on Friday evening (so'night), which we noticed in our Postscript last week, shows that in the year there is a deficiency of income as compared with the expenditure, of £292,335. This is the balance presented to us upon the account of the current year. Besides this, however, there are some considerable [illegible] yet to be defrayed, and the actual deficiency is upwards of two [illegible]

Deficiency upon the year, as already stated	£292,335
Relief to [illegible]	1,100,000
Excess upon the navy estimates of last year	217,411
Distress in Ireland and relief of Canadian emigrants	630,000
[illegible] total of	£2,031,256

Which it is proposed to raise [illegible] loan, effected either by the issue of Exchequer bills or by the creation of 3 per Cent. stock.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

The Legitimist agitation of last week has completely subsided, and the adherents of Henry V., whatever their designs may be, have ceased to tease the public with their manifestations. The calm, which has been so maintained as to the issue of the debate in the National Assembly on the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the insurrectionary movements of May 15 and June, have not been troubled, and Paris, throughout the present week, continued tranquil, General Cavaignac maintaining, however, all the precautions previously organised for the prompt suppression of any disturbances which might arise.

On Friday (last week) the National Assembly sat continuously, with the exception of two short intervals of adjournment, from twelve o'clock at noon to six o'clock on Saturday morning, during the whole of which the subject of the Insurrections of May and June were under discussion.

During the whole of that period, although the precincts of the Assembly were open and usual to circulation, no one was permitted to stand, nor any groups allowed to collect: the moment one or two individuals were seen to stop, a policeman was at their elbow to desire them to move on.

During the night strong patrols were maintained throughout all parts of the capital. General officers, with their staff and aides-de-camp, followed by orderlies, were constantly seen passing and repassing.

Within the Assembly, the Salle des Pas Perdus, usually the resort of journalists and others for conversation and the interchange of news, was kept cleared. Persons furnished with tickets were allowed to pass through, but not to stop in it.

The business was opened by the President, M. Marrast, exhorting the Assembly to observe order, and to avoid indulging in any language likely to produce irritation or personal offence. Several members then successively addressed the Assembly, objecting to different points in the evidence where they were personally referred to. Admiral Cary and Colonel Charras objected to the deposition of M. [illegible]. The latter ascended the tribune and re-affirmed his statements. MM. Portalis and Landrin, former Procureur-General and Procureur de la République, objected strongly against those parts of the evidence of M. Arago in which they were respectively implicated. M. Arago then, with the greatest firmness of language and determination of manner, maintained his assertion, which he declared he had repeated the month of M. Ledru-Rollin himself. This declaration excited a great explosion, which was not dismissed by some words pronounced by M. Ledru Rollin, having a tendency to attenuate the assertions of M. Arago. The report was then successively attacked by MM. Quinet, Bunne, Rapeillin, Larabit, Martin, and Raynal. M. Bac complained strongly of the publication of the documents of the parliamentary club of the rue Caulgrière (the ultra democratic). Several members disavowed their connexion with this club, on the lists of which, however, their names figured. M. Jules Favre denied what had been stated of the secret councils held in the Ministry of the Interior when he was secretary-general. The scattered and unconnected nature of the debate fatigued the Assembly, and at the conclusion of the addresses of Ledru-Rollin, Caussidière, and Louis Blanc, which were marked by no one feature of novelty, the Assembly, on the proposition of M. Flocon, resolved unanimously to pass to the order of the day, instead of proceeding to discuss the report of the Committee of Inquiry.

The President then announced that he had a communication to make to the Assembly. This announcement was followed by the most profound silence, and the President read a requisition of the Procureur-General of the Court of Appeal demanding authorisation of the assembly to prosecute Louis Blanc and Caussidière as accomplices in the insurrections of the 15th of May and 23rd of June. After some observations, characterised by more or less violence, from MM. Ledru-Rollin, Lagrange, and other members of the extreme left, General Cavaignac rose and announced that the present application was made by the law officers of the Government not in consequence of the proceedings of the committee on the insurrections, but in consequence of judicial proceedings which had been taken simultaneously with the political inquiry. "The Government (said General Cavaignac) desired that this question should be promptly considered, and promptly terminated, nor do we desire that the application for authorisation to prosecute should lead to another debate." He was understood to intimate that the Government had only postponed their demand in order to give the parties implicated, officially by the report of the committee time and opportunity to deliver their defence in the tribune. Upon this Louis Blanc rose and declared that there was not an honest man who in his conscience doubted his innocence, and that he was impassioned, not because he was supposed to be guilty, but because of his political opinions.

At two o'clock in the morning, M. Corne, the Procureur-General, rose to support the demand for authorisation in presence. He said, that three things had gone on concurrently to enlighten the law officers—the judicial instruction on affairs of May 15; the military instruction on the insurrection of June, and the judicial investigation on the affair. Therefore, the facts were well known.

It was then proposed that the law officers of the Republic should be authorised to prosecute MM. Caussidière and Louis Blanc for the part which each of the division was as follows:—For granting the authorisation, 504; against it, 292: majority, 202.

The same proposition having been put to the vote in Caussidière in the same affair, the division was as follows: For the authorisation, 477; against it, 208: majority, 269.

It was then proposed to grant the authorisation to allow proceedings to be instituted against M. Caussidière for being implicated in the insurrection of June, which would have the effect of delivering him over to the Council of War. The following was the result of the division:—For the authorisation, 470; against it, 438: majority against it, 88

It was observed during the night, in the Assembly, that not one of the numerous ladies who occupied the ministerial gallery quitted her place or slept till the determination of the debate. The other sex, however, showed more susceptibility or lassitude, several of the members of the Assembly, and among them General Cavaignac himself, having been seen asleep on their benches.

In consequence of the above decision of the Assembly, the arrest of Louis Blanc and Caussidière was considered so certain, that all the journals of Saturday evening and Sunday morning, with the exception of the *Journal des Débats* and the *Réforme*, published circumstantial accounts of their apprehension and committal, first to the Conciergerie, and thence under a strong escort to Vincennes. But these accounts were premature. Ledru-Rollin and Caussidière had contrived to escape the hands of the police. Government was not prepared with warrants for their arrest on Saturday morning. M. Ducoux, prefect of police, who was present, facilitated the escape of the former, as he [illegible] and the Judge d'Instruction charged with the investigation of the affair of the 15th May, were sent for. The two delinquents, meanwhile, availing themselves of these delays, left the house, and immediately afterwards absconded. Their escape was not to have been connived at by the Government.

The two papers mentioned above published the following letter from M. Louis Blanc:—

"Assailed—not as a guilty man, for that was impossible, but as an enemy—by men whose political passions have silenced every sentiment of equity, I withdraw, the better to protect against the insensate rage of its foes the cause of the empire of force. I cannot believe that France is of a humour to permit that the regular course of justice shall remain suspended much longer. When the day of real calm arrives, I shall be present.

"Paris, Aug. 26."

On Saturday morning he left by the Northern Railway, taking the train not at the usual station in Paris, but at the little station at Pierrefitte, near St. Denis. It is said that he was himself the exclusive subject of conversation among his fellow-travellers, who, however, did not know him.

On Sunday afternoon an extensive encampment was erected in the grand square of the Champs Elysées. At noon that vast area presented its wonted appearance of a level and vacant square; and at five o'clock it was literally covered with tents and soldiers, and the whole of the right and left of each tent was erected on the opposite side of the river, on the esplanade of the Invalides, and a third on that portion of the Quai d'Orsay which extends from the Invalides to the Pont des Invalides. The gardens, the Tuileries, the Chamber and its dependencies, and the hotel of the presidency, were also quite filled with troops, including a great quantity of artillery. Orders were placed before the entrenchments, and the gates were concealed by the columns of the vestibule.

A statement which had been very generally circulated to the effect that General Cavaignac had prohibited the publication of the protests of certain journalists against the power assumed by the Government to suspend newspapers and to imprison the editors without trial, which had recently been exercised by the Chief of the Executive Government—has turned out to be erroneous. The protest in question was presented to General Cavaignac on Sunday by a deputation of the subscribers to it, whom he received in the kindest manner. He stated to them, that he had never intended to resort to, he has not been under a sense of imperative duty. In protesting against it, they (the [illegible] are to that document) had no doubt been similarly influenced. Their protest was one unmeaning outcry against a supposed imminent danger, in case of need, was not the less certain.

There was some agitation at Lille on Friday (last week) among the [illegible], but it passed off without any outbreak. Numerous and large groups of women assembled in different places, and uttered terrible threats; but they were completely overawed by the imposing military force which was called out. Numerous arrests were effected. The distribution to the workmen of the assistance voted by the Municipal Council, in consequence of the dissolution of [illegible] *nationaux*, which took place on Friday, greatly contributed to restrain them from committing any outrage.

The Paris papers mention that the Prince de Beauveau had accidentally shot dead his brother-in-law, M. de St. Aldegonde, at the seat of the Duke de Montebart, on the 26th ult.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of merchandize imported into France in July, from which it appears that their exportation evinced a slight improvement during that month. The imports duties produced 7,265,976f. These amount in the corresponding month of 1846 had been 12,957,914f.; and in 1847, 11,507,482f. The receipts of the first seven months of 1846 only amounted to 45,436,454f. They had been, in 1846, 57,694,654f.; and in 1847, 77,464,186f.

The great question which occupies the five Parisian clubs, composed of representatives of the people, is to decide whether the National Assembly shall dissolve itself immediately after the vote on the Constitution, or whether it shall vote a code of laws before its dissolution. It is said that the club of the Rue de Poitiers, of which M. Thiers is the reputed chief, has voted almost unanimously in favour of dissolving the Assembly after the Constitution is voted. Some members (about 20) of the Club of the Palais National are of a similar opinion. All the others, including the absolute democratic club, are in favour of enacting laws before the dissolution.

The trial of the parties accused of the insurrection of the 15th of May and the invasion of the National Assembly will, it is now said, take place before the Cour d'Assizes of Paris in the beginning of October. A new batch, consisting of 120 insurgents of June, was sent off to Havre on Tuesday. The *People Souverain* (a Lyons journal) has been suspended

After three days of the finest possible weather, except that the temperature ranged between 80 and 90 deg., Paris was visited on Wednesday morning by one of the most violent and long-continued thunder-storms on record. It began shortly after one o'clock A.M., and was not over till half-past four.

The request of Prince Napoleon Albert, Marshal Bugeaud has permitted to assume the command and direction-in-chief of the Piedmontese [illegible] through the Count de la Marmora—had been, for the present, refused, lest it might be interpreted as the commencement of armed intervention, and lest it should impede the negotiations for a termination of the war in Italy.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

MONDAY.—The Minister of the Interior called the attention of the Assembly to the subject of the papers and the Tuileries by the ex-Royal Family of France. He stated that all the documents were now in the National Archives, and an inventory would immediately be taken of them in the presence of a delegate from the Foreign Office, another from the Republican Office of the ex-Civil List, and a third from the National Assembly. The Minister concluded by declaring that there was nothing worthy of notice in the papers which were in circulation of many of them having been abstracted. In answer to a question, the hon. Minister replied that the Government (at least that part of it under his own immediate superintendence) knew nothing respecting the publication of the papers in the *Revue Rétrospective*. M. Duchatel, however, explained that the documents published in the *Revue Rétrospective* came to him (M. Duchatel) from two different sources. Some came into his hands from private communications which he had with a secretary of the ex-minister. M. Ledru-Rollin had authorised the publication of the papers. Further discussion was stopped by the President. The Minister of Finance presented a Bill on the salt-duty. It contained only one article, annulling the decree of the Provisional Government relative to the duty on salt, which thus remains in force for the year 1848. The President stated that M. Crespel de Lamorende had presented the following proposition, demanding urgency:—"Whereas the decrees of June 24 and 26, 1848, do not give, and could not give, to the head of the Executive Power the right to suspend or to attenuate the penalties fixed by the liberty of the press, and as the laws of the state of siege themselves do not in any case deprive citizens of the guarantee of a regular trial, the National Assembly declares that to the tribunals alone belongs the right, even in the period of a state of siege, to punish offences committed by the press."—Referred to the bureaux. The Assembly rose at six o'clock

TUESDAY. The first order of the day was the discussion of the demand for leave to prosecute Louis Blanc de Lamorende. The demand was eventually refused. M. Woirhaye then read to the Chamber the revised project of the Constitution. The preamble had been completely changed. The President of the Republic was to be elected for four years instead of three, and not for four years, and his salary is fixed at 624 600 a year: the clause which recognised the right of labour is omitted, while that which abolishes service by substitute in the army is retained. M. Bauchart ascended the tribune, and read an account of the expenditure of the Executive Committee, of which he was Secretary, from the 11th of May to the 24th of June. The whole only amounted to 4,000 francs. M. Lamarque then ascended the tribune, and read an account of the expenditure of the Executive Committee, of which he was Secretary, from the 11th of May to the 24th of June. The whole only amounted to 4,000 francs. M. Lamarque then ascended the tribune, and read an account of the expenditure of the Executive Committee, of which he was Secretary, from the 11th of May to the 24th of June. The whole only amounted to [illegible] francs. M. Lamarque then ascended the tribune, and read an account of the expenditure of the Executive Committee, of which he was Secretary, from the 11th of May to the 24th of June. The whole only amounted to [illegible] francs. M. Lamarque then ascended the tribune, and read an account of the expenditure of the Executive Committee, of which he was Secretary, from the 11th of May to the 24th of June. The whole only amounted to 4,000 francs. M. Lamarque then ascended the tribune, and read an account of the expenditure of the Executive Committee, of which he was Secretary, from the 11th of May to the 24th of June. The whole only amounted to [illegible]

pecially to the Imperial Assembly, and that the relations of this brave people compel it to a close bond of alliance with Germany — and in consideration that Germany's interests in every way require a strong and prosperous Hungary. In German Imperial Assembly requests the Central Power not only to negotiate with Austria in favour of Hungary, but also to support Hungary against the Croatians by word and by deed." (General applause.)

An early day has been fixed for the discussion.

Another Constituent Assembly would soon be convened in Frankfort; that is, a local one, for revising, or rather for entirely re-organising, the constitution of Frankfort. The Senate and legislative body had long confessed that some reform was necessary; but they were adverse to anything like a thorough revision of the Constitution

It is local Constituent Assembly will number about 150 members. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar had arrived in Frankfort, to pay his respects to the Vicar of the Empire. He had also visited the President of the National Assembly, and attended its sittings on the 21st and 22d inst

PRUSSIA.

There have been some disturbances of late in Berlin, but tranquility has been restored according to the latest accounts. In explanation of the *émeute*, it should be stated that considerable jealousy and irritation had been excited among certain circles of the public by the new Prussian organisation. The insurrection of Berlin was tranquil, but the excitable portion of the population was pre-disposed to turbulence. The immediate occasion of the *émeute* was an incitement that occurred at Charlottenburg on Sunday the 20th ult., when the rabble of the place showed their loyalty by brutal and unprovoked attacks upon the few residents who had the reputation of being democratically inclined. The disturbance was suppressed, but with undue delay, and not till after some of these objects of popular odium had been dragged from their houses and shamefully treated. In Berlin, the Charlottenburg excesses were represented as baptismal by the reactionary party. A deputation from the Berlin unmarried labourers had been appointed to proceed on Monday the 21st to the Minister of Commerce. Emissaries mixed among the labourers on their return, and at a public meeting convened at the Place of the Opera, in the evening, exaggerated and exciting speeches were delivered to the crowds, and ultimately a cry was raised that the Minister of the Interior ought to be called upon to resign A movement was immediately made by some of the assembled people in the direction of that Minister's house, into which they broke forcibly, and assured themselves by a search that he was not there. The mob next proceeded to the house of the President of his Cabinet, whose *salons* were at the moment filled with members of the diplomatic corps and numerous guests. Upon the approach of the mob, some half-dozen constables attempted to interpose, but were quickly driven back, one with a dangerous wound ending in almost immediate death. At the same time two pistol-shots were fired from among the people, and in an instant a rush was made to batter in the windows and doors of the lower story, while the pavement was dug up, and a volley of stones hurled into the upper story. One of these had nigh terminated the diplomatic services of the Bavarian Minister. Meanwhile the constables appeared in strong detachments, and, after a sharp conflict, during which numbers of constables and several leaders of the mob were wounded, the former succeeded in capturing some and dispersing the rest of the assailants. A fire-engine drew up at the corner of a contiguous street and commenced a barricade, but, being taken in the rear by another body of constables, and by the cavalry a-driving Berlin fast, they were also driven from this point. In the course of half an hour more, the Burgher Guard mustered in considerable force, and, finding the mob re-assembled, and meditating further mischief in different quarters, they charged and dispersed them with the bayonet, or rather with the sight of the bayonet, for they fled without waiting to be attacked, but not without hurling a shower of stones upon the assailants The number of wounded of the people is not known, but 30 constables are on the wounded and bruised list

In the sitting of the Chamber on the 22nd, M. Kuhlwetter drew the attention of the house to the events of the previous evening, and stated that he had sent a project of law for the King's sanction, having for object to prevent the renewal of such events

On the 23rd, the Royal message sanctioning the project was transmitted to the Assembly. The discussion had been fixed for the 28th.

A state of feverish apprehension pervaded the public mind at Berlin. S wealthy families had left the city in consequence of the disturbances of the 21st.

AUSTRIA.

There have been disturbances in Vienna as well as in Berlin, of late. The discontent, riotous proceedings, and in some of i working classes, and the avowed republican tendencies of the "Academic Legion" had for some time presented ominous alarms, and on the night of the 21st ult. the Royal Burgher Guards were compelled to disperse, and to expel from the interior of the city, a considerable band of workmen who were clamouring for higher wages On the 22nd some misleading rank in the course of the day to have proposed to the Assembly that 5000 Guards as a isolated bodies of workmen, but the approach of a pi put an end to the affray. In consequence of these disturbances, the committee of citizens entrusted with the place of the town declared, on the 23rd inst., that fitting permanent. An article in the *Wiener Zeitung* of the 24th states that there was nothing peculiar in these disturbances, although some incendiaries had been discovered, though in very small numbers, among the rioters.

The war in Italy is becoming every day more and more unpopular with the Constituent Assembly. A recent attempt on the part of the centre to evoke a manifestation in favour of its army by calling for more vigorous and decisive operation. Ronge is preaching his new doctrines at Vienna with undiminished zeal

Hecker, the republican leader, has arrived in the capital. The Emperor has published an amnesty for all offences committed during the late days of March

The Vienna journals contain the following intimation from Trieste of date the 17th ult.: Preparations are being made for the blockade of Venice. Twelve vessels, consisting of a frigate, three corvettes, four brigs, and four steamers, are already equipped for the service.

On the 24th ult. two proclamations, signed by all the ministers, announced that the Cabinet would concentrate in its hands all the executive power, so that the Assembly might devote itself to the formation of the constitution. A Committee of safety, whose rivalry had become an additional danger for the capital. Other proclamations forbad assemblages. All public works, by the Government, are suspended, and the workmen who desire employment must present themselves to a committee. The Committee of Safety had been dissolved.

HUNGARY AND CROATIA

6000 Servians are stated to have crossed the Danube near Orschova The united forces of the Servians are calculated to amount to 86,000 men. The Croatian reserves force of 30,000. The artillery consists of 160 field-pieces.

Recent accounts from Agram, in Croatia, state that a part of the Croatian troops will pass the Drave at various spots, and ultimately join to march on the capital of Hungary.

SWEDEN

The King of Sweden granted an audience on the 2 to M. Lobstein, Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, and received him with the greatest distinction

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES

Accounts from Hamburgh, to the 26th August, announce the interim government for Schleswig Holstein, which it is proposed to substitute for the present if an armistice is concluded. In that event the Interim Government is to be composed of the Crown Prince of Denmark; Prince Ferdinand, brother of the late King Christian VIII.; Count of Sandsoe, a Councillor of Embassy; Councillor Francke; and either Councillor Preusser, or Advocate Beroum With reference to the circumstance that this government is intended to preside over Schleswig-Holstein from the time that the armistice is arranged, and that in an armistice may terminate in a renewal of hostilities; it is asked whether, in the event of war, the interim government will conduct it against the King of Denmark? And what, in that case, the Crown Prince of Denmark will do? It is stated that the basis of the proposed peace is to be a partition of Schleswig, and that the inhabitants of the duchy are to decide, each for himself, whether he will belong to the Danish or the German part of it.

Dates from Kiel of the 24th state that seven of the principal places in the Duchies are fully garrisoned by the Confederate troops, of which 40,000 to 50,000 are Bavarians, and 14,000 are Saxons. The Schleswig-Holstein army is 70,000 strong, occupy the duchy.

M. Dietz arrived at Rendsburg on the 23rd from the National Assembly at Frankfort, and proceeded at once to the German head-quarters. It is supposed that he is authorised to conclude the negotiation respecting the armistice.

POLAND.

The *Polska Gazette* states that Poland is tranquil, but that, nevertheless, Warsaw daily presents a more warlike aspect The army bivouacs in the streets, and regiments are constantly arriving, including the Cossacks of the Guard, a sure sign of the advent of the Emperor. The kingdom will be occupied during the winter by four *corps d'armee* of 70,000 men each.

RUSSIA

According to the latest intelligence from Russia, the extensive levy of recruits ordered by the Emperor Nicholas had created much irritation among the nobility and the Government was obliged to go to Petersburgh, where had recently existed, and engage in a struggle with the military directed to carry the order Emperor into execution. This event had disconcerted his Imperial Majesty to recall the troops that had been sent to Poland. The cholera was raging at Petersburgh, in Gallicia.

THE UNITED STATES.

By the steam-ship *America* New York papers and letters to the 16th ult. have been received this week.

Among the last acts of legislation, and one which has received the President's signature, was a bill prohibiting the introduction of slavery into Oregon. The provision of the famous ordinance of 17[illegible], which forbids slavery for ever in the territories of the United States north of the Ohio, was extended to Oregon, a territory of which prohibition has been proved by the growing up already in that territory of six great and prosperous states, within which slavery can find no foothold.

There was a strenuous contest, in the Senate especially, to exclude this provision, but it was found, after two or three successive trials, that on each occasion the House of Representatives became more and more determined to let Oregon remain without a Government rather than consent to any compromise adverse to freedom, and finally the Senate yielded, and the Bill was passed and is now a law, with the clause prohibiting slavery within the borders of Oregon.

The President, in returning the Bill to Congress with his signature, accompanied it with a message. Its tenor is the same as the spirit of Mr. Dongass's proposition. Amendments, for he declares that he signed the Bill because Oregon lies north of the line of the Missouri compromise, but would not do the same for any Bill excluding slavery having relation to the Government of the territory of California or the newly-acquired provinces in Mexico, because he evidently thinks the slave limits little enough, and that the Missouri compromise having been adopted and made a rule of action, it is unwise and unjust to the country to seek to impose conditions excluding slavery upon the territory south of that line

In conclusion, he quotes from the farewell address of Washington a portion which deprecates sectional influences and the admission of any feeling tending to weaken the Union

The other new territories acquired by the treaty of peace with Mexico remain unprovided with any Government, and are in a sufficiently anomalous position, for they are American by treaty, and of course no longer subject to the laws which attached to them when belonging to another country, and yet not provided with any new form of government by their new country.

Slavery is here again the stumbling-block, for portions of both these territories lying within parallels of latitude where slave labour may be with considerable advantage employed, the senators and representatives from the slave holding states would not consent to any bill that looked to the exclusion of slavery from these territories. On the other hand, the representatives from the non-slave-holding states would not sanction any bill that might lead to the introduction of slaves and slavery into regions now free The difference is irreconcilable, and the territories are left without any settled form of government.

A proposition, understood to be submitted by the President of the United States to the Senate for their advice, relative to the purchase, for the sum of 1,000,000 sterling, of all the property and rights of the Hudson's Bay Company within the limits of Oregon, was passed over for want of time. The President, however, has still the power in the recess of negotiating a treaty upon this subject, to be laid before Government, subject to the ratification of the Senate.

Mr. Trist, late United States Commissioner to Mexico, had written a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, impeaching President Polk, and declaring that the impeachment might be laid before the House.

The Presidential campaign is now fully opened, the political associations having at their convention in Buffalo completed the list of candidates by nominating Martin Van Buren, with Charles F. Adams, of Massachusetts, as the second in command. General Taylor, in answer to a letter asking for information, says — "I have to say that I am not a party candidate, and, if elected, shall not be the President of a party, but the President of the whole people"

MEXICO

Our Mexican advices are totally destitute of interest. Peace was still at large, without, however, any chance of success in its endeavours to create a rebellion

The United States troops have entirely abandoned Mexico. The Mexican authorities took possession of Vera Cruz on July 21.

The British and United States Consuls at Tobasco had been attacked by a party of intoxicated Mexican soldiers and narrowly escaped death. An application was immediately made to the commander, who made an apology, and punished the offenders.

By the arrival of the West India Mail steamer *Severn* at New Orleans, we are enabled to contradict positively the report of an insurrection in Cuba.

INDIA

Intelligence of an interesting character, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, received this week, and dated Bombay the 16th, Calcutta the 19th, and Madras the 26th ult., supplies details of the successes of Lieutenant Edwardes against the rebels in Moultan, which we noticed last week. We thus learn that the defiance of the Bhawulpore forces having been effected at the junction of Lieutenant Edwardes, that officer pushed forward with a portion of his force across the Chenab, in the direction of Soojabad, and joined the action after it had become general on the part of the Bhawulpore hordes and the insurgents in the field. The fighting lasted for several hours, and desperate intrepidity was shown by the Sikh troops of the Dewan. The issue of the day was ultimately decided by the personal daring of Lieutenant Edwardes, who, with many of his men, charged the enemy's guns sword in hand; and though the Sikhs fired grape until the assailants were within a few feet of the muzzles, four out of the seven guns in their possession were carried, and two others otherwise disabled and captured. This occurred notwithstanding the fact that in the heat of the fight Edwardes's marauine caught fire and killed six of his men. The loss of the insurgents appears to have been about 1500 killed and wounded, and in no part not much less. Lieutenant Edwardes's despatches forwarded to the Governor-General had not yet been made public, so that the precise number of troops engaged cannot be exactly stated, but they appear to be in all from 6000 to 8000 men.

The Dewan was said to be preparing himself for a last and bold struggle, and was at no march out of Moultan at the head of some 8000 men. Moolraj had been joined by the raising fanatic, the Gooroo, from the Punjaub, who seemed to be inspired with his own mad valour the falling party. Such, at least, is one of the native accounts; another, equally precise, and of later date, states that the Dewan had offered to enter into negotiations with Lieut. Edwardes. The latter, it is said, has instructions from the Governor-General under any apprehension that they might prove unfaithful. Afterward the Bhawulpore levies were safely posted at Soojabad, and would not probably mean any further opposing force to Lieutenant Edwardes's advance. Sir F. Currie, at Lahore, who, it was understood, would not sanction any treaty since with Lieutenant Edwardes had been reinforced, and better supplied with artillery, and, for that purpose, he and orderers had been received from Sir F. Currie at Lahore. Accounts of Native Infantry to hold themselves in readiness to march from Lahore, in co-operation with the Soojabad for as upon Moultan, and had besides ordered artillery from Ferozepore. [illegible] had forwarded to the field from Sukkur a detachment of artillery [illegible] troops by steamers from Sukkur up the Indus

Intelligence from Delhi to July 8, 1848, speak of a second action fought on the 1st July. The united forces of the Nawab of Bhawulpore, of Lieutenant Edwardes, General Courtlandt, and Sheikh Emamun-ood-Deen, amounting to 15,000 men, and 30 guns, were attacked on the morning of that day by the whole available force of the Dewan. Moolraj, numbers not known. The united army moved out to the village of Sadoosan to meet them, and a general action of great severity was the result. It lasted six hours, and ended in the complete defeat of Moolraj, who commanded in person, and was knocked out of his howdah by a cannon ball striking it; he escaped on his horse into the city. The action ended under the walls of Moultan Lieutenant Lake commanded the Deen Poorpoorus, and behaved with the gallantry that might have been expected This is the second general action and defeat of the rebels in one fortnight, at the season of the year when "troops cannot move." The manhood for the main [illegible] Bha e Maharaj Singh, who is, it appears, really in Moultan. Col. [illegible] Nawab's army, was killed in the engagem[illegible]

[illegible] advices announce the demise of Colonel Sutherland, political agent [illegible] Jhoottan—one amongst the most distinguished of our Indian soldiers and [illegible] ators

[illegible] number of intel[illegible], where the old Ameer, Dost Mahomed, seems to be chiefly [illegible] on operations against Mahomed Shah Khan, the ins[illegible]

News had been received at Ahmedpur, on July 31, that 300 Sikhs of the force of Sheikh Emamun-ood-Deen have deserted, and joined the rebellious Dewan. Sirdar Shumsher Singh has also arrived in the vicinity of Moultan, and, by what the Dewan's people write, it would appear that Shah Lee Deccanee has discovered that the Sikhs of the Sirdar's army also wish to join Moolraj

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

CHARTIST TRIALS

On Monday, *J. J. Bezer*, 38, was indicted for sedition The Attorney-General, Mr. Welsby, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Clerk appeared for the Crown. The defendant had no counsel. The Attorney-General stated that the meeting at which the seditious speech was delivered was held on the 26th July, at the Milton-street Theatre, and at which more than a thousand persons were present; and he reminded the jury that on the previous day there had been an unfounded report of a general rising of the people having taken place in Ireland, that the troops were disaffected and had been defeated. The meeting was convened by a placard, headed "Is Ireland up?" and which went on to say that a great public meeting would be held that night at the Milton-street Theatre, to take into consideration the present crisis in Ireland. Some talented patriots, including Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, Mitchel, Duffy, and Gavan Duffy, had undertaken to attend the meeting. The Attorney-General proceeded to state that the defendant, who seemed to be a very clever person, and to possess very considerable ability, addressed the meeting, and read extracts of a most inflammatory character from one of the New York papers, thinking no doubt he thought he could evade the law. He was, however, very much mistaken in that respect. The Attorney-General then read the speech made by the defendant upon the occasion in question. Mr. J. White, the Government short-hand writer, proved that the speech was made by the defendant, and that it was delivered to on the 26th July. The case for the Crown having been closed, the prisoner defended himself in an able speech; after which the jury immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty."

SENTENCES FOR SEDITION.—The other defendants, Small, Crowe, and Bryson, who had been convicted of a similar offence, and whose cases we noticed in our Postscript of last week, were thereupon ordered to be placed at the bar with the defendant who had been just convicted, to receive sentence. Baron Platt, in passing sentence, observed that they had been convicted at a former session of a similar offence, and received sentence; but, as that sentence did not appear to have had the effect of deterring others from similar courses, it was clear that an increase in the punishment must be resorted to. The increase of punishment would not be very great, but still he must be some increase on the former sentence. The sentence of the Court was that [illegible] Crowe, and John James [illegible] to be imprisoned for two years, to pay a fine of £10 each to the Queen, and find sureties for their imprisonment to enter into their own recognizance for £100, with two sureties of £50 each, to keep the peace for five years. The fourth defendant, Bryson, was sentenced to the same term of imprisonment, and to find the same amount of sureties for five years, and, in addition, to pay a fine of £20; and the whole of the defendants were further ordered to be imprisoned until the sureties were entered into and the fines paid. When the sentence was pronounced, Bryson exclaimed to his companions, "Never mind, brother Chartists—some glory." This attempt to cheer his comrades' spirits appeared to have very little effect.

THE WEATHER.

THE Sunday the weather was a continuance of the wet weather which [illegible] experienced; since Monday the weather has improved considerably [illegible] evening are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, the previous night was distinguished by a good deal of lightning and thunder; the morning was rather fine, with slight showers of rain; between 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. thunder was occasionally heard, and at 1 P.M. very vivid forked lightning was seen N.W by of Hasting-, which was followed by very loud thunder after an interval of twenty-three seconds; and many similar flashes were seen, and loud and long rolls of thunder heard at about the same intervals of time after the lightning, during the next half-hour; after this time the storm approached, and the thunder was heard within two seconds after the lightning was seen; between 2h. 30m. and 3h. 15m. P.M. there was the storm; at 3h. 15m. heavy rain began to fall, and thunder was again heard; at 5 P.M. large balstones fell, and lightning was [illegible] midnight. The direction of the wind at the former part of the day was W, and it was W N W. at the latter part of the day: the average temperature of the air was 58°. Friday, the day, upon the whole, was fine, with occasional falls of rain; the direction of the wind was E.S.E; the average temperature was 58°. Saturday was rough and stormy, with frequent dashing searching rain falling; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature was 60°. Sunday was dull, the sky was cloudy, and rain was falling frequently; the average temperature was 60°. Monday was fine; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the average temperature of the air was 62°. Tuesday, the sky was mostly overcast, with occasionally slight showers of rain. The direction of the wind was S W., and the average temperature of the air was 62°. Wednesday, the sky was mostly clear, and the day was fine; the average temperature was 60°

The following are the exact thermometrical readings for each day:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.
Thursday	Aug. 24, the highest during the day was 64 deg., and the lowest was 51 deg		
Friday	Aug. 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	Aug. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday	Aug. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monday	Aug. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	Aug. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	Aug. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]

The place of observation during the [illegible] the last two days was blackheath.

Blackheath, Thursday, August 31, 1848. J. G.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

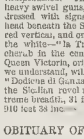
THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.—The following ships and vessels under Napier's command left Cork on Friday (last week) on the experimental cruise off Cape Clear: *St. Vincent*, 120, Captain Darces, flag-ship; *Prince Regent*, 90; *Edinburgh*, 80; *Amphion*, 34; *Tweed*, 18; *Pilot*, 15; *Helena*, 15; *Pirate*, 16; [illegible] 10 (screw); and *Stromboli* steamer. The others (*Hindostan*, 55; *Dragon*, 8, &c.) will follow, and join, as they can be spared by the Lord Lieutenant and the Commander-in-Chief. After a fortnight's cruising they will return to port

APPOINTMENT AND INSPECTION OF THE FLEET.—Sir William Burnett, M.D., K.C.H., R.N., Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, is inspecting, officially, the hospitals and ships of the fleet at Portsmouth

THE NURSES' SUBSCRIPTION.—The Committee intend meeting early during the present month at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, to re-consider every case which they have received (upwards of 200), and vote a continuation of monthly donations to such persons as they may consider proper objects

LAUNCH OF THE STEAM FRIGATE "SICILIANA INDEPENDENZA," FOR THE SICILIAN REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.—This vessel was launched on Wednesday last, in presence of a fashionable assemblage. She was named the "*Sicil-iana Independenza*." This splendid model of naval architecture is destined to carry six heavy swivel guns, and admeasures upwards of 1000 tons. She was tastefully dressed with signal flags, and was launched at high water—having at Plummaz head beneath the Sicilian pennant the Italian Republican flag, green, white, and red vertical, and on her ensign staff the same colours, with the arms of Sicily on the white—"la Trinacria," viz three legs (similar to the Manx arms), and a cherub in the centre. She at present bears a splendid figure of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, which will be replaced with a carved Vestal, by Mr. Bowman, we understand, will be replaced with a carved shield, on which is to be inscribed "Dodicesi di Gennaio, 1848," viz. the 12th January, 1848, being the first day of the Sicilian revolution. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 180 feet 6 inches; breadth, 30 feet 8½ inches; gross tonnage, 0 M., 910 feet 38 inches.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.



GENERAL SIR DAVID XIMENES.

THIS gallant officer, who died last week, entered the army at the age of sixteen, and served in every climate. He was son of David Ximenes, Esq., by Abigail Mendez, his wife; and younger brother of the late Sir Morris Ximenes, of Bromley-place, Berks. The family from which he descended claimed to derive from Roderick, brother of the renowned Cardinal Ximenes, who married, in 1814, Barbara, only daughter of Admiral Evans, and had four sons and three daughters.

SIR JOHN OSBORN, BART., OF CHICKSAND PRIORY, CO. BEDFORD.

THE decease of this venerable Baronet, who was in his 76th year, took place on the 29th ult., at his residence in Portman-square.

Sir John was only son of the late General Sir George Osborn, Bart., by Elizabeth, his first wife, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Bannister, Esq.; and grandson of Sir Danvers Osborn, Bart., governor of New York, by Lady Mary Montagu, his wife, daughter of George Lee, of Halifax. He married, 14th December, 1809, Frederica Louisa, daughter of the late Sir Charles Banner, Bart., and had five sons and three daughters, the eldest of the former being the present Sir George Robert Osborn, Bart., who is married to Lady Caroline Elizabeth Kerr, sister of the Earl of Antrim

Sir John was created a Baronet in 1806, and the estate of Chicksand purchased, by Peter Osborn, Esq., Treasurer's Remembrancer and Privy Purse to King Edward VI.

Early in life Sir John Osborn was attached for a short period to Lord Whitworth's embassy at the Court of Russia, after which, returning home, he became one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of Bedford, in 1794, and continued to sit in Parliament for many consecutive years, from 1811 to 1834, he held office as one of the Lords of the Admiralty; and in the latter year was appointed a Commissioner for Auditing the Public Accounts, all the duties of which station he fulfilled till within a short period of his decease

SIR ROBERT HARLAND, BART., OF SPROUGHTON, SUFFOLK.

THE death of this venerable Baronet, which occurred on the 16th ult., at his residence, Wherstead Lodge, came at the time to be somewhat sudden. Sir Robert was a kind friend to the poor, a generous landlord, and in every respect an estimable man. Severely will his loss be felt in the neighbourhood wherein he resided, while long will his worth and his benevolence be held in honoured remembrance. The worthy Baronet was only son of the late Admiral Sir Robert Harland, one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty in 1782, and great-grandson and heir male of Edward Harland, John Duncombe, and Margaret, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Vernon, Esq., of Great Thurlow, and niece of Frances Earl of Shaftesbury, but by no issue. At the time of his death Sir Robert was in his 83rd year. He held the office of High Steward of Ipswich for the last twenty years.

THE LATE GEORGE STEPHENSON, ESQ.

IN our Obituary of last week we briefly recorded the death of this eminent engineer, whose high destiny it has been "to be, (says the *Daily News*,) the main instrument in effecting one of the greatest revolutions in our revolutionary age." Accordingly, that combination of the railway and the locomotive steam-engine to which Europe and A[illegible] owes their railway systems."

George Stephenson was born in the [illegible] of Wylam, on the banks of the Tyne, about nine miles west of Newcastle, in April, 1781; and at the time of his death was in his 68th year. His father was a workman at the Colliery at Wylam, and he himself worked in the same humble way, having been sent into the pit at a very early age. At the age of fourteen, or fifteen, he was employed as a brakesman, on the waggon-way between Wylam and Newburn; his father having removed to Walbottle, about a mile north-west of the latter village. [illegible] Stephenson also occasionally worked at the badly-made quay of Messrs. Nixon and Willington, about five miles east of Newcastle.

[illegible] Stephenson removed to [illegible], the property of Lord Ravensworth and partners, where he was still employed as brakesman. At Killingworth he married his first wife, by whom he had one son, the celebrated engineer, Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P.

The earliest indication of George Stephenson's genius for mechanics showed itself at Killingworth, where he officially superintended the working of the [illegible]-cock, that was out of order; and he thenceforth became the [illegible] engineer of the colliery, an occupation to which he devoted many leisure hours, and during which a large condensing machine was erected by him. [illegible] water from the pit got out of order, and various ineffectual attempts [illegible] to repair it. At length Mr. Stephenson's attention was directed to the matter, carefully examined its working, and, no doubt, he thought the cause of it, where the defects lay; he was allowed to "try his skill," succeeded in repairing the engine, and even introducing some improvements into its construction. His employers were so satisfied with the result, that he was at once promoted from a brakesman to an engineer, and was entrusted with the entire management of the engine. Here he had many opportunities of self-improvement; and his progress was soon developed in the contrivance of [illegible] safety-lamp, which leads to the conclusion that Mr. Stephenson was not indebted to Sir Humphry Davy, announcing that he had discovered that explosive mixtures of mine-damp would not pass through small apertures or tubes; and that, if a lamp were made air-tight on the sides, and furnished with apertures, it would not communicate flame to the outward atmosphere. The coincidence of this communication with Stephenson's experiment

THE LATE GEORGE STEPHENSON, ESQ., CIVIL ENGINEER.

is very extraordinary. To remunerate him for the invention, a meeting was held in November, 1818, and a subscription opened, which eventually amounted to one thousand pounds; this sum, together with a piece of plate, was presented to Mr. Stephenson, at a public dinner, held in the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle.

From this period, Mr. Stephenson's advancement was rapid; and thenceforth his career became more particularly identified with the locomotive engine. In 1804, Trevethick and Vivian's machine drew carriages at Merthyr-Tydvil, at the rate of five miles an hour. In 1811 appeared Blenkinsop's engine, and in 1812 Chapman produced one; both which were defective. In 1814, Mr. Stephenson constructed for the Killingworth Colliery an engine which was used on the colliery railroad with almost perfect success. This did not, however, please the engineer, and he subsequently constructed another engine for the same place, which answered much better, and laid the foundation of the existing system of railroads.

In 1824 Mr Stephenson established an engine manufactory in Newcastle, in partnership with the Messrs Pease (of Darlington), Mr. Robert Longridge, and Mr Richard Hopper. The works are situated on the Forth banks, and originally bore the name of Messrs Robert Stephenson and Co. The first locomotive railway for the purpose of travelling, according to the present principles of traction, was laid between Stockton and Darlington, and opened in 1825. Mr. Stephenson has been known to express that his highest anticipations of the capabilities of this mode of transit, both as to the speed and the effect which it would produce when generally adopted (as he foresaw it must be ultimately), were such as he did not even dare to express, for fear of being pronounced insane. At that time he talked of reaching a velocity of twenty miles an hour, but his inward thoughts said sixty or one hundred miles. It was not, however, till the formation of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, in 1829, that Mr. Stephenson was brought prominently before the public as an engine builder. In that year the directors of the above line offered a premium of £500 for the best locomotive engine to run on their railway; when George Stephenson entered the lists, and constructed his celebrated engine "the Rocket," which won the prize. This achievement gave a decisive stamp to Mr. Stephenson's reputation as a railway engineer; and he was subsequently employed in the construction of most of the principal lines of railway in the kingdom. He was also engaged in constructing lines in Belgium, Holland, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain; and he had the honour to receive a knighthood from Leopold of Belgium, for railway services. We are indebted for the substance of these details to a memoir in the *Newcastle Journal*.

The best evidence of the true greatness of Mr. Stephenson's character is the unwavering faith in his own theoretical conclusions, combined with sound practical judgment, that he manifested throughout his career. About a year ago he said at a public dinner at Newcastle—"At Liverpool I pledged myself to attain a speed of ten miles an hour. I said I had no doubt it would go much faster, but we had better be moderate at the beginning. It was not an easy task for me to keep the engine down to ten miles an hour, but it must be done, and I did my best. I had to place myself in the witness-box of a Parliamentary Committee. I could not find words to satisfy either the committee or myself. Some one inquired if I was a foreigner, and another hinted that I was mad. But I put up with every rebuff, and went on with my plans, determined not to be put down." A simple remark he made about the time he constructed his first locomotive, shows with what vivid reality the then future passenger railway was present in his mind:—"I said to my friends that there was no limit to the speed of such an engine, *provided the works could be made to stand.*"

Mr. Stephenson was a man of simple and unsophisticated nature. Upon the occasion just recorded, he also said:—"I saw how deficient I was in education, and resolved that my son should not labour under the same defect, but that I would put him to a good school and give him a liberal training. I was, however, a poor man. I betook myself to mending my neighbours' clocks and watches at night, after my daily work was done, and thus I procured the means of educating my son. He became my assistant and companion. He got an appointment as under viewer, and at nights we worked together at our engineering." Well has that son repaid such paternal care. George Stephenson's judicious kindness was not limited to the family circle. "Never," says a writer in the *Derbyshire Chronicle*, "was a proposition made to him for the mental and temporal improvement of his workmen in his collieries, of whom he had upwards of a thousand, but it was met with his immediate attention and consideration, with a deep feeling towards their welfare that could not be surpassed."

Mr. Stephenson was fond of retirement; he was happiest in the country, where he might be seen among his dogs, his cows, and his horses, his rabbits, and birds. Even in his latter years, he was fond of rambling about, bird-nesting or nutting, or any other rural enjoyment.

The accompanying Portrait is sketched from a print beautifully engraved by C. Turner, after a picture painted by the late Mr. Briggs.

THE DUKE'S THEATRE, PORTUGAL-STREET, LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS.

THIS olden resort of the Thespian muse was, on Monday last, disposed of in lots by auction, and is now in the hands of purchasers of building materials, its space being about to be incorporated with the edifice belonging to the College of Surgeons. The locality, as well as the building just removed, is of considerable interest in theatrical history.

THE LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS THEATRE, IN PORTUGAL-STREET.

The earlier building which occupied this spot was first opened by Sir William D'Avenant in the year 1662, when it was honoured by the presence of Charles the Second and his Court, under circumstances of great splendour.

Taking precedence by some months of the larger theatres, called the King's, in Drury-lane, this was the first regular establishment of the kind in which the effect of perspective was given by means of scene arrangement. It was nominally patronized by the Duke of York, in whose service the company was enrolled; but in its earlier days, the apt and showy decorations of D'Avenant appear to have had a strong attraction for the sovereign himself, who on one occasion gave his coronation suit to Betterton, the Duke making a similar gift to Mr. Harris, and my Lord of Oxford attiring in like manner Mr. Joseph Price, in order that their several parts of *Prince Alvaro*, *Prime Prospero*, and *Lionel*, in D'Avenant's play of "Love and Honour," might be right royally apparelled; and the piece, thus splendidly got up, had a very great run.

The Duke's opened with the "Siege of Rhodes," when Downes, its chronicler, officiated as prompter; having been, however, appointed to perform the part of *Haly*, but, overcome by the royal presence, he broke down, and thus, as he says, "for ever spoilt for being an actor." The "Siege of Rhodes" ran twelve successive nights, and was succeeded by the comedy of "The Wits," by the same author. But the glory of the early time of this theatre was Betterton's *Hamlet*, in which piece this famous actor was entrusted to perform his part after the manner of Taylor, of the Blackfriars' Playhouse, who had experienced the advantage of Shakspeare's own direction; and the result was, according to Cibber, that he excited the admiration of the public as much as Rose in the character of Rome! The same great author's plays of "Henry and Juliet," "Twelfth Night," and "King Henry the Eighth" followed; and these were succeeded by "The Rivals." "The Cutter of Coleman-street," Wolseley's "Duchess of Malfy," and Etheridge's "Love in a Tub," which latter proved extremely profitable to the theatrical treasury, the receipts amounting to upwards of one thousand pounds within the first month—a great sum considering the smallness of the house, the low rate of admittance, and the value of money at that time.

In 1665 the Plague interrupted the career of the theatres in general, and among them the Duke's, which remained closed until after the Christmas succeeding the Great Fire of 1666, when the company recommenced with the play of "Mustapha," and went on until, inconvenienced by the smallness of the building, and other matters of objection, they removed to the new theatre in Dorset-gardens in 1671. Thus ended the first epoch in the theatrical history of this site. After this event, Mr. Christopher Rich, on being expelled from Drury-lane, engaged Shepherd, a celebrated architect of the time, in the construction of a new building, as it now stands; but, dying before its completion, the property fell into the hands of John Rich, and in 1714 the house opened with the comedy of the "Recruiting Officer." At this time, the practice (still continued) of stationing a sergeant's guard at the theatres during performances originated in a *fracas* which occurred in this house. The Lincoln's Inn Theatre recovered its patent soon after Sir Richard Steele had obtained a license for the theatre in Drury-lane, and several of the best actors deserted the banner of the witty but improvident manager in favour of Rich.

In consequence of this and other circumstances favourable to Rich's management, the pantomime of "Doctor Faustus" produced two hundred and sixty pounds on the first night, while Drury performed to empty benches. However, according to a tradition still current in the purlieus of Clare Market, the success of "Faustus" was not without a serious drawback, for it is related that during a chorus of twelve devils, a thirteenth made his appearance uncalled by the prompter, and taking it in dudgeon, carried off a large portion of the roof in his exit. However, the story has likewise been told in reference to the performance of Marlowe's play, and is said to have had the effect of frightening Ned Alleyn so that he thenceforward eschewed the profanity of stage plays, and lived by the card. The "Beggar's Opera," which made "Gay rich and Rich gay," was the crowning glory of the Lincoln's Inn House; and having led the town during its uninterrupted run of sixty-three nights, the house could hold no more, but, "cribb'd, cabined, and confined," it panted for room, and finally the company emigrated to the new theatre built for them by Shepherd, in Covent Garden, in the year 1732

The old house stood empty for some time after the departure of Rich's company, but was afterwards hired by Spenseino, a celebrated singer, for the performance of Italian operas. This was in 1734-5. Afterwards, Havard's tragedy of "King Charles the First," "A Tutor for the Beaux" by J. Hewitt, and Bickerstaff's "Dishonest Dead," were played within these walls, but it does not appear by any regular company. On the decline of the old house, Thespis was succeeded by Terpsichore; and the boards which had been trod by some of the most celebrated heroes of the sock and buskin, were now destined to the salutatory exercises of Hall, the original *Locket* (who was likewise a dancing-master), and his pupils.

Here he gave occasional balls, while Mrs. Hall catered for the refreshment of the actors, young Templars, and gay City youth who still haunted the once fashionable neighbourhood, at the Bell and Dragon, an ordinary opposite the theatre. After Hall's time occasional concerts, and exhibitions by various showmen, kept up for a time the varied measure of entertainment; then followed a fencing-master; after him an auctioneer; and, finally, the place came into the possession of Mr. Copeland, whose extensive stock of chinaware was seen for many a year occupying the still evident arrangement of boxes, pit, and gallery; and the walls which had been graced by Royalty, and had resounded to the tragic declamation of Betterton, were still the resort of rank and fashion, who came there to cheapen china or bargain for a tea-service.

The property was sold to the College of Surgeons by Mr. Copeland, who has removed his establishment to No. 160, New Bond-street. There was little save the external walls remaining of the old theatre in Portugal-street. The large pile consisted of four walls, reared upon a substantially-arched cellar. Little of the original appropriation could be traced, save in the large well staircase; the long-room upon the first floor, resembling a saloon; and the upper floor, lighted by windows in the roof, which was, probably, the painting-room. All plan of the auditory seemed to be lost in the refitting by the various occupants of the premises.

Nearly opposite the old theatre, in the Portugal-street burying-ground, lie the remains of honest Jo, or Josiah Miller, the godfather of many jests; and at the end of the street, the Black Jack, a tavern associated with the palmy days of the Duke's and Drury-lane as a famous resort of the players, still ministers to the thirsty denizens of Clare Market, having survived its contemporaries, the Rose and the Sun, together with the attractions which once rendered its neighbourhood one of the most brilliant resorts of the gay, the witty, and the fashionable.

THE GREAT PALM-STOVE AT KEW GARDENS.

THE popularity of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, under the able curatorship of Sir W. J. Hooker, has been extending for some years. Last year the number of visitors to these delightful Gardens was 64,000; and it is estimated that the number during the present year will amount to 128,000. From an interesting letter addressed by Sir William Hooker to Lord Morpeth, and read in the House of Commons, upon the recent application of a vote for the expenses of the works in the Gardens, we learn that "the general arrangement of the Gardens is complete; that is to say, that, from an insufficient and a most indifferent piece of ground of eleven acres, totally inadequate for any scientific pur-

SHAFT OF THE GREAT PALM STOVE.

THE GREAT PALM-HOUSE AT THE ROYAL GARDENS, KEW.

pose, or for public recreation, the Garden given to public use no extends to seventy-six acres of botanic ground, and about 150 of pleasure-g arboretum, obtained without purchase (being made over by her jesty for the public use)."

The Garden is not only a means of recreation, but of instruction. "h school of horticulture and botany," says Sir W. Hooker, "this noble ins to [illegible] Professor of the Botanic [illegible] beats of it, and in the short space of time months it has become a most im portant feature in the Garden. While, in the Museum, we exhibit the various useful products living plants—here, in the Museum, we exhibit the various useful products of plants, whether employed in the arts, in commerce, [illegible] ic economy."

One of the aids to this increasing popularity we consider to be the admirable *Guide* to the Gardens, which Sir W. Hooker has published for sixpence!

[illegible] Illustrate as now completed. It is, indeed, "the glory of these Gardens." The accompanying descriptive details are [illegible] tion of the *Guide*, just published

[illegible] he design of Decimus Burton [illegible] : and the iron- [illegible] rner, of the Hammersmith W [illegible] ublin ; the [illegible] rs Grissell and Peto ; and the [illegible] ders by Messrs. Burbidge

[illegible] this noble stove in a finished state, we shall content ourselves at this time with remarking, that already the shell or external frame is completed, consisting of a centre and two [illegible] 40 feet [illegible] of the lanthorn ; the wi [illegible] ic, brick, and s [illegible] tinged with green at the suggestion of R. Hunt, Esq., of the Geological Survey, in order to temper the too powerful rays of light. The ribs are inserted in enor- [illegible] nite, placed on the most solid concrete. The central [illegible] feet long and 100 feet wide) has a substantial gal- [illegible] [illegible] anks 100 [illegible] The extent of glass for covering this [illegible] 0 square f [illegible] the unsightliness of [illegible] o noble a structure, the smoke is conveyed [illegible] tunnel 6 feet high (from the underground [illegible] in number), to a distance of 479 feet from the stove ; where a [illegible] l tower, with a large reservoir near the top for the supply of water to the stove, as before observed, [illegible]

INTERIOR OF THE GREAT PALM-HOUSE.

ated and of such a form as to be an architectural object when seen from the main walk. At the base of the tower, between it and the Richmond road, is the coal-yard, concealed by shrubs; and here, too, within the underground tunnel above alluded to, is a railroad for the purpose of conveying coals to the furnaces, and for bringing away the ashes. The immediate vicinity of the palm-houses, with its terrace, will be laid out in a manner suited to such a structure. To the westward is a considerable area of lawn, of some 15 acres, destined to form a pinetum, where will soon be planted all the coniferous plants which bear the open air; while from the great western entrance of the palm-stove three vistas will radiate at various distances, commanding views through the pinetum, one [illegible] to the south, in the direction of the Pagoda; the second, or western vista, towards the river and woods of Syon; and the third towards Brentford. From the south-eastern angle of the palm-house the walk is continued round the water; and from the opposite side the best view of the structure may be seen, and its reflection in the lake."

Probably, during the present year, according to the *Guide*, the inmates of the Conservatory, or Architectural Greenhouse, will be removed to the Great Palm-Stove. Among them are the following *Palmæ*:—Date, Dwarf, Palmyra, Guinea Oil, Cocoa-nut, Cabbage, Wax, &c.; all which are popularly [illegible] in the Catalogue

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, Sept. 3.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 4. The Sun rises at 5h. 18m., and sets at 6h. 38m.
TUESDAY, 5.—Old St. Bartholomew. The Moon enters her first quarter at 8h. 43m. P.M.
WEDNESDAY, 6. The length of the day is 13h. 12m.; the decrease 3h. 20m. since the longest day.
THURSDAY, 7. Ember Days. Mars and Venus are near together.
FRIDAY, 8.—Nativity of Virgin Mary.
SATURDAY, 9. Day breaks at 3h. 24m., and twilight ends at 8h. 2m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 9.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 10	5 25	5 55	6 9	6 39	6 54	7 24	7 39	8 8	8 23	8 53	9 8	9 38	9 53
10 26	10 41	11 12											

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* *E. M. B.*—*We would willingly give a representation of the lock of Queen Mary's hair, at Stowe, could we do so. But it merely appears like a small quantity of flaxen hair, lying carelessly disposed, though tied at one end, in a glass case, about 18 inches in length. The colour of the hair seems of a pale yellow, with a slight reddish-brown tint in it.*

* *C. R.*"—*The size of the bronze coin (represented in page 104 of our Journal, were various. There is no other information we believe, than an instrument used in war was to the rude Celts equally serviceable as an implement of domestic use, to be employed as a hatchet would be now. The use of the celt was for striking and hewing.*

* "*Mellie. de P.E.*"—*Dover. We cannot tell.*

* "*Alpha.*"—*The painter and the tragedian are distinct persons.*

* "*F. S.*," *Bungay.*—*We cannot spare room. The Cricketing Catapulta is engraved in "Bell's Life in the Bat."*

* "*Dagus'or*," *London.*—*The first-named "Family" work is amusing miscellaneous reading, and inoffensive. The other works are of questionable character.*

* "*Scotty*" *should examine the Parish Register.*

* "*A Constant Reader*" *should apply to the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.*

* "*Papyrus Caesar*."—*The Illustrations suggested would be ineffective.*

* "*R. C. D.*," *Ingham. In a week or two*

* "*Business*"—*Declined.*

* "*B. V.*," *Ware, and* "*C. D.*," *Twickenham.*—*We have not room.*

* "*Nonnus*."—*The* "*Roll of Battle Abbey*" *is published by Churton, Holles-street*

* "*L. S.*," *Bristol.*—*The Epistle to the Romans was written in Greek, at Corinth, and sent to Rome by a Corinthian woman, who was travelling thither*

* "*Westminster*."—*The arrangement of the quartered shield is correct. The crest of the mother's family cannot be correct.*

* "*Σιγμα.*"—*The Hon. Colonel Astley, whose marriage was recently announced, is second son of Jacob Earth Jennings, and not of the Marquess of Hastings. An application by letter to the Principal of Hadleybury College will obtain the desired information.*

An Old Subscriber."—*The Duchess of Buckingham is alive. Her Grace is sister of the Marquis of Breadalbane.*

* "*J. J.*," *London. No penalty is incurred by the usage of the Royal Arms.*

* "*A Subscriber.*" *The late Sir Louis Abercrombie's hereditary arms were arg. a chevron indented gu. between three boars' heads erased az.*

* "*Woodstock.*" *A person may legally bear the arms of his ancestors by paying the necessary tax, without having been upon registered in the Heralds' Office.*

* "*M. M.*"—*We do not know the birth-place of the late Princess Amelia.*

* "*M. J. R.*"—*The Rose of the younger co-heiress are fully entitled to quarter her arms with those of their father, without distinction of differences.*

"*Vero Castrensi*" *The crest of the Fothergills was, we believe, a Talbot collared.*

"*A Constant Reader and Student of Heraldry*" *may be able to ascertain the identity of the arms by referring to Burke's "Peerage."*

* "*J. De C.*," *Belfast.*—*Yarrell's "British Birds." There is no work published exclusively on British Sea-fowl.*

* "*L. R.*," *Edinburgh.*—*Application to Mr. Whatman, 10, John-street, Adelphi, may, probably, ensure the information required.*

* "*A. A. B.*"—*Yes*

* "*An Old Subscriber*" *(Gorgon)*—*Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Infant Hercules" is described in No. 105 of our Journal. The Stone Lantern is that purchased for a hoist at Tunbridge Wells.*

* "*A Subscriber*," *Greenwich.*—*The addresses of the two British Guarantee Associations are 6, King William-street, City, and 9, Waterloo-place.*

* "*Fuscus.*"—*Certainly not.*

* "*Experimentalist*" *must seek the information he requires in a Treatise on Galvanism*

* "*W. P. B.*," *Grantham.*—*We had rather not give the recommendation*

* "*A New Subscriber.*"—*See Aird's "Self-Instructing French Grammar."*

* "*A Subscriber*," *Lincolnshire.*—*We cannot advise you upon the circumstances.*

* "*C. A.*," *Deptford, is thank-t.*

* "*Medicus.*"—*We thank not.*

* "*A Constant Reader*"—*Demerara is one of the colonies of British Guiana.*

* "*A Subscriber.*"—*The Rev. Dr. Stebbing's edition of Fleetwood's "Life of Christ," published by Virtue*

"*Leopold*," *Bath.*—*We do not know the Society in question*

* "*G. J. S.*" *The four Inspectors of Factories are A. Horner, J. J. Howell, R. J. Saunders, and J. Stuart Enys. Office, 6, Duke-street, Westminster.*

* "*W. B. F.*" *See Parsey on "Perspective."*

* "*L. W.*," *Axford.*—*We do not in possession of either of the addresses*

* "*A Shareholder*."—*We have not room.*

* "*W. H.*" *Frost's "Sabrina" is from Milton's "Comus."*

*** In answer to several of our Subscribers, the Back Numbers of our Journal have been re-printed, at a very great cost; and any one of them may be had, by sending one Shilling direct to our Publisher, or to any Bookseller or News-Agent.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1848.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, it appears, is to proceed to Ireland to confer with Lord Clarendon in person upon the state of the country, and the remedies to be applied to its social condition. Though we do not anticipate that the Premier will greatly increase his knowledge by a sojourn in Dublin, or that he will have opportunities for making a very intimate investigation into the wants and miseries of the people by a tour in the provinces, his visit cannot fail to be considered, in Ireland, as both opportune and politic. It is, therefore, calculated to be of service. There is also a rumour that the Government intends to grant a general amnesty to all the persons implicated in the late Rebellion. We trust the rumour will prove to be correct. The Government could well afford to be so merciful. The Irish Leaders have in reality though much against their own will—done good service to the whole Empire. They have rendered rebellion ridiculous. They have shown their own utter incapacity and powerlessness. They have deprived a pernacious bugbear of its terrors, and proved that the long-dreaded, and often-threatened, Rebellion, which has been held over the Government of this country for so many years, might burst over our heads in all its intensity without doing any large amount of mischief. That which seemed terrible to the imaginations of our statesmen before it was tried, descended from the regions of the terrible into those of the farcical, as soon as it was enacted before their eyes. For this result we have to thank Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Meagher. They did not intend it, it is true; but, as the country has all the benefit, and they all the disgrace of their ridiculous discomfiture, the Government could not, we think, do better than show its contentment and its kindness at the same time, by taking their word of honour or their bond, for their peaceable behaviour for the rest of their lives, and letting them go free. Whatever sting may yet be in them or in their cause, would be effectually taken out of them by an amnesty: and if the act were accompanied by an announcement that honest remedial measures for raising the social condition of the potato-feeding people would be immediately taken, the Whigs would have a better opportunity of success in governing and improving Ireland, than ever yet fell to the lot of our statesmen. The generosity of Great Britain towards Irishmen was shown in our munificent donation of ten millions to feed them in 1846. Our power was shown in the easy suppression of the Rebellion of 1848. We have yet to show our wisdom in devising and executing schemes for the permanent improvement of the condition of the people. We have now an opportunity of doing so, which the Whigs will do well to take. Their financial history is not a pleasant one; their general policy is not favourable to their Colonies; and they have lost ground even amid their warmest friends in England. But a successful policy in Ireland would atone for all their faults and shortcomings. Lord John Russell seems to be aware of this; and if his visit to Ireland shall impress him more thoroughly with the fact, it will be the better for his Lordship's fame and for the interests of the country.

THE triumphant, not to say furious, Moderates, who form the majority in the National Assembly of France, have resolved, in spite of the warnings of cooler politicians—General Cavaignac included—to proceed to extremity against the men who are principally implicated in the events of May and June. It is impossible not to feel, on perusal even of the *ex parte* evidence already produced, that MM. Louis Blanc and Caussidière, and many others of as great or greater note in French politics, plotted the destruction of the National Assembly, when they found its monarchical tendencies so strongly developed. As the actual sovereignty of France resides in the Assembly, there can be no doubt that such a plot, especially when supported by violence and bloodshed, was a very great crime, deserving of the severest punishment; but it should be remembered that, in times of revolution, it is not always prudent to be severe. There is a general impression that the Assembly has allowed its passion to overmaster its judgment in this matter; and that the Barrots and the Thierses, in goading it into this path, have proved themselves in reality more formidable to its stability than ever Louis Blanc and Caussidière could have proved, especially if they had been left unscathed by the ordeal of a State prosecution. The Assembly, on its first day of meeting, proclaimed the Republic amid unprecedented enthusiasm. They raised their voices at the mere mention of the word, and shouted it in the ears of a mighty multitude as excited as themselves; but they no sooner entered upon their deliberative and magisterial functions, than it became evident to France and to the whole of Europe that the majority regretted both the Revolution and the Republic, and that they looked with hatred and mistrust upon the men who had been mainly instrumental in operating the one, and in founding the other. They took no pains to conceal their sentiments. At a time when every man of cool judgment was aware that the wisest, safest, and best course was to give the Republic a fair trial, the Assembly threw doubts upon Republicanism, and odium upon its teachers and believers. The "reaction" was so flagrant, that the Republicans, who had fought the battle of their principle amid every discouragement, difficulty, and peril during the reign of Louis Philippe, and who were naturally tenacious of it, when it so unexpectedly triumphed in the days of February, became alarmed both for their principle and for their safety. The Assembly threw down the gauntlet of defiance to them, and the Republicans "of the eve" were compelled to take it up. The Assembly was, therefore, more to blame for the unhappy results, than the ardent and sincere Republicans. They acted no doubt from conviction, but they acted unscrupulously with the truest conviction; and amid the boiling ferment necessarily engendered by a revolution, it is not prudent, wise, or safe to exasperate a powerful party, long united in danger, and struggling for a principle as dear to it as existence. Whatever the moderates of the Assembly may think or say, the Revolution itself *is de facto* put upon its trial by the recent debates in the Chamber. This was an issue to be avoided, even at the risk of allowing such men as Louis Blanc and Caussidière to remain unpunished. We trust, for the sake of the Assembly and the peace of France, that the reported escape of these two men will prove to be correct. We have no sympathy with either of them. Louis Blanc is a mischievous theorist; Caussidière an unprincipled adventurer: but their trial and condemnation would have excited such an amount of exasperation in and out of the Assembly, and so greatly imperilled the peace of the French Republic, that all those who sincerely desire the restoration of order in that country will, we think, have reason to rejoice that they have released the Assembly from a grave danger by their timely flight. If Albert *(ouvrier)*, Barbès, Blanqui, and Raspail were their companions in exile, it would be an additional advantage to the French people.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

FETE ON PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY.

Saturday last being the birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, a fête took place in the grounds at Osborne.

Tippoo Saib's tent and several large marquees were erected upon the Lawn opposite to the principal entrance, and most of the residents in the neighbourhood, as well as some of the principal visitors at Cowes and Ryde, were invited.

The day was very unfavourable, a thick mist, accompanied with constant showers, confining the company to the interior of the tents, and altogether precluding visits to the gardens or grounds, and preventing any out-of-door amusements.

The guests began to arrive at about half-past two, and, at a little after three o'clock, her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highness Prince Albert, the royal children and attendants, those of the nobility and gentry present joining in the dance, and shortly after the termination her Majesty and the Royal party retired, at a little before seven o'clock.

There was a large and distinguished party of the nobility present on the occasion.

In the evening the Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and the Baroness de Speth.

At Windsor merry peals were rung during the day from the bells of the parish church and St. George's Chapel, and in the evening the houses of several of the [illegible] were illuminated.

[illegible] 25 lb. round of beef was [illegible] from the corporation ordnance, and also from the Belvedere Battery at Virginia Water.

On Tuesday the Queen and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Princess Hohenlohe, and the younger branches of the Royal family, took their usual early walks and drove in the grounds at Osborne. His Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen and Prince Lowenstein arrived on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince. The Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady [illegible] Dawson, and the Baroness de Speth.

The Queen, Duchess of Kent, and Prince left town on Wednesday for the Isle of Wight, on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a short time, and advanced [illegible] bills on the table a stage, and then adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at [illegible] o'clock.

THE BANCHISE.—Mr. [illegible] gave notice that next session he would move a resolution [illegible] that it was desirable that the Houses, as at present constituted, did not fairly represent the property, population, or industry of the country, and that it was necessary to extend the franchise, to take the votes of the electors by ballot, and to limit the duration of each Parliament to three years.

SECRET SWEERS.—In answer to Mr. ANSTEY, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the insertion of advertisements relative to [illegible] was illegal; and he now said that public notice, that it would be his duty to prosecute parties contracting to insert them.

In answer to Major BLACKALL, Sir G. GREY said it was intended to alter the law [illegible] so as to [illegible] the Queen's Bench.

Lord MORPETH brought up the report of the Committee on Works of Art. Sir J. ISHAM observed that a public vote of thanks ought to be accorded to Mr. Vernon for his munificent gift of pictures to the National Gallery. Lord MORPETH said that the Committee had expressed their strong sense of the handsome donation made by Mr. Vernon. The report was received.

IRELAND.—Mr. ANSTEY said he had been informed by a Roman Catholic priest at Kenmare, to state that he had not, as had been alleged, torn down the Government proclamation offering rewards for the apprehension of persons charged with sedition.

THE COPPER AND LEAD DUTIES BILL.—On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Lord G. BENTINCK moved as an amendment that it be read that day month.

On a division, the third reading was carried by a majority of 38 to 25; and the bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE FOUR LAW JUDGES' PROCEEDINGS RESTRICTION BILL was read a third time and passed.

CHELTENHAM ELECTION.—Mr. H. PALMER took occasion to direct the attention of the House to an act which had been made the subject-matter of the press against him and the other members of the Cheltenham Election Committee, by the late member for that city, Mr. Craven Berkeley, who had [illegible] the most unfair and unjustifiable charges against those gentlemen for their decision in unseating Mr. Berkeley. He would not, at that late period of the session, however, take any further notice of the matter.—Lord G. BENTINCK, Lord PALMERSTON, and Sir J. O'CONNELL concurred in strongly reprehending the attack to which the hon. gentleman had directed attention, and observed that the character of the hon gentlemen assailed was of itself a sufficient refutation. The House then adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

The news respecting Northern Italy is rather of a menacing character. In a conference held at Vienna, on the 22d ult., between M. de Wessenberg and the representatives of England and France, the Austrian Minister is understood to have declared that he declined the offered mediation, as the cause of the Austrian Government, on the grounds that the Government was in direct communication with King Charles Albert, and had not been informed that the latter had consented to such intervention, and, moreover, pending that all the conditions of the armistice had not been fulfilled. This latter observation was an allusion to Venice, and to the fact of the Sardinian fleet still assuming a hostile position towards that city.

This refusal of mediation, it is feared, may lead to a general war, for in Paris it appears to be a settled point, that if Austria should persist in refusing to give up Lombardy to Lombardy, the Army of the Alps will cross the frontier. The position of General Cavaignac is such, that he must either withdraw from office or take this course. The *bourgeoisie* are for peace, but the best friends of the Government do not dare to draw back since the promise of intervention in a given case, would not only enable the ultra Republicans to excite the populace, but would also create disaffection in the army; and as they prefer war to anarchy, they support General Cavaignac's policy in an armed intervention.

The last accounts from Grenoble state that the French Army of the Alps is now 60,000 strong, of whom about 16,000 are experienced troops from Algeria. There is a numerous *materiel*, and cannon and ammunition were arriving every day.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

According to the latest accounts from Hamburg an armistice of seven months has been concluded between the German and Danish Powers. The German ports were, in consequence, all freed from the blockade on the 1st inst. The armistice is to terminate on the 1st of March, 1849.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is now considered almost certain that Parliament will be prorogued by her Majesty in person on Tuesday next, the 5th inst.

THE CHARTISTS.—On Sunday a great many meetings of the Chartist and Confederate bodies were held for the purpose of adopting such measures as would obtain for the working classes the Charter, and also to take the present state of Europe into consideration. The Government having obtained information of these meetings, the greatest precautions were taken by the Police Commissioners to prevent the parties from creating a disturbance at any of the gatherings. This was found the more necessary, from the fact of Feargus Powell, the person who gave evidence against Mr. Ernest Jones, having come to town with assassination. A few days back, a person called upon Mrs. Lindley, 23, Gloucester-row, Hoxton, and enquired whether Powell lived there. She answered in the negative (Mr. Powell lives in a house next door), and he then replied, that it would not be long before her house would be attacked by several men, and, unless she got protection, the house would be burned down, and she and every one in it would also be set on fire. The following morning, having communicated the circumstance to the police, men in plain clothes have been placed on duty in the neighbourhood, to protect the building in the event of the threat being attempted to be carried into execution. On discovering what sort of a feeling would be excited against Powell, had him and his family removed from his residence in Gloucester-row to another part of the town, where he is placed under the protection of the police.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY FROM FIRE.—On Tuesday, a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Pancras was held at the Bedford Arms, to receive the report of a committee which had been appointed to wait upon the Ministers with the view of ascertaining whether some better means than at present existed could not be adopted for the protection of life and property from fire. Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., who occupied the chair, called upon Mr. Fogo to read the report. This was a voluminous document. It stated that the committee, which had been appointed at a public meeting on the 9th February last, had directed their attention to the various modes at present in use for the purpose of preventing injury from fire. They had examined Mr. Wivell's fire-escape, and had proved it to be a most efficient instrument. They had also examined Phillips's patented fire annihilator, and had proved it to be a cheap and ready means of generating steam in sufficient quantities to stifle large masses of flame. They had likewise investigated the properties of Payne's patented process. This simply consisted of the formation of a solution of alum into layers of the wood, from which the acid had been previously extracted; and they found that wood which had undergone that process was far from being readily susceptible to the influence of fire. On the 10th of February last, the committee, kindly introduced by Lord Dudley Stuart, had an interview of three-quarters of an hour's duration with Sir George Grey. The inadequacy of the Building Act of 1774, which enjoined the appointment of one engine and six men for each parish, led to the question of a proper remedy, and it was proposed that a system of stations throughout the metropolis should be adopted, for which it would probably be necessary to introduce a short bill into Parliament at the next session of the present Parliament. Sir George Grey entered certainly into the details of the matter. The report having been adopted, several resolutions were agreed to, appointing a committee and embodying more fully the objects of the meeting.

CLARENCE ROAD BRIDGE COMPANY.—On Tuesday the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this Company was held at their offices in Wilmington-street, Strand, to receive the directors' report. Lord Dover in the chair. The report stated that the tolls for the half-year ending July 31 amounted to £3068 3s. 7d., sufficient, after defraying the current expenses, to enable the directors to declare a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The receipts during the past six months have not equalled those of the corresponding period of last year, this being attributable to the unfavourable state of the weather. The report referred to the opening of the South-Western Railway station in July last, the effect of which would form an important addition to the receipts of the Company. An amicable settlement of all matters of difference has been effected with the Market Company, by which that Company has agreed to take £1,000 as all hard costs in full of all demands for damages against the Bridge Company arising out of the lease of November 2, 1840, in respect of the pier and land and the access of steam boat passengers thereto. The report having been adopted, it was moved and seconded that a dividend of four per cent. should be declared payable on or after the 11th of September next. The resolution was carried unanimously. Several new directors were elected, in the room of those who had retired.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 26.—The Registrar-General's weekly return of the number of births, deaths, &c., in the metropolis and suburbs, shows that the births during the above week amounted to 1329, of which 683 were males and 646 females. This number exceeds by 37 that of the preceding week. The deaths during the same week were 991 in number, of which 486 were males and 485 females. The births for the week this exceed the deaths by 374. The deaths for the week are below the weekly average for the last five summers by 21, and below the deaths of the preceding week (notwithstanding [illegible] deaths. The diseases from which the deaths have exceeded the [illegible] were [illegible] scarlatina 30, average 17, [illegible] 31; dropsy 14, average 22; consumption 161, average 145; hydrocephalus 37, average 33; convulsions 25, average 26; [illegible] 30, average 12; asthma 4, average 8, [illegible] 8, average 17. This week the deaths from cholera have fallen off in number, and precisely equal to the average, viz seven; none of them remarkable cases

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Louis Blanc landed at Dover from the packet on Tuesday afternoon, and [illegible] Saturday in London on Wednesday morning.

The Mayor of Liverpool has received [illegible] from Lord Russell, [illegible] the Brazilian frigate *Affonso*, in testimony of the [illegible] conduct in the late disaster. This was communicated to the [illegible] that it should be handed over for the benefit of the sufferers.

The Prince de Joinville, when leaving a large sum of money with Admiral Grenfell, for the survivors from the *Ocean Monarch*, said, "Take this, Admiral, for those poor people: it is to them that I had intended to expend in tour of pleasure, which, after this, it is impossible to enjoy."

The French Government has appointed a medical commission, composed of MM. Gueneau de Mussy, Chomel, Andral, Rostan, Bouillaud, Bally, Gerardin, Cloquet, and Gauthier de Claubry, to study themselves to the discovery of means to prevent and to mitigate the effects of Asiatic cholera.

The guillotine was erected for the first time since the Revolution of February, at Rheims, on the 22nd ult., for the execution of a murderer. The wretched man was more dead than alive when brought on the scaffold.

A wedding in Knightsbridge was [illegible] on Sunday last, by license from the Bishop of Winchester, from whence [illegible] the "Southwark Fund for Schools and Churches." The Rev. J. Simpson, M.A., formerly curate of St. Andrew's, Bethnal-green, has been appointed to this living.

The permanent garrison of Cork is about to be strengthened by the addition of a regiment of infantry and some troops of cavalry.

The guardians of the union of Limerick have petitioned, but in vain, for a remission of their portion of the relief advances, £16,000. They have received a peremptory order to levy it. The amount owing by the North Dublin Union is £280.

During the year 1847 the value of the imports of Belgium (including the [illegible] in transito) exceeded 342 millions of francs, being more than double the value of those of the preceding year. The value of exports during the year 1847 exceeded 264 millions of francs, being an increase of 40,600,000f. compared with the year 1846.

M. Thiers has announced the immediate publication of a work on prison [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SKETCHES IN IRELAND.

ARDFINAN CASTLE AND VILLAGE, FROM THE NORTH, WITH THE KNOCKMEALDOWN MOUNTAINS IN THE DISTANCE

do here. Wages sufficient to induce men and women to work are paid in Kent, not so in Tipperary. Nothing is so continually manifest to the observer here, as the want of labour in the fields, and the number of people everywhere without employment, and yet during that nobody will employ them, not even at sixpence per day.

The population of the county was, at the taking of the last census, 435,[illegible]. There were 34,100 farms of more than one acre each (the average seems to run between 15 and 30 acres). The [illegible] Clonmel, with a population of 13,000; Nenagh, 8818; Carrick-on-Suir, 11,019; Thurles, 7523; Cashel, 7036; Roscrea, 6975; Fethard, 6814; Cahir, 6688; Templemore, 5488; Clogheen, 2810; and Tipperary, from which the county takes its name, 7321.

Ardfinan town stands near the centre of the most fertile district of that fertile county. It consists of one long main street running along an acclivity with a southern aspect, with lanes and other streets extending on each side. Viewed from a gentleman's house on the north side, we have before us the parish church, a row of neat cottages, poorly thatched, inhabited by people poorly clothed, and employed as they have no work to do, while, beyond the town, we have a view of the Workhouse and Fever Hospital, and another building, [illegible] purposes. Behind these rises a ridge of hills, the property chiefly of Augustus Stafford, Esq., M.P. (better known as Stafford O'Brien)—having but recently obtained the Royal license to change his name); and beyond that ridge of hills rise the Galtee Mountains, the vale of Aherlo intervening. Viewed from the south, near the Workhouse, we have the unfinished railway station immediately before us, and the town, beautifully chequered with gardens and trees, rising beyond: those gardens, when we approach them and look over the walls, are so completely overgrown with thistles, docks, and luxuriant coolness, that you cannot tell nor even guess at the nature of the crop that may have been sown—whether potatoes, turnips, or cabbages. Outside the walls, by the railway sides, and [illegible] street corner, [illegible], and [illegible], of all ages and sizes, are gathering around strangers to beg, and to every question of "Why are you begging and not working?" the reply is, "There is no work to do."

THE TOWN OF TIPPERARY, FROM THE NORTH, WITH THE GALTEE MOUNTAINS

From Tipperary we travelled to Cahir, eleven miles. This town occupies a situation of singular beauty on both banks of the Suir river. It is chiefly the property of the Earl of Glengall. The well-cultivated fields, rich in their crops of grain, now ripe, and in process of being harvested, prove that some causes have been at work to improve this district. We obtained access to the tower of the Bridewell, from whence a good view of the town and surrounding country is obtained. From a point on the river side, below the ancient castle and bridge, we took another view. The large flour-mills, one of which is beside the bridge, are objects of industrial interest, which the traveller finds occurring more frequently on the river Suir than on any other river in the south of Ireland.

MILLS BRIDGE AND WEIR ON THE RIVER SUIR.

BURNING OF "THE OCEAN MONARCH," EMIGRANT SHIP; DRAWN BY MOREL FATIO, FROM THE SKETCH-BOOK OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

This dreadful calamity was briefly noticed in our Postscript last week. We now accompany our Illustration of the sad catastrophe with a full statement of details.

The scene presented in the Engraving, it should be stated, is from a sketch made by the Prince de Joinville, who so distinguished himself by his humane exertions on the lamentable occasion. This sketch was placed by the Prince in the hands of M. Morel Fatio, the celebrated Marine Painter, to make what-ever use he pleased of it, either as the subject of a painting or an engraving.

Early on Thursday morning, the 24th ult., the ocean *Monarch* sailed from Liverpool for the United States, with 386 souls on board. She had not proceeded many miles ere the fire was discovered. A brief unavailing endeavour was made to save the ship, but the flames were unconquerable, and the vast multitude on board surrendered themselves to despair.

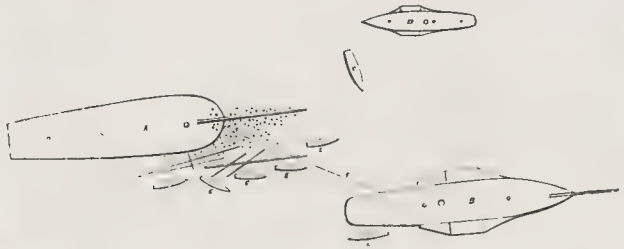
The burning element progressed from stem to stern, spars and masts, wrapt one by one in the living flame, fell, circling in their descent the shrieking masses on the deck, and numbers in desperate frenzy sought safety but to find death in the waves around.

The yacht *Queen of the Ocean*, and the Brazilian steam-frigate *Affonso*, which were in the vicinity, hasten-ed to render assistance, and by their boats rescued numbers. Other vessels also rendered assist-ance, but yet the lamentable fact must be recorded, that of the vast multitude on board a large propor-tion perished.

The first assistance was rendered by Mr Littledale, in his yacht *Queen of the Ocean*. Mr Littledale, who is the Commodore of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, had been at Beaumaris regatta, which took place on the preceding Monday, and he was returning in his yacht to Liverpool with a party of friends when he espied the fire; he immediately bore down to render assistance, and the powerful exertions of himself and crew succeeded in saving thirty-two persons.

The scene which presented itself to Mr Littledale on nearing the vessel was of the most appalling and harrowing description. That gentleman truly describes it as awful, and such as he hopes never to witness again. The flames were bursting with immense fury from the stern and centre of the vessel.

So great was the heat in these parts, that the passengers, male and female, men, women, and children crowded to the fore part of the vessel. In their maddened despair women jumped overboard with their offspring in their arms, and sank to rise no more. Men followed their wives in frenzy, and were lost. Groups of men, women, and children, also precipitated themselves into the water, in the vain hope of self-preservation, but the waters closed over many of them for ever. No pen can describe this awful scene. The flames continued to rage with increased fury. In a few minutes the mizenmast went over-board; a few minutes more, and the mainmast shared the same fate. There yet remained the foremast. As the fire was making its way to the fore part of the vessel, the passengers and crew, of course, crowded still further forward. To the jibboom they clung in clusters as thick as they could pack, even one lying over another. At length the foremast went overboard, snapping the fastenings of the jibboom, which, with its load of human beings, dropped into the water, amidst the most heart-rending screams



A. *Ocean Monarch*
B. *Affonso*, Brazilian steam-frigate.
C. Mr Littledale's yacht.
D. The *Prince of Wales*, steamer.
E. Boats from *Affonso*.
F. The Line.

RELATIVE POSITION OF THE "OCEAN MONARCH," STEAMERS, &c. DURING THE RESCUE OF THE SURVIVORS.

both of those on board and those who were falling into the water. Some of the poor creatures were enabled again to reach the vessel, others floated away in agony, but many met with a watery grave.

The Brazilian frigate *Affonso* was out on a pleasure excursion. She was commanded by Captain J. M. Lisbon. There were also on board the Prince de Joinville, his lady and suite, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Brazilian Minister, the Chevalier de Lisboa, Admiral Greenfell and daughters, and other distinguished persons. When the *Affonso* descried the *Ocean Monarch*, no time was lost in bearing down to her, and it was intended to carry her right under her lee, but the wind changed a little, and pre-vented this from being accomplished. Her boats were, however, at once lowered, and were soon fol-lowed by the large paddle-box boat. Captain Lisboa jumped into one, and Admiral Greenfell into the other, and were unremitting in their exertions to save the poor people. The Prince de Joinville was particularly assiduous in assisting the passengers on board the frigate. The heat was very intense, and even to those on board the vessels it was oppressive. What it must have been to those who were crowding on the poop and forepart of the vessel, it is only left for those who experienced it to suffer, and, however, to make them aware of the water, seeking either some element by taking shelter in another equally as destructive, or for the consuming sea to effect. From the crowd of human beings in the water clinging to the spars, some of the boats were unable to get as close to the vessel as they otherwise would have done, and their exertions doubtless were unavailingly consumed in rescuing the poor unfortunates.

Several pounds were collected on board the yacht for the relief of the sufferers. The Princes, on Friday, when leaving Liverpool for London, left behind them a handsome donation for the benefit of the survivors.

The *Affonso* rescued in all about 160 persons, including fifteen seamen. Of these, about 140 landed, and the remainder preferred staying on board the frigate all night, the Marquis de Lisboa having given directions that all who were desirous of remaining should be accommodated in the best way possible.

The conduct of Admiral Greenfell, Brazilian Commissioner, Captain Lisboa, Mr Frost, Vice-Consul, and the officers and crew of the Brazilian frigate *Affonso*, is beyond praise. All exerted themselves in a most energetic and humane manner, and Admiral Greenfell has been most untiring in his exertions to procure clothes, money, and provisions for the survivors.

The Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and the Chevalier Lisboa, Brazilian Minister, also gave every succour to the afflicted when brought on board the *Affonso*.

We must not omit to mention an act of heroism exhibited towards the close of this melancholy scene. When only a dozen helpless women and children remained on the burning wreck, paralysed with fear and totally incapable of helping themselves by descending from the tottering bowsprit to the boats which in the midst of the heavy sea and wreck in vain offered their assistance below, an Englishman, Frederick Jermyn, a native of Portsmouth, a seaman of the Queen on ship *New Brunswick*, stripping himself naked, made his way through the sea and wreck, and with a line in his hand, succeeded in lowering the last helpless victims safely into the boats, being himself the last man to leave the wreck. On his arrival on board the Brazilian steam-frigate *Affonso*, he was received on the quarter-deck by the Prince de Joinville's

and Duke d'Aumale, who, shaking him by the hand, praised his gallantry in the most flattering terms, bestowing on him at the same time an ample gratuity.

Captain Murdock, the commander of the ill-fated vessel, has furnished the following narrative of the sad affair:—

"The *Ocean Monarch* sailed from the river at daylight in the morning, in tow of a steam-tug. A fresh breeze was blowing at the time. About 8 o'clock the pilot and the steam-tug left us. We made all sail, and proceeded to sea. Nothing of any consequence occurred until about 12 o'clock, when the cry of 'cook ship' was given. We were then about six miles this side of the Great Ormshead. After the yards were squared, the steward of the ship came up and told me that one of the passengers had lit a fire in one of the ventilators in the afterpart of the ship. I immediately sent an officer and one man with the steward to see to the matter—to put out the fire, and to bring up the delinquent. I at once went below, and discovered smoke proceeding into the main cabin, through one of the after state-rooms. We began without delay to throw water down; but in five minutes afterwards, indeed almost instantly, the afterpart of the ship burst into flames. We put the ship before the wind in order to lessen the draught, but were obliged to bring her to again. The fire produced the utmost confusion amongst the passengers—all appeared frantic with despair; yells and screams of the most horrifying description were uttered; all control over them was lost; my voice could not be heard, nor my orders obeyed. Finding that nothing could be done with the yards, I caused both of the anchors to be let go, that the ship's head might be to wind, and the fire be kept as abaft as possible. The passengers crowded in numbers to the bowsprit, to avoid the heat of the flames, many in alarm and despair, and, in consequence, fell down, although spars and all loose materials lying about deck were thrown out for them to cling to, a great majority were drowned.

"In spite of all that could be done, the flames increased. I gave orders to get the boats out. Two of them were got out, but before the lashings of the others could be cut they were enveloped in flames. The mate and several of the passengers, with part of the crew, got into one of the boats which was covered, and a portion of the crew, with some passengers, into the other. The last thing which I did was to throw overboard a topgallant yard, with the assistance of the carpenter and one or two men, with a rope attached to it, to make it fast alongside, and to tell the people to jump overboard and cling to it; then, finding the flames approaching so rapidly that I could neither get forward nor aft, I was obliged to leave myself overboard, and cling to the spar for a short time, but finding that there were too many already clinging to it, I swam to a boat which fortunately floated near us, and after remaining in the water about half an hour, was picked up by the pilot-boat *Queen of the Ocean*, which, I should, perhaps, have stated before, that, seeing our disaster, the *Queen of the Ocean* yacht, owned by Mr. Thomas Littledale, of Liverpool, with a party of his friends on board, hove down to us, lowered her boat, and the crew, with indefatigable exertions, were the means of saving the lives of 32. In the meantime, while the yacht was rendering every assistance in her power, the Irish steam-ship steamer *Ayrshire*, and the *Prince of Wales* steamer, bound to Bangor, with the packet-ship *New World*, sent their boats, and were the means of saving many that were clinging to the wreck and floating about on the spars; their exertions were great and praiseworthy. The *Queen of the Ocean* remained alongside till three o'clock, and when she had done all that was possible to do, set sail for Liverpool. Mr. and Mrs. Dow, of Glasgow, Mr. Soulsby with, and Mr. Fellowes, are amongst the cabin passengers whom I know to have been saved. As to the origin of the fire, I differ from a published statement that I have seen. From what we could gather in the after-part of the ship, the ventilators were of iron. The fire originated, in my opinion, from smoking amongst the steerage passengers, the night before severe pipes were taken from them. The fire was instantaneous; five minutes after it was discovered the whole stern of the ship was in flames. The cargo consisted of iron, dry goods, salt, and earthenware, the latter being packed in crates stuffed with straw. There were, I calculate, about 330 souls altogether on board; but, as we had not completed our classifying arrangements, the exact number I cannot positively tell. There were, I think, 91 first and second cabin, and 307 steerage passengers; the crew consisted of 42 hands, including myself."

The *Ocean Monarch* went down at her anchors at half-past one o'clock on Friday morning. The weather was fine and calm. With the exception of the solid timbers about the stern, on which we the lashings had been in an almost perfect state, the fire had consumed the whole of her upper works to within a few inches of the water's edge. Indeed, so even was the work of destruction round the sides of the ship, that it appeared as if some skilful hand had been employed. The wind first made its way into the after part of the ship. As she gradually settled herself into the bosom of the sea, large volumes of flames rushed forward with a hissing and crackling sound, till at length the water completely buried her, and the remains of this once noble vessel disappeared in about 14 minutes, amid a heavy swell for the moment.

There is considerable discrepancy in the statements which have been published as to the number of persons on board the *Ocean Monarch* at the time she left the Mersey. The following is from authentic sources:

Steerage passengers	.. .. ..	..	322
First and second cabin	.. .. ..	..	32
Captain and crew	.. .. ..	..	42
			396

SAVED

Per *Ayrshire*, Irish steam-ship	.. ..	156
„ *Queen of the Ocean*, yacht	.. ..	32
„ *Prince of Wales*	.. ..	17
„ Smack	.. ..	13
Saved	.. ..	218
Missing	.. ..	178
		396

With a view of obtaining a complete muster of the survivors, so that their names, for the satisfaction of their relations and friends, might be recorded, and that the plans of relief which public generosity so freely contributes might be duly administered to them, the Messrs. Harnden called a meeting on Monday of the whole of the passengers that could be found, at their offices, in Waterloo-road. Nearly 180 drew up. Although private charity had in the meantime provided clothing for many, and had otherwise done much, a majority of the poor creatures were in the most wretched and destitute condition. One poor woman who was present had lost not less than five of her children; and it was pitiable to hear the recital of personal loss and peril which each poor sufferer had to tell. The poor creatures who assembled were taken under charge of two of Messrs Harnden's clerks to the London police office in High-street, where clothing of the most miscellaneous kind—contributions of which had been poured in with a liberal hand—was distributed to the sufferers by Mr. Superintendent Clough.

On Monday an inquest on five of the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers was entered upon by Mr. Curry, the coroner. The witnesses examined unanimously concurred in exculpating the captain from blame. In other respects their evidence did not supply any material facts to the ample information already given. The subscription in aid of the survivors on Tuesday amounted to £190.

Captain Hunter, of the Welch steamer *Cambria*, has forwarded the following letter in justification of his conduct in this affair:

"Sir,—Many rumours having been circulated to my prejudice in consequence of my not having returned to the assistance of the ship *Ocean Monarch* on my passage from Beaumaris to Liverpool, I have to request your kindness in inserting the following facts bearing on the case:—Before leaving the Menai Bridge, I had given all my disposable coals to the steamer *Medina*, reserving only sufficient to take the *Cambria* to Liverpool, as can be proved by the engineers of the two vessels. On Thursday morning I left Beaumaris about half-past nine o'clock. At half-past eleven we passed the *Ocean Monarch*, then standing in shore. Soon after this she tacked and stood to the northward. At half-past twelve my attention was called to smoke arising from the ship, as if she were on fire, when I instantly applied to the engineer to know if he had coals to take us to the ship and back; when he replied that he had not. At this time we were at least ten or twelve miles from the ship. We saw the *Queen* much nearer to her, and proceeding towards her, as was also the *Prince of Wales*; and to these vessels I hoisted a signal that the ship was in distress. There was also a ship and a yacht within a short distance of the ship, making towards her, and I thought myself abreast of us at the time. Not knowing that she was an emigrant ship, I was led to conclude that there was sufficient assistance at hand. Besides, it is right that I should state that I had two hundred passengers on board, and my vessel was completely crowded with live stock, which would have rendered it difficult at any time to render efficient assistance, but on this occasion much more so, from the sea that was on. Had I proceeded, as has been said, I must necessarily have remained at anchor until a supply of coals could have been procured to enable me to return, and in this position, should it have come on to blow, there can be little doubt that the *General* would have been placed in great jeopardy. These circumstances considered, I still feel that I should not have been justified in running the risk of sacrificing the lives of those passengers who had entrusted themselves to my care. It could be none my intention on my part to render assistance when practicable. In support of which I may mention that when the engine of a rival steamer on the line broke down off Ormshead, in bad weather, I returned to her assistance and saved her passengers and crew, and, with the engines out of repair, I had given assistance in this most melancholy case. I beg to subscribe myself, your most obedient servant,

"Liverpool, August 26." "JOHN HUNTER

ALLEGED CAUSE OF THE FIRE. A correspondent says that at one of the seamen who escaped from the burning ship thus explains the cause of the fire:—"Edward Jenkins (a seaman on board) had been going into the hold with a lighted candle, about 9 A.M., and in 20 minutes after, came up again without the candle. About 12 o'clock a smoke was seen issuing from under the cabin [illegible] hazzarded a conjecture that the candle was the cause of it. There was [illegible] to be on fire. A seaman on board afterwards asked Edward Jenkins for the candle was? He said that he had put it in his pocket to grease his shoes. [illegible] wine, spirits, and tobacco in the lazzarette all [illegible]

ROBBERY OF SOME OF THE SURVIVORS, AND SUSPICIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF ONE OF THEM. Mr. Henry Powell, of Portman-place, Maida-hill, London, who had taken a cabin passage on board the *Ocean Monarch*, with a view of joining his family at Cincinnati, has published a statement in the Liverpool papers, in which, after bearing testimony to the courage, presence of mind, and praiseworthy conduct of Captain Murdoch, throughout the dreadful scene, and describing his own providential escape, and the kind treatment he has since received from Mr. Parr and family, of the Hotel at Bangor, where he made a stop in [illegible] the sad catastrophe, he gives the following narrative:—"I remained about for two or three hours, a pilot boat, called the *Pilot Queen*, of Conway, with the letters painted in yellow on her stern, and the letters P.C. [illegible] on her sail, approached us, and took us on board—but more for the purpose of robbing than from any motives of humanity, as was afterwards proved. As soon as I got on board, I, with several other passengers, went below; we stripped off our wet clothes and tumbled into the berths for warmth, most of us being dreadfully sea-sick at the time. In about an hour after I heard a loud quarrel upon deck. I immediately dressed myself in a seaman's old tarn jacket and trousers, wrapped a blanket round my chest, and proceeded above. It appeared that the men belonging to the pilot boat were determined to take us no farther, their excuse being that it was [illegible] to Liverpool, and to put us on board another party, however, was, that their object was to return to the neighbourhood of the burning ship and pick up all the articles they could find. They had already secured several boxes, one trunk belonging to [illegible] and were busily engaged in breaking open another. I then behind in their possession, together with the boat in which we had effected our escape from the vessel. This our party determined to resist, and henceforth the pilots, who, I understand, is now being inquired into at the Police-office. When we left this pilot-boat, the *Pilot Queen*, of Chester (her name cannot be made too public), one of the passengers was below in one of the berths, perfectly naked, not able to dress himself in time to leave with us. He was a very respectable-looking young man, and had money about him, as I myself heard him offer the men a sovereign to take him on shore. In the confusion, hurry, and quarrel he was left behind, nor has he since been heard of. When we named the circumstance to the men belonging to the fishing-smack, their reply was, 'If they find out that he's got money are they'll murder him and throw him overboard. They'll never think to be found out;' and concluded their remarks by observing, 'That we had no idea of the black work go on in those quarters.' I was very much heard-hearted, for can I divest my mind of the uneasiness I have since felt with regard to the fate of this young man. I hope every inquiry will be made to trace him out. The fishing-smack brought us safe to Scarborough, where we landed. She was managed by two Irishmen, who treated us with every kindness." The name of the individual above referred to is said to be Coombes, and it is added that his father keeps a shoe-shop in Liverpool, and that he has a married sister there. It is, therefore, very remarkable, considering the time that has elapsed since the accident, that he has not yet been heard of. Mr. Powell, in a letter to us from Liverpool, on Wednesday, says that the police who had been employed in a search of the crew of the pilot boat had returned with a part of them, and had recovered his watch.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY'S REWARDS.—On Wednesday, in Liverpool, at a meeting of the Shipwreck and Humane Society, held for the purpose of taking into consideration the services rendered by the parties instrumental in rescuing the sufferers from the wreck of the ship *Ocean Monarch*, the following were awarded by Wynn, of the Mint, were presented to Mr. Littledale, owner of the yacht *Queen of the Ocean*; Admiral [illegible], General; Captain Lisbon, commander of the *Prince of Wales* steamer, and Mr. Bow, of Glasgow. Mr. Soulsby was also voted to the crew of Mr. Littledale's yacht. It is intended to reward other parties as soon as the respective merits of each shall have been adjudged. With respect to the noble owner, Mr. Littledale, some doubt had been expressed relative to his being an Englishman, we may observe that it has been ascertained, from the Seamen's Register-office at the Custom House, that Jerome is a native of Old, not New, England, born at Portsmouth, the 14th of May, 1824, and that he first went to sea in the year 1838. He has been seven years in the American merchant service, and he obtained his registry at Liverpool on the 11th of June, 1845. The mate of the *Ocean Monarch*, when giving his evidence before the committee, stated that, being aware that Jerome was on board of the *New World*, and having witnessed his courageous exertions when the packet-ship *Henry Clay* was stranded near New York, he proceeded in a boat on board the *New World* and conveyed him to the wreck. The Mayor of Liverpool having written to the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale, requesting thanks to be tendered to the gallant fellow, the Duke d'Aumale, returning thanks to the latter for the interest he took in the matter, stated that he had been ascertained, from the Seamen's Register-office at the Custom House, that Jerome is a native of Old, not New, England, born at Portsmouth, the 14th of May, 1824, and that he first went to sea in the year 1838. He has been seven years in the American merchant service, and he obtained his registry at Liverpool on the 11th of June, 1845. The mate of the *Ocean Monarch*, when giving his evidence before the committee, stated that, being aware that Jerome was on board of the *New World*, and having witnessed his courageous exertions when the packet-ship *Henry Clay* was stranded near New York, he proceeded in a boat on board the *New World* and conveyed him to the wreck. The Mayor of Liverpool having written to the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale, requesting thanks to be tendered to the latter for their exertions during the burning of the *Ocean Monarch*, a reply was received on Wednesday morning, expressing their gratification, and also passing the exertions of the various parties instrumental in saving the poor emigrants. The bowsprit of the *Ocean Monarch* was seen on Tuesday morning, off the north-west lightship. Up to Wednesday the contributions amounted to upwards of £3000.

THE LOSS OF THE "OCEAN MONARCH."

THEY had built the gallant vessel
Like a palace of the deep;
The mountain foam to crest above,
The mountain wave to sweep.
Too firm for any tempest,
Too stout for any strife!
And they fill'd it with the beauty
And the strength of human life.

They call'd the young ambition
That lost hope on British shore;
The bravery hand of labour
That had work to wield no more.
The weary and the grieving,
From their want and woe to roam,
And to live in that "sea palace,"
Till it bore them to a home.

They came in crowding hundreds,
The tired of the land;
They quicken'd into brotherhood,
And made a "happy band"
Their Emigrant Company made
Grew friendly, warm, and free,
With the last in the heart's sunshine
Is the joy "Pale o' the Sea."

They got a brave commander,
And a trusty-handed crew;
Limbs strong as masts, and like the
rpes
For sinew and for thew.
They set the white sail to the ship
(Proud wings its way to brave);
And they raised a shout of glory
When it sprang along the wave!

They called it "OCEAN MONARCH!"
As a Ruler leave a name
On that robust and regal frame
They typified a King.
In vain! after the gale of waves
Right royally he trod,
There is NO OCEAN MONARCH
But the "ONE ETERNAL GOD!"

The "ONE ETERNAL GOD," to whom
These screams of anguish rise
The rending of poor fear struck souls,
That shriek unto the skies.
That rave out tears, half groans, and
pray rs,
Against the mighty ire,
The while their "Palace of the Sea"
Is bursting into fire.

The masts will be flame-pillars,
Loud must they blaze and break!
Yet, up them as well again!
They say the creatures take:
The fire-fear hot upon the brain,
The wife in her despair,
Still clinging round each other, and
Still climbing up—to Death!

Hark! watch! the forem st shivers,
And staggers to the de.
And victim and devourer
Is that giant of the wreck,
That trembles to its agitation,
With a dark distress of head,
Is ere ish'd, and strikes the water
With a thunderbolt of Dead!

Two Princes—lately struck themselves
by sharp and sudden blow
Prove the quick depths of sympathy
With one another's woe!
And generous women ever fond
Of any fallen leaf—
Press round the sufferers, and would
fain
Can—them out of grief!

One manly sailor shall stand forth
From all the group of "kind,
As having proved in direst worth,
Heart, muscle, courage, mind!
Bless his bold spirit! many a p—r
He gained from the wave,
That shall go up and linger where
He "MIGHTIEST" reign and save!

There was a splendid re—
From all who bore that day,
The power to succour—and were sent
Upon the sudden way!
At last the "*Ocean Monarch*" ceased
To bear her mortal name;
His Palace of the Ocean burn'd
Till Ocean quench'd its flame!

OF A STEAMER AND SLOO—. The *Prince of Wales* steamer, from Belfast to Liverpool, on Saturday last, ran into the sloo—, with the sloop *Jane*, of Liverpool. This sloop was laden with flour and sugar, and is a complete wreck, but her crew have been fortunately saved. Many [illegible] were seen sleeping on board the sloop, which was then on shore near to the Point of Ayr Lighthouse, with the loss of the second mate and two hands. The steamer must not be mistaken for the Welch boat of the same name.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT AT SEA.—We regret to report that another accident took place at sea, off Holyhead, on Sunday morning. It appears that the American ship *St. Lawrence*, Captain Brown, and the *Cosmopolitan*, Captain Maxwell, of Liverpool, came in contact. The *St. Lawrence* was bound from Liverpool for New York, with passengers, and the *Cosmopolitan*, which belongs to Messrs. Horsfall and Co., was bound for Africa. The effect of the collis on was [illegible] that the latter vessel immediately went down. One man fell overboard and was lost, but the remainder of the crew got on board the *St. Lawrence*, and were landed at Kingstown. The crew arrived at Liverpool yesterday morning in a Dublin steamer. The mayor of Liverpool is a passenger of the *Cosmopolitan*.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House of Commons sat from twelve o'clock to two o'clock.

On the bringing up of the report of the committee of Ways and Means,

Mr HUME moved, as an amendment on the fourth resolution, empowering the Government to raise the two millions loan, that the money be raised by debentures bearing an interest of not more than five per cent. The honourable member did not press his amendment, and the report of the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means was received.

Leave was given to bring in Bills founded thereon, which were read a first time, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER fixed the second reading of the Loan Bill for five o'clock on Monday evening.

The report of the West India colonies loan of £500,000 resolution was received, and leave was given to bring in a Bill founded thereon, which was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for twelve o'clock on Monday.

The report of the Diplomatic Relations with the Court of Rome Bill was received without discussion.

The Westminster Improvements Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Post-horses Licenses, &c. Bill, the Postage on Newspapers (Channel Islands, &c.) Bill, the Lock-up Houses Bill, and the Drainage Certificates Bill were read a second time.

The Slave Trade (Muscat) Bill, the Taxing Masters (Court of Chancery) Bill, and the Royal Military Asylum Bill passed through committee.

The report of the Taxing Masters' Salaries, &c. (Court of Chancery, Ireland) Bill, and of the Battersea Park, &c. Bill were received.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Sheep and Cattle Importation Prohibition Bill, the Sheep and Cattle (Contagious Disorders Prevention) Bill, and the Labouring Poor (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers Bill went through committee.

The Poor Removal (No. 2) Bill, the Petty Bag, &c. Offices (Court of Chancery) Bill, and the Commons Inclosure (No 2) Bill were read a third time and passed.

Lord BEAUMONT complained that, on account of the hurried manner in which Bills were passed through their stages at this period of the session, the Parochial Debt and Audit Bill, to which he had an amendment to propose, was read a third time and passed without his knowledge. He therefore availed himself of his privilege to introduce a Bill to amend that Act, and gave notice that he should on Tuesday move the suspension of the standing orders, to allow it to go through its stages.

SUGAR DUTIES.

Earl GREY moved the second reading of the Sugar Duties Bill, and having stated the principles and details of the measure, read extracts from despatches from the Governors of Trinidad and Antigua, and passages from a Barbadoes newspaper, to prove that our sugar producing colonies had passed their worst, and that symptoms of improvement were now visible. The Earl then dwelt on the necessity of increased produce and diminished cost in order to compete with foreign sugars, and denounced all attempt at agitation in the colonies with the view of obtaining a protecting duty.

Lord REDESDALE compla ned of the late period of the session at which this Bill came up to their Lordships' House, which precluded fair consideration. Whatever protection was given by this Bill was so far good, but it was very little indeed. Having condemned the blundering manner in which the scales of duties had been prepared, some of which were still preserved in this Bill, the noble Lord said he would not offer any opposition to the second reading.

Earl Granville, Lord Denman, the Duke of Argyll, and Earl St. Vincent made a few observations, and the Bill was then read a second time. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

The Bill for the Battersea Park Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Post-horses Licenses, &c. Bill, and the Postage of Newspapers (Channel Islands) Bill went through Committee.

On the motion for the second reading of the West India Colonies and Mauritius Bill, the Bill for guaranteeing £1,500,000 for the purposes of immigration of labourers to the colonies—Lord G. BENTINCK suggested to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the advisability of taking a power to advance such sums to the planters, on the security of their estates, as might be deemed necessary for the cultivation of their estates.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to the proposal, as he thought nothing could be more dangerous than for the Government to grant money to private individuals for the cultivation of lands.—After a few observations from Mr. Hume, Mr Barkly, Mr. Hawes, and Mr. Bernal, the Bill was read a second time.

The reports of the Slave Trade (Muscat) Bill and of the Taxing Masters (Court of Chancery, Ireland) Bill were received.

The Savings Banks Bill was read a second time

The Lock-up Houses Bill and the Drainage Certificates Bill passed through Committee.

At three the House suspended its proceedings till five o'clock.

At the appointed hour,

A new writ was ordered, on the motion of Mr. PINNEY, to be issued for Cheltenham.

To a question from Mr. HUME, Mr. LABOUCHERE stated that the Board of Trade had no power to inquire into the loss of the *Ocean Monarch*, as that vessel was an American sailing ship

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK announced that the recognisance for the petition against Sligo borough was [illegible]

The Spirits (Dealers In) Bill went through Committee, with some amendments, as also did the British Spirits Duties Bill.

The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill was read a second time.

The Exchequer Bills (Two Million Loan) Bill was read a second time, Mr. HUME consenting to take no opposition to the question that it be committed. The hon. member said he did not intend to raise any discussion on the Bill, but only to record his opinion against any loan whatever.

On the motion for the second reading of the Copper and Lead Duties Bill, Lord G. BENTINCK, in the absence of Mr. Wyld, who had given notice of an amendment, moved that the Bill be read a second time that day three months. The noble Lord said he objected to the Bill, as unnecessary—because it was a dim ish the revenue, already sufficiently embarrassed, because it was another step taken by the Government towards direct taxation, and because it was contrary to the principles of free trade. From which revenue was obtained in a way that pressed lightest on the tax-payers.—Colonel Thompson, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. Muntz, Captain Vyse, Mr. Carew, Mr Turner, Mr. M'Gregor, and Mr. S. Wortley made some observations, the House divided—for the second reading, 77; against it, 21: majority, 56. The Bill was read a second time

The Distillery from Sugar Bill passed through Committee.

The report of the Slave Trade (Muscat) Bill was received.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The business was almost entirely of a routine character; and, after several Bills had been advanced a stage, amongst which was the Sugar Duties Bill, which went through Committee, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

At the meeting sitting,

The Postage on Newspapers (Channel Islands) Bill, the Royal Military Asylum Bill, and the Taxing Masters' (Court of Chancery, Ireland) Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

The reports on the Post-horses Licenses Bill and the Lock-up Houses Bill were then brought up and received.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME. On the motion that the Diplomatic Relations with the Court of Rome Bill be read a third time, Mr. NAPIER moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a third time that day three months The hon. and learned gentleman supported his amendment with a brief speech, which originated a short discussion, in which Mr. Shiel, Mr. Anstey, M., Drummond, Mr. Sergeant Murphy, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Wyndham, and Mr. J. O'Connell took part, after which the House divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 20; against it, 88: majority against, 63. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Consolidated Fund Bill then went through Committee, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moving the insertion of the appropriation clause, which was agreed to.

At five o'clock the sitting was suspended till half-past six. At the latter hour the House re-assembled.

The ISLAND OF TOBAGO Lord G. BENTINCK, who refused to follow the example of other honourable members, by postponing his motion until after the Derby day were disposed of, moved that the petition from the Speaker and members of the House of Assembly of the Island of Tobago, relative to captured negroes (presented 7th August), be printed with the votes; on which motion the noble Lord proceeded to make a lengthy speech, the chief object of whom was to show that Tobago was entitled to a share of the proposed loan to the West India colonies. He had Lord Grey's reasons for not including it in the loan were unsatisfactory. Discovering that his wishes had been anticipated to a certain extent by the Government having been already printed in the ordinary way by the Commissioners, and his purpose in moving that it be printed with the votes being served by his having been thus enabled to make his speech, the noble Lord concluded by observing that he should not press his motion. The motion was thereupon withdrawn.

EXCHEQUER BILLS THE REVENUE.

On the motion that the House resolve itself into Committee on the Exchequer Bills Bill,

Mr. HUME objected to the plan proposed whereby to meet the deficiency, of borrowing money in a time of peace, and would take the sense of the House on the proposition. To permit expenditure to exceed income was the act of spendthrifts, and unless the Government turned over a new leaf in this respect, they would involve the country in all the ruin of a national bankruptcy. He had urged upon the Government at the commencement of the session the propriety of either reducing our expenditure by curtailing our establishments, or of meeting the deficiency by fresh taxation; but both the House and the Government turned a deaf ear to his counsel, and that which he foresaw had now come to pass—a proposition to meet the deficiency by an increase to the permanent debt of the country. He protested against the [illegible] expenditure, against enormous

establishments, and against borrowing money in time of peace, and concluded by moving as an amendment that the Bill be committed that day three months

Mr. MOFFATT seconded the amendment, concurring in the views of Mr. Hume as to the impolicy of constantly exceeding in our expenditure our national income, and perpetually borrowing to make up the ever-recurring deficit.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, after paying a ready tribute to the consistency of Mr. Hume in constantly urging upon the Government the propriety of reducing expenditure by a reduction of our establishments, and after showing that, owing to the circumstances of the times, such reduction could not safely have been made, and that the deficiency could not well have been met by increased taxation, vindicated the course now pursued by the Government, of making good the excess of expenditure by loan. He agreed with Mr Hume that the best way in which to meet a temporary difficulty was not by resorting to permanent taxation. But as the House, early in the session, had rejected the temporary expedient whereby the Government had proposed to meet a deficiency, which it had every reason to regard as of a temporary character, he thought that the next best course to take was to raise the two millions required by the issue of Exchequer bills, or the creation of new stock.

After a few words from Mr. Currie, Mr. Hayward, Mr. Wodehouse, Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Henley, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Urquhart, and Mr. Newdegate,

Mr. COBDEN, in reply to what had fallen from the last-mentioned honourable gentleman, denied that Free Trade had thrown away taxation, and compelled the Government now to borrow. The evil against which the country had now to contend was not a falling revenue, but an increasing expenditure He strongly urged the necessity of simplifying the appellations with the income, and objected to the plan now proposed, of meeting by means of a loan a large deficiency, very needlessly created. The deficiency was much to be attributed to the groundless fear of invasion, [illegible] professional men to fly into the country for their own purposes.

Mr. J. A. SMITH could not see any other course before the Government than that proposed, seeing that, while expenditure could not be diminished, the House had declared against increased taxation. He then animadverted upon Mr Cobden's statement, that the cry of invasion had been trumped up by professional men for their own purposes

Lord G. BENTINCK regarded Mr Cobden as the last man who should charge others with inculcating selfish and wicked delusion, seeing that he himself was the parent of the greatest delusion that had ever been palmed off upon this country. Having thus brought himself to bear upon the question of Free Trade, the noble Lord proceeded to charge against it all the financial perplexities in which our Government now found itself involved. He then went on to show that the revenue had seriously suffered from the economical legislation of the past three years. This was proved by a comparison of the revenue of 1848 with that of 1845, and the Government, instead of relying upon a loan, re-imposed the customs duties upon some of the articles from which they had been struck off, it was d not now have had to resort either to the creation of new stock, or the issue of Exchequer bills.

Lord J. RUSSELL would not detain the House, seeing that the proposition to supply the deficiency by loan had been so ably vindicated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. As to the reduction of expenditure, he had been done that could possibly be effected this session. The events which had taken place, both at home and abroad, since the assembling of Parliament, proved how impolitic it would have been in the Government to have reduced our military and naval establishments. It now appeared, for instance, that members of the Provisional Government in France had meditated the getting up of a war in Belgium, an event, had they succeeded in it, which would, in the then perplexed state of Europe, have probably involved the whole Continent in serious embarrassments. In such a state of things it would [illegible] most unjustifiable in the Government to have diminished our force [illegible] and the income being estimated at a sum which would not cover the expenditure, the question for the House to dec ide was, how the deficiency was to be made up. The Government had prepared a temporary increase to the direct taxation of the country—a proposition which the House had rejected. That which was now proposed was under these circumstances the only alternative which was left to them. As to what had fallen from Lord G. Bentinck, he (Lord J. Russel.) rejoiced, having something to do with the Government of the country, that for the last two years they had not had the existing scale of 1845 to deal with

The House then divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 15; against it, 66: majority against, 51.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill.

In Committee, an amendment submitted by Mr. HUME, to raise the loan on five per cent. debentures, was negatived, after which, the clauses were agreed to, and the House resumed.

The West Indies Colonies and Mauritius Bill then went through Committee.

On the motion that the Savings' Banks Bill be committed,

Lord G. BENTINCK moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be committed that day three months.

Mr. MOSSELL hoped that the noble Lord would not persist in opposing the Bill. It was framed [illegible] Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was intended to relieve Savings' Banks Societies from its operation, which, considering the nature of the noble Lord's objections to the Bill, would ensure his purpose. So far as Ireland was concerned, it was absolutely necessary that the Bill should pass.

After a brief discussion the House divided, and the numbers were For the amendment, 21; against it, 49: majority, [illegible]

The House then went into Committee on the Bill, and after a lengthened discussion it was ordered to be reported.

The report on the Spirits Duties Bill was received, and an amendment introduced making it necessary for any officer acting under the Bill to be commissioned by the Excise

The report on the [illegible] Spirits Warehousing Bill was received, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time.

The House adjourned at half-past three o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Lords sat for a short time (contrary to custom, it being Wednesday), and forwarded several Bills a stage [illegible]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

REVIEW OF THE SESSION.

On the reading of the order of the day for the third reading of the Distillers from Sugar Bill,

Mr. DISRAELI entered upon a *résumé* of the business of the session, and in an animated and satirical speech referred to the various Government measures which had failed, terming them the "bills of mortality," the various financial explanations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose career of office he humorously parallelled to the chivalric one of Don Quixote, and concluded by a assertion on the advantages of party as a necessary element in conducting the legislation of the country

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied at some length, showing that out of 125 Bills brought in by the Government during the session, twenty only had been abandoned, the 105 remaining having for the most part become law already, and the others being expected to pass before the prorogation. He then entered, however, into the chief business of the Government was administrative, and that they had succeeded in this was proved by the fact that they had quelled sedition at home, put down insurrection in Ireland, and in the midst of all the circumstances of Europe maintained peace. He admitted the advantage of party in legislation, and advised Lord George Bentinck, Mr. Disraeli, and their friends, to throw as do the principles of party aside, which could always be harmonized, with the principles of the constitution and the established church. In conclusion, he expressed his determination to maintain peace and uphold the institutions of the country

Mr. HUME, Sir G. Grey, and Mr. Hudson took part in the discussion, the latter barring testimony to the excellent state of the crops in the north.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to a question from Mr J. TYRELL, said he had received no official notice as to the alleged seizure of a Roman Catholic priest at Templeknowe, in tearing down the Lord-Lieutenant's proclamation. The noble Lord also stated, in answer to Mr. HUDSON, that Government had no intention to alter the protective duties on silk, cottons, and other manufactures, so as to place them on a level with corn. With regard to the harvest in Ireland, though the reports were contradictory, he had reason to believe the result would be more favourable than had been expected

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in explanation of the mode in which he proposed to raise the required £1,000,000, said that he would not raise it by loan, but would add stock [illegible] time to time as he considered it advisable.

The House then went into Committee on the Copper Ores Duties Bill, in the schedule of which Mr. HENLEY moved as an amendment that the duty [illegible] foreign ores and regulus be 2l. instead of 1l. The proposition was lost on a division by a majority of 4; the clauses having been agreed to, the Bill was ordered to be reported.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met shortly after four o'clock.

ROYAL ASSENT. The Royal Assent was given by Commission to 58 public and private bills, among which was the Public Re ita Bill.

Some other bills were forwarded a stage, among which was the Sugar Duties Bill, which was read a third time and passed; and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at two o'clock.

Mr. MUNTZ gave notice that he would, next session, move a resolution to the effect that, as the Legislature had fully determined to carry out the monetary system, which would speedily reduce the value of all property to the level of '98, it was only requisite and expedient that the salaries of all officers and servants of the Government, which were raised upon the war system, should be reduced to their original amount.

The Exchequer Bills Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a third time and passed.

COPPER AND IRISH DUTIES BILL.—The report upon this Bill was brought up and agreed to.

The POOR-LAW Auditors' Proceedings Restriction Bill went through Committee.

SAVINGS' BANK BILL. On the motion for the third reading of the Bill, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was the intention of the Government to limit the measure entirely to Ireland, and not to apply its provisions to Savings Banks in England and Scotland. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

POOR-LAWS. Mr. C. BULLER moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the more equitable distribution of the charge for the relief of the poor in certain cities and towns. He stated that during the recess he should circulate the Bill, and send it to all Boards of Guardians, and if it were approved of by other towns not included in the Bill, he should extend it to them. He did not intend to include those towns and cities which were governed by local acts, unless they wished him to do so.

The House adjourned at half past six.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Knon Septembrisers all.—BYRON

"We take," says Shakspeare, "no note of time but by its loss:" if the latter word were not used, the number of days in a month would be correctly marked from the million that the *Queen* at Astley's. Things inanimate, as well as animate, declare its influence. The clerk of the parish wears a white "choker;" its the same piece of lawn around the neck of your groom, and it bears the same identity. Of all our "plants," which is the most "biting?"—horsemish Of all the paths of life the turf is that which most especially "craves wary walking:" With the first day of September upon a stroll to Hyde Park Corner.

The week after next will be the anniversary of Doncaster Races: York has "cast its shadows before" It is worth while to analyse the progenitor The racing upon Knavesmire is nature, according to Johnson, is (but which specifies) was by no means in its results in keeping with the "lines" from which the calculation of its probabilities had been drawn. Now this dilemma is disposed of by the fact that the premises had been altered: the *ground* was not the same Some horses won't extend themselves unless they can hear the sound of their footfall; others go lost in mud. These latter are in their element at York. According to the doctrine of averages, the reverse will be the case when the Leger comes to the issue. But will that be a point worth the trouble of meeting? The other day down this green lane—the self-same proposition was put—and answered in the negative.

By a singular coincidence, at the same moment the cynosure of the political and sporting world is *Justice to Ireland*. What is justice to Ireland? Answer this according to your common sense, and you must come to a wholesome conclusion Th e our speculation has fallen upon saws and instances, so the vein may as well be completely be unencumbered. "When two men ride upon a horse, one of them must go behind." ... The relates to the principle of experimentation as well as the practice. When two men forgather upon the turf, he comes best off who bears in mind that "the race is not always to the swift." The grand feature of Doncaster Races in 1848 will be Justice to Ireland—a memorable occasion, inasmuch as we are assured upon authority that then and there "Justice to Ireland" *will be* done. This, the approbrium of the statesmen is, to be accomplished by the stableman; the "tout" shall achieve by means of that which philosophy has abandoned in despair.

The St. Leger will probably be the most eminent encounter of all days known to modern times First, it will prove that racing may be the recreation of a gentleman it will see the winner of the Oaks and the Zoet St. Leger decked with the spoils of honour go about the ordinary affairs of their lives. It will read in the fate of Springy Jack the riddle of the last Derby. It will witness the logic of Parliamentary languages applied to professional conduct on the turf And it is likely to afford a solution of a great social problem, namely, that in practical way to *do* "Justice to Ireland" is *to hammer the sense*.

TATTERSALL'S

THURSDAY.—Executor had a host of friends for the Yorkshire H[illegible] D[illegible] trine for the Leamington Stakes, and Cameron for the St. Leger [illegible] ... intended Cawcrush, Maid of Motherwell, the Cur, and Springy Jack. Business, on the whole, very bad:—

TEAM NGTON STAKES.	
5 to 2 aget Doctrine (taken freely)	5 to 1 agst Sylvan
7 to 2 — The Cur	6 to 1 — Ulysses
YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.	
7 to 1 agst Executor (t freely)	12 to 1 agst Jealousy
8 to 1 — Vampyre	12 to 1 — Yardley
10 to 1 — Lady Wildair	12 to 1 — Cawcrush
[illegible] Mentor (t)	
ST. LEGER.	
5 to 2 agst Cameron	5 to 1 agst Justice to Ireland
9 to 2 — Surplice	(t)
	5 to 1 agst Executor
	9 to 1 — Springy Jack
DERBY.	
16 to 1 agst Talmor (t)	20 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's lot (t)
[illegible]	[illegible]

MINISTERIAL WHITEBAIT DINNER. The following Members of both Houses of Parliament, connected with the Government, dined together at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich, on Saturday last, in anticipation of the termination of the session:—Lord John Russell, Viscount Palmerston, Earl of Auckland, Lord Fortescue, Earl of Strafford, Viscount Morpeth, Lord Marcus Hill, Viscount Ebrington, Lord John Hay, Lord Foley, Mr. Hobhouse, Hon. Colonel Boyle, Hon. Colonel Wood, Hon. Mr. Cowper, Mr. Gibson Craig, Admiral Dundas, Mr. Hayter, Mr. Labouchere, Hon. W. Lascelles, Sir John Romilly, Mr. Shell, Sir W. Somerville, Mr. Tufnell, Mr. Wyse, Mr. Cornewall Lewis, Mr. James Wilson, and Mr. R. W. Grey.

LORD J. RUSSELL'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—Lord John Russell and Lady Russell left town on Thursday morning, on their visit to Ireland.

SANATORY REFORM. On Monday night a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Martin's parish, convened by the Sanatory Committee, was held at the Rose and Crown, Jarvey inne," for the purpose of [illegible] public health." Mr. Spiller in the chair. Mr. Cochrane, M.P., [illegible] addressed the meeting, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—That a committee be the ward of Drury-lane be formed, for the purpose of promoting the cause of sanatory reform.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The customary half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, at their offices, 71, Lombard-street, Mr. White in the chair. A report and statement of the accounts for the half-year ending the 30th June last were read. The report was received with approbation. It appears, notwithstanding the badness of the times, that the earnings on the company's stations had been abundantly productive, to enable the directors to contin ue paying the usual dividend of fourteen shillings per share for the half-year, free of income-tax, and to leave a balance besides. The dividends having been declared, thanks were voted to the chairman and directors, when the meeting separated.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Monday the half-yearly general meeting of the governors of this valuable charity, instituted to provide, maintain, and educate the orphans of seamen in the merchant service, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of electing the boys and girls into the asylum. Captain Embleton, who presided, announced the names of the successful candidates immediately after the termination of the polling The children elected, added to those previously maintained, will make the number of orphans now in the asylum amount to 97—there being 55 boys and 42 girls.

EMIGRATION THE REMEDY. Everybody is agreed upon one point that something else ought to emigrate. England is overcrowded. We have a surplus population. These propositions are settled. The questions then come to be considered who do overcrowd England and who do form the surplus population? It is evident that we ought first to get rid of those we can best spare. Which a pot boils over, it is a peculiar stratum of the liquid which goes first over the sides. Acting upon this principle, we think it is the duty of Government, in planning any scheme of national emigration, to step on the skirts of the dreary slow coaches of society as possible. What a fine colony of Bores might be established in Terra del Fuego, or on the congenial shores of Boothia Felix! And what a relief would it be to society were all the High Art men to go off in ship-loads to Algoa Bay or Sierra Leone! A convict-ship is, no doubt, a mercifully spectacle, freighted with its load of vice and misery; but only think of a High Art ship, with her cargo of crazy painting, ploughing the stormy waters of Abyssinia, or amen at the gorges of the Andes; and flock to see the "School of Reform," or the "Soldier's Daughter," in solitudes more drear than ever Byron described, and paths more unseasonably than ever Hannah Moreinvented. As for the virtuous-indignation gentry, as their time here is evidently pretty well up, we daresay Government would make over Norfolk Island for their behoof, while the writers "with a purpose" might be favoured with an opportunity of boring the savage inhabitants of Grim Tartary.—*The Man in the Moon.*

COMMITTAL OF CHARTISTS.—At how-street Police-office, on Thursday, the acting magistrates, Messrs. Hall and Henry, committed for trial the body of Chartists, some twenty six in number, including the redoubtable Cuffy, who were arrested a short time back, at Webber-street, Blackfriars', and in other localities of the metropolis, while assembled with arms in their hands They were committed on a charge of felony, under the "Crown and Government Security Act," passed this session.

THE CHARTISTS AND POWELL THE APPROVER On Tuesday night the Chartists of Copleygate (from whence Powell was returned as a delegate to the Convention) assembled in their night-school-houses, Bedcross-street. The meeting was addressed by several speakers, the most prominent of whom declared, amidst loud applause, that the delegate Powell, had been returned to agitate peacefully and legitimately for the People's Charter, and for no other purpose. The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"We, the Chartists of the Cripplegate Division, solemnly declare that the man Powell was elected as a delegate by us for none other than a legal purpose; but we wish we had never had attempts at anarchy and confusion, we declare our determination to use our best efforts to advance the cause of the People's Charter." About 150 men and lads were present, all of whom had a very rigorous training in [illegible]-schools.

COLLECTING THE SEWER WATER.—On Saturday a barge of peculiar construction, fitted with enormous tanks and a powerful steam engine pumping apparatus, was moored by the London Sewage Manure Company, on the north bank of the Thames, near the foot of Hungerford-bridge, and immediately contiguous to the great sewer that here discharges itself into the river. At low water the people on board commenced pumping the sewer water into the tanks, capable of holding about fifty tons, when were filled with that hitherto considered refuse before the tide flowed. This water possesses greater irrigating power than more solid manure, and is said to be worth to the agriculturist from £8 to £12 the ton.

COUNTRY NEWS.

TRIAL FOR SEDITION At the Liverpool Assizes, on Monday, *Peter Murray M'Donall* was put to the bar before Mr. Justice Cresswell, charged with sedition, attending an unlawful meeting, and riot. Mr. Knowles (Attorney-General for the county), Mr. Crompton, and Mr. Matthews conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was defended by Mr. Sergeant Wilkins and Mr. Pollock Mr. Knowles stated the case for the prosecution. The prisoner was charged with uttering seditious words and attending an unlawful assembly, with intent to excite a spirit of discontent and oppose the execution of the law. In the present case he would show, that the prisoner was the hired agent of others, paid to disseminate seditious opinions, and the more so not entitled even to the sympathy one might extend to one expressing conscientious but mistaken opinions. The prisoner had been a member of what was called the National Convention. He left London before that body broke up, and visited a number of towns in the kingdom, pursuant to previous arrangement. He attended on the 10th of July a meeting in the town of Ashton, convened by public advertisement. This advertisement was headed with a motto

> "Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not
> Who would be free, himself must strike"

and closing—

> "Freedom's battle
> Beneath a tyrant's sword bleeding are to see,
> Too [illegible] ers ever won."

They met in what is called the Charlestown Meeting-house. A certain secrecy was manifested, but he should be able to give the substance of the proceedings there. It would appear that many of them were armed and carried pikes; that they were addressed by Dr. M'Donall, and the subject of his address was "Feeling to take arms. They broke up about [illegible] o'clock, and went to the Old Fellows' Arms, where M'Donall addressed them. The Attorney-General proceeded to read the address of the prisoner as subsequently proved, commenting on it as he proceeded. In this address they were advised to get arms, practise drilling, both with and without arms, in the same manner as their enemies. Who were the enemies he referred to? Could there be any doubt of the meaning of those words? or of his speaking of the Government as the enemy, to whom they were to turn? But the prisoner then went on to state that which he as an educated man must have known to be untrue. He stated that the soldiers were with them; that all the military at Weedon which had revolted in one night; that there was a committee of the men sitting at the Horse Guards for the redress of their grievances, and that in a few days a pamphlet would be published setting forth their determination. Could there be any doubt of the meaning and object of such an address? or that it was intended by violence and intimidation to oppose the administration of the law? The charge having been supported by voluminous evidence, Mr. Wilkins addressed the Jury for the defence, and Mr. Knowles having replied, and the learned Judge summed up, the Jury retired for a few minutes, and returned into Court with a verdict of guilty on all the counts of the indictment except those charging conspiracy, on which a *nolle prosequi* had been entered by the Attorney-General.—Sentence, Imprisonment for two years.

JUBILEE AT DAWLISH.—Yesterday week a grand *fete* was given at Dawlish, to commemorate the 81st anniversary of the birthday of Charles Hoare, Esq., of Luscombe Castle, which was celebrated by the tenantry presented on the occasion The grounds at Luscombe were the scene of various pastimes; and a large party of gentlemen dined together to celebrate the event; Captain Moresby, R.N., in the chair. The health of Mr. and Mrs. Hoare was drunk with great enthusiasm; and Dawlish was throughout the day a scene of fine old English festivity, highly creditable to the townspeople, who adopted this method of testifying their respect for their excellent benefactor, Mr. Hoare.

THE SALE AT STOWE.

WE resume our Illustrations of the Sale at Stowe, and commence our description with a brief notice of the Engravings. Amongst our Illustrations this week, the Group of Tankards and a Nautilus Shell occupy prominent places [illegible] group of tankards represents three beautiful specimens of ivory tankards, mounted in silver gilded. The central one is of very noble proportions, being seventeen inches high, and the bas relief represents the triumph of Neptune, exquisitely executed in very high relief, the figures being most admirably drawn in the flowing and vigorous style of Rubens; and we should suppose it, from this similarity of style, to be [illegible] of the early part of the seventeenth [illegible] The [illegible] hole is crowned by a figure of a boy holding a tazza. The boy is of modern, but very inferior workmanship. The base of the tankard is finely executed; and the handle is of fine character, and embellished with terminal figures. The tankard to the left is of earlier character than the one just described; the sculpture on it, representing the flight into Egypt, being very [illegible] workmanship, and the mountings are of very elaborate design, the base having a band of foreshort pattern, and another band containing winged cherubs holding wreaths, in gold relief, upon them, whilst the upper part is richly ornamented. The lid has a corset of cherubs upon it; and surmounting a pyramidal top is a corset of a swan with wings erect. The handle to the tankard is of eccentric and undefined form, containing a winged female, curled up somewhat awry and thin and meagre character. We imagine the ivory carving to be of somewhat earlier date than the mountings. The tankard to the right of the principal one is of fair design and character in the silver-gilt mountings and the ivory sculpture. The bas-relief represents the Rape of the Sabines

The pearl nautilus shell (lot 370) was once at Fonthill Abbey, and is a most [illegible] it: the silver-gilt mountings are of modern workmanship in the [illegible], and the character of the work is most skilfully imitated, the rich colours of emeralds and rubies adding their lustre to the whole. The crowning group of Neptune spearing a dolphin is modelled with the utmost delicacy of ivory, supposed to be the work of Flamingo, representing children playing with a goat. This sculpture is most beautifully executed, and is set in silver gilt. The nautilus and stand were purchased by Messrs. Garrard of sixty-seven pounds

Our other Illustrations are an ink-stand, said to have belonged to Pope Sixtus the Fifth, an agate candlestick, and a cinque cento lamp. The inkstand is a very elegant piece of workmanship, and contains four ink-pots of beautiful form, made of Italian spar, for ink, pounce, and sand, resting on a base, of silver gilded, [illegible] by four lions holding shields, also of silver gilded. In the centre of the [illegible] ment, in which pencil is placed a bell of Italian spar, bearing [illegible] a beautiful cup of crystal, with a cover surmounted by a figure of [illegible] bearing a cornucopia. The crystal ornament, in a modern setting, and [illegible] at [illegible] formal like a shell, is of peculiarly fine form, and there are characteristic adornments upon it, in silver gilded; the shaft is partly of crystal and partly of silver; and the foot is set with jacinths and lapis lazuli. This beautiful crystal cup realised £285.

The agate taper candlestick represents one of a pair, of modern workmanship in Italian taste. They were from the manufactory of Messrs. Garrard, and do honour to the firm on account of their establishment. The [illegible] of the [illegible] is beautifully ornamented with silver gilded, and medals are introduced at the angles of the corners with great skill, and in beauty of execution have scarcely been surpassed. The setting is in the different forms of agate are also of silver gilded and delicately wrought, as is also the top. These candlesticks were sold for a large sum (forty-six guineas and a half) to Sir Anthony Rothschild

The [illegible] ebony cabinet, which is said to be an admirable specimen of the taste of the period, and quite in imitation of classic art, though oddly crowned with a figure of Judith with the head of Holofernes. The pieces for the [illegible] of the cabinet are the subjects of Ajax and Ulysses, and Achilles and Penelope shows) is not cylindrical in form, but oblong, and the aperture for the introduction of the oil is at the top, under the small cover on which the figure of Ju ith stands.

Since our last notice there have been but two days' sale of costly furniture at Stowe, on Thursday and Friday last: Saturday and Monday being days of rest, and [illegible] Sunday last, and to-day (Monday) the sale is again in progress. We now proceed to mention some of the more prominent objects which were disposed of on the two days noticed above, as well as some of the more important lots which remain to be noticed hereafter.

The superb gilded furniture made for the State Dressing-room and Bedchamber, on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Stowe, in 1845, was sold on Wednesday and Thursday last, and realised very high prices; though others were sold for truly unequal sums. Amongst the latter was the stately bed, which, although of large size, richly gilded, and fitted with magnificent hangings, &c. for a royal personage, was sold for the paltry sum of 100 guineas by the purchaser. This bedstead, was of ancient manufacture, though gilded and decorated for the royal visit, and, in our opinion, is not, in point of design, a fine specimen of decorative furniture.

The very beautiful Persian carpet, of shawl pattern, which was purchased by the Duke of Buckingham for a large sum (we have been informed, four hundred pounds), sold for a very inadequate amount, especially when its large size (eight and a half by five and a quarter yards) is taken into consideration. Fifty-five guineas was the bid for realised.

The splendid pedestal-cabinets, bedsteps covered with crimson velvet, chevalglass, circular tables with marble slabs, screen, dressing glass, and other articles of furniture, all of the [illegible] date, painted white and gilded, realised very good sums. We should mention, as of the same character, a set of cabinet furniture of the peculiar character known as cinque cento, or *renaissance*; and some of the pieces were of truly elegant design, but not especially so. One of the most magnificent Huygens clocks we ever saw, made by Stollenwerk, was sold to Mr Paxton for only fifty one guineas, although it is said to have cost the Duke of Buckingham no less than one thousand. The cases were of the most exquisite marqueterie, and was also enriched with figures of boys, trophies and masks, in or-molu. The [illegible] of this piece of furniture was thoroughly good, and the [illegible] of the several decorations rendered the whole a most beautiful and remarkable With some exceptions, the carved and gilded Venetian furniture, at least the pier tables, were, in our estimation, the least tasteful of the furniture in the state rooms; for though the general character was rich and effective, the [illegible] were coarse in style and workmanship, and decidedly objectionable. The handsomest of all the cabinets of any kind on view at Stowe was one in the state bedroom, a superb piece of old German work. In form it resembled a table of the graceful outline of the period of Louis the fourteenth; in this supported a cabinet, in which the side portions projected from the centre in graceful curves. These wings contained drawers, inlaid with silver, and landscapes in the most exquisite taste, and bordered with or-mouli. T[illegible]

THE SALE AT STOWE.

drawers opened by means of springs in the central division of the cabinet, which, on being pressed, force the drawers forward, and the same principle is applied to the drawers in the lower or table portion. The marqueterie is composed of different-coloured woods and pearl. The panel to the door of the central portion is filled with a bas relief, in silver gilt, of Bacchus and Ariadne, of the most exquisite workmanship; and on opening the door several other small drawers are disclosed. Two small figures of Cupid, each made of a *lusus naturæ* of pearl, crown the pillars of the central portion: but, from their colour, were rather disagreeable than ornamental. This superb piece of furniture was purchased by Mr. Russell (for Baron Rothschild) for the sum of 235 guineas.

There was a companion table, of somewhat similar form to the former, but not so richly varied in outline nor so elaborately inlaid, which Mr. Redfern, of Warwick, purchased for 175 guineas. The bas relief on the door of this cabinet contained flowers by Boulanger, and subjects after Berghem.

AGATE CANDLESTICK.

POPE SIXTUS THE FIFTH'S INKSTAND, AND CRYSTAL CUP.

CINQUE-CENTO LAMP.

The marqueterie table, &c., at Stowe were chiefly of admirable character, and especially some of the earlier lots, such as lot 256, which was purchased by Mr. Redfern for £58, in which the surface of the table was beautifully inlaid in marqueterie, and the legs with white metal.

The pieces of Sèvres and Dresden china which adorned the state dressing-room and state bedchamber were chiefly of very beautiful character. Lot 1059, an ewer and basin, is a truly exquisite specimen of Sèvres, its form being most graceful, its colour and decoration most harmonious. The ground colour of the ewer and basin is jade green; the lip of the former being richly gilded, in beautiful pattern, and wreaths and other graceful enrichments, studded with imitations of precious stones, and subjects, painted from the antique, cover the surface of both in the most elegant style it is possible to imagine. Lord Ward purchased this lot for seventy-seven guineas. An ewer and cover and basin, of green and gold, painted with bouquets of flowers, sold for fifty guineas. A large salver, turquoise, with a subject painted on it after Watteau, and ornamented with bouquets, mounted in or-molu, with handles fashioned like dragons, realised thirty-three guineas.

A flower-stand, of very elegant form in two divisions, and having a rural landscape painted in the central panel, and enriched with flowers, also painted, was purchased by Mr. Webb, for £40 10s.; and a large bowl, having fruits and flowers, and a subject after Watteau painted within it, and Cupids on the outside, on a turquoise ground, was also purchased by Mr. Webb, for forty-six guineas.

A set of four Dresden salts, on tripod stands, realised £4 10s., and a pair of leaf-shaped dishes, of Dresden ware, sold for £3 10s.

There were also some pieces of old Chelsea china, of which four coffee-cups, of blue and gold, having dancing figures on them, fetched six guineas.

A noble bowl and cover, of old Japan, were purchased by Mr. Batterson for sixteen guineas.

NAUTILUS SHELL, WITH PEDESTAL, BY FLAMINGO

IVORY TANKARDS, MOUNTED IN SILVER-GILT.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, GREAT YARMOUTH.

RESTORATION OF SAINT NICHOLAS CHURCH, GREAT YARMOUTH.

On Tuesday the 24th ult., this ancient edifice—one of the largest parish churches in England—which had been extensively altered and restored, was opened for Divine service.

The Church of Saint Nicholas, it may be interesting to premise, was founded in the latter part of the eleventh or early in the twelfth century, by Herbert de Lozinga, the first Bishop of Norwich, who, for several simonical practices, was enjoined to build a number of churches and monasteries. St. Nicholas has, however, undergone so much alteration at various periods, that it now presents

of which rises an embattled tower, having a spire in the manner of our ancient cathedrals, to which it bears a stron[g resemblance].

The extensive alterations and re[storations] which this [church] was lately subjected, consisted in the removal of the [unsightly] galleries, and other deformities by which this [edifice] was incumbered, have been entirely removed, and the [whole] open and airy, and other pews, have given place to sittings of uniform [size] congregation. The two columns which had been re-

RE-OPENING OF ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, GREAT YARMOUTH

moved from the nave, and by which the fabric was much weakened, have been rebuilt; and the four early English arches destroyed by such removal have been restored. The great west door, which had been blocked up, has been re-opened. The two side areas west of the chancel has been thrown open; the roofs of the nave, south aisle, and north and south transepts, have been re-decorated, and their ancient shields and curious bosses re-painted and emblazoned. The beautiful arches under the tower have been thrown open and restored, their piers partially rebuilt, and the ceiling of the intersection elevated about twenty feet. When the brickwork is removed from the tower arch leading into the chancel, an unblemished view will be obtained from one end of the Church to the other. The north transept (which was in a very ruinous state) has been entirely rebuilt in a most substantial manner, and a new early-decorated window inser ed. The new stiffings are entirely of oak, many of them with handsomely carved finials; and the fronts of the official seats are richly panelled.

The amount expended upon the fabric itself, and in the substantial repairs of the church, exceeds £14000, of which £5000 only (instead of £7250, as the committee had originally been led to expect) has been received of the churchwardens.

The amount obtained by voluntary contributions reached £3002 6s. 3d., which, however, after appropriating £500 for the establishment of National Schools, is insufficient to discharge the present liabilities by the sum of £560.

THE RE-OPENING

was attended by a very large and highly respectable congregation; and the Church was filled immediately after the opening of the doors, the number present being between 4000 and 5000.

At about half past ten the Lord Bishops of Norwich and Oxford entered the sacred edifice, attended by a numerous body of clergymen in their robes, the restoration committee, churchwardens, the mayor of the borough, and the body corporate.

The noble organ at this moment pealed forth its sweet and powerful notes, and the Church, crowded as it was by the *élite* of the town and neighbourhood, presented a truly interesting appearance, which was considerably enlivened by the pleasing effect produced by the bright sun streaming through the new stained windows.

The Morning Service was chanted by the Rev. Precentor Symonds, and full choral services were beautifully rendered by the Norwich Cathedral choir. The following is the programme: Voluntary Mr. Warne. The "Venite" Chant by Mr Buck. The First Psalm Chant by Mr. Buck. The Second Psalm, chanted by the Rev. the Precentor. The Psalms were accompanied by Mr. White. The "Te Deum," King, in C, and "Jubilate," King, in C, were accompanied by Mr. Warne. Sanctus—Nine Responses by Mr. Slatter, accompanied by Mr. Warne. Anthem before the Sermon, from the "Messiah," accompanied by Mr. White—"For unto us a child is born." Anthem after the Sermon—Dr. Clarke, accompanied by Mr. Warne—"In Jewry is God known." Voluntary, by Mr. Warne.

The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, from Matt xvi. 16, 18: "And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God. And Jesus answered and said unto him, Blessed art thou, Simon Barjona, for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. And I say also unto thee, that thou art Peter; and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

Immediately on the close of the morning service, a cold collation was served in the Town Hall; the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, late Minister of St. Nicholas Church, ably filling the chair.

After the usual loyal toasts (in the proposal of which the chairman stated that a very handsome donation had been presented to the Restoration Funds by her Majesty the Queen Dowager), "the Church," "the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich," "the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford," "the Rev. Mr. Hill, the new Incumbent of the Parish," "the Clergy," "the Mayor and Corporation," and other toasts, were heartily drunk, and responded to in very interesting addresses.

The health of several illustrious strangers was then given, in proposing which, the chairman complimented M. Guizot on the fame he had won as a man of letters and as an historian.

M. Guizot rose to reply, and was received with a hearty greeting of applause After expressing his warmest thanks for the pleasing compliment which had just been paid to him by the chairman, and their excellent prelate, he alluded to the fact, that he had now visited England on two different occasions, both of wh ch were of deep interest to himself and to his country. He first came to our shores as an exile; and he could not but feel grateful inside to express his heartfelt gratitude at the cordial and hospitable reception with which he had been on each occasion received. His attendance on that day was contrary to his usual custom, yesterday evening having induced him to avoid public meetings as seldom as possible. The circumstances was, however, one of no ordinary interest, and he had felt that he could not but yield to the pressing invitations he had received; and he never gladly declined to attend a meeting where he saw around him. After a brief comparison of the present state of his own country with that of the time when he visited England before, M. Guizot, at some length, congratulated the assembly on the progress of the arts and sciences and happiness which they now enjoyed, and on the industry which was so characteristic of that nation. He concluded by earnestly recommending all to maintain their faith, and to support with their influence the Established Church.

The chairman proposed the health of Baron Alderson, as treasurer of the Restoration Funds, which was acknowledged by the Baron in a lengthened address.

THE EVENING SERVICE.

Shortly after three o'clock the Church was again crowded to excess. The programme of the service was as follows:—Voluntary—Mr. Warne. Psalms, accompanied by Mr. Warne; the chants by Messrs. Battchill and Parnell, from Handel; Magnificat, King, in C: Nunc dimittes, King, in C, accompanied by Mr. Warne; anthem before the sermon, accompanied by Mr. Warne—"Behold, all—" He was cut off, &c.; anthem after the sermon, accompanied by Mr. White "I was glad" —Purcell.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford founded his sermon on the 9th verse of the 9th chapter of the Book of Ezra: "For we were bondmen; yet our God hath not forsaken our bondage, but hath extended mercy unto us in the sight of the Kings of Persia, to give us a reviving, to set up the house of our God, and to repair the desolations thereof, and to give us a wall in Judah and in Jerusalem."

Collections were made after each service on behalf of the Restoration Funds, and the clear profit will leave about £450 towards the discharge of a debt of £560.

IRELAND.

There is no news of interest this week from Ireland. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has awarded £20 to constable Williams, of Mullinahone, and £5 to each of his men, for the success they so nobly displayed in the attempt on the part of Mr. W. Smith O'Brien to tamper with their allegiance. He has also promoted Williams to the rank of supernumerary head constable of the second class, with two chevrons of constables, and the senior sub-constable to the rank of constable, with a chevron, and to each of the other men a chevron. Constable Madden, who arrested Messrs. Meagher, O'Donoghue, and Leyne, has been promoted a supernumerary head constable of the second class, with a pecuniary reward of £100; and Sub Constables John Carrol, John Enright, Michael Culinan, and Thomas Coyle, who assisted at the arrests, £20 each.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUG. 29

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

E G WINTHROP, Avenue-road, Regent's-park, and Pall-street-hill, City, underwriter.

BANKRUPTS.

R D READ, Unicorn Inn, Stones-end, Southwark, victualler. T RICHARDS, Folkestone, brewer J EVANS, Gilbert-street, Oxford street, wine-merchant T MILLER, Commercial-road, Limehouse, builder. C BRACKETT, Kensington-terrace, Uxbridge-road, fishmonger. F DAVIS, Luton, Bedfordshire, merchant. W HEADLAW, Birmingham, builder T TYRR, Somers Town, Middlesex, brewer. T ANTHON, Lower Ha'fmoon-street, Portman-square, gentleman. J DOVEH, Chatteris, Isle of Ely. G LAW, late of Berkeley, and manufacturer W ASHLEY, Liverpool, shoemaker J CLARKE and C DEARDEN, Bury, Lancashire, grocers. A HODGKINSON, Little Bolton, builder. G HOBSON, Newcastle upon-Tyne, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W M'CONNELL, Glasgow, grocer. W MITCHELL, Greenock, Had thgtonshire, farmer. F ORR, late of Edinburgh, writer to the signet, and sheriff-clerk of Peeb.shire. G HUNTER, Airdrie, Lanarkshire. J RAMSAY, Glasgow, commission agent. W WYLIE, Inglistoun, Renfrewshire, brewer. A GIBSON and T GIBSON, Inverness, leather merchants.

FRIDAY, SEPT 1.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE AUG. 31.

The Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint Henry Stanhope Illingworth, Esq., of Arlington-street, aforesaid, to the place of Exempt in the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 1.

15th Light Dragoons: Cornet W Clarkson to be Quarter-master, vice W Rotton 16th: Lieut J Coates to be Captain, vice Brown, Cornet H W Grant to be Lieutenant, vice Coates 17th: Lieut A A S Adams to be Captain, vice Grant

Scots Fusilier Guards: Capt F Wyndham Quin to be Lieutenant-and-Captain, vice Storey 6th Foot: Lieut and Capt E J Oliver to be Capt in, vice Viscount Chewton. 9th Regt: A Sheewright to be Lieutenant, vice Birkes, Sergeant J Purnell to be Ensign, vice Sydenham. 11th: Capt C H Surtey to be Captain, vice Grant. 38th: Lieut M Cane to be Captain, vice Pilkington. 49th: Lieut J G Macdonald to be Lieutenant, vice Ingall. 50th: Ensign J Hay to be Lieutenant, vice Cane; Ensign H T Law to be Ensign, vice Hay; 58th: C E Mountford to be Ensign, vice Campbell, appointed to the 11th Foot. 60th: Lieut L G Orr 45th: Lieut G W Storey to be Captain, vice Bennet, Ensign C R Chichester to be Lieutenant, vice Strong. 66th: Lieut W Bunbury to be Captain, vice Chichester 78th: Ensign H F Babington to be Lieutenant, vice Capel. C R Reeves to be Ensign vice Mahony. 79th: H R Montgomerie to be Ensign, vice Lloyd. 86th: Lieut J W H Pollock to be Paymaster, vice H Y Lange 96th: Lieut W Rogers to be Lieutenant, vice M'Crea. Ensign R G J M'Donnell to be Lieutenant, vice Rogers.

3rd West Indies Regiment: Ensign H Wheeler to be Lieutenant, vice Rogers. Ensign J Nicholson to be Lieutenant, vice Birkes, Sergeant J Purnell to be Ensign, vice Nicholson: W S Brown to be Ensign, vice Wheeler.

STAFF.—Paymaster S Heath to be Paymaster of a Recruiting District, vice H P Forster.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry: Phi St John Mildmay to be Captain, vice Fitzgerald

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

E WYMAN, Saint Osyth, Essex, corn merchant. W READ Great Marylebone-street, tailor. H HELL, Pritchard, Essex, builder. D MONCRIEFF, Catherine-street, Strand, victualler. B B COE and J R EANN, Adam-street, Adelphi, lithographic printers. J HUNTER, King William-street, and Bananghum-street, Strand, merchant J HAWKEN, Duke-street, Limehouse-fields, builder C BRACKETT, North-street, Spitalfields-market, fishmonger. Sub-scanman J BARRETT, Harrison-street, Gray's-inn-road, victualler C R NEWCOMEN, Austin-friars, merchant. W FURNER, Bristol, carrier J LEA, St Nicholas Gloucestershire, butcher. C SO ATH, Exeter, waterman J P REILLY, Liskeard, Limestone, coal merchant. J ROBERTS, Ly vpool, boatmaster J FISHER, Manchester, miller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J [illegible], Glasgow, baker W WILSON, Edinburgh, baker. J DONALDSON, Alloa, [illegible] Jas [illegible], Edinburgh, chemist. C CLARK, Glasgow, coffee printer. W

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Wind indecision is fast becoming a proverb. Last week furnished a new instance, which may yet be succeeded by another before the Parliamentary session closes. On Wednesday se'nnight, Lord John Russell stated, that the vote to provide for the deficit in the Budget must be taken until next session, and, upon this understanding, the English Funds advanced, with every prospect of further improvement. On the Friday follo-ing, however, a new light illuminated the Ministry, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer suddenly announced his intention of immediately providing for the deficit of two millions, either by the *issue of Exchequer Bills, or a new creation of Stock.* This unexpected announcement, while it removed one uncertainty as far as the period for taking the loan was concerned, substituted another in relation to the description of security in which it would be constructed. The consequence was a decline in Consols and Exchequer Bills, which is already beginning to be felt; the Market having been dull upon a decline of three-quarters per cent. upon the prices of last week. Consols on Monday opened at 85¾ 86, and some monetary purchases improved quotations to 86, which was the closing quotation. On Tuesday this price was barely maintained; and on Wednesday a decline to 85¾ was registered. Prices, however, improved during the early part of Thursday, but afterwards declined. This will no doubt be followed by the state of the market for a long period. Exchequer Bills have declined to 24 .7, and the remainder of the funds are heavy, prices closing at the following rates: Bank Stock, 197; Reduced Annuities, 85¾; Consols, 86 ¾ ; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 85¼; Ditto, New Annuities, 8 5-16 ; India Bonds, under £1000, 19 pm., Consols for Account, 85¼; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 27 pm., Ditto, £1000, June, 25 pm.; Ditto, £500, March, 27 pm.; Ditto, Small, 27 pm.

In the Foreign Market the only improvement of any consequence has been in Portuguese, which have improved about two per cent. Dutch have also displayed an upward tendency. Business has, however, been on the most limited scale, the following quotations being little better than nominal:—Mexican, Five per Cents., Account, 16¼; Portuguese Four per Cents., Account, 23; Russian Bonds, 103¾; Spanish, Five per Cent, Account, 12¾; Ditto, Passive, 3¼; Ditto, Three per Cent., Account, 23¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 45.

Shares continue dogged, and, consequently, business quite impossible. The closing of the capit-l accounts is the only mode by which this description of security will recover public confidence; and shareholders will do well to zealously attend the several meetings called, and attempt to attain this important result. Prices are, for Brit.s. and Exeter, 59½, Caledonian, New £10, 9¾; East Anglian, £18, 2; and H. & ; Eastern Counties, 13¾ xi; Ditto, 8 per cent., 60; Ditto, New, 2½; East Lancashire, New, £10, 4¼; Great Western, £15, 15¾ xd; Lancashire and Yorkshire, New, Gua. 6 per cent., 2½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 28¾ xd; London and North-Western, 115½; Ditto, New, 7¾; London and South-Western, 39¼; Ditto, Thirds, 14 dis; Midland, 59; Ditto, £50 Shares, 12; North British, 20; North Staffordshire, 8½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 26 xd; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 2½; Shrewsbury and Chester, 8 per Cent. Pref., 4½; Portuguese Four per Cent., Account, 23; Russian Bonds, 103¾; Spanis., Five per Cent, Guaranteed, 27½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 1½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, Original New, 27½; Ditto, ditto, Extension, No. 2, 10½; York and North Midland, East and West Riding Extension, 26 xd; Northern of France, 8; Orleans and Bordeaux, 14; Paris and Lyons, 44.

SATURDAY MORNING. Consols opened yesterday at 86¼; but on the publication of news from Paris, asserting the advance of the French troops to the assistance of the Ital ans, prices yielded, and 85¾ became the current quotation for money and time. Shares remained dull, and in the Foreign House there was no change of importance.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat, considering as yet so by small quantities, are more extensive than those of the previous week, but of very middling quality To-day the stands were well filled with samples of both red and white wheat, which moved off in moderate request at Monday's prices. In oats, other kinds scarcely any business was transacted, as in some instances, a slight decline in the quotations may be noted. Barley and malt remain in a very quiet state, without any alteration worthy of notice. A considerable quantity of foreign wheat has come in, the demand for which has been very heavy, at full previous money. Beans, peas, and tares, as well as floating cargoes, were neglected. Grinding and distilling barley was very dull, and prices were barely supported. Fine malting qualities were in request, and fully maintained. In other sorts quite the reverse has been the case, and many must have been accepted. All other articles of grain are without alteration in value. The arrivals from Ireland are large.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 5450 barley, ——; oats, 40 Irish oats, ——; Foreign wheat, 14,490; barley, 6200; oats, 2100; flour, 1100 sacks; Irish oats, 1200, 2720 qrs.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 46s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 34s to 38s, ditto, white, 38s to 42s; Rye, 28s to 30s; Grinding barley, 18s to 20s; Distilling ditto, 20s to 22s; malting ditto, 24s to 32s; Norfolk and Lincolnshire malt, 58s to 60s; brown ditto, 54s to 56s; Peas, grey, 30s to 32s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 34s to 36s; Beans, old, 32s to 34s; Harrow ditto, 30s to 32s; Pigeon ditto, 32s to 36s; Potato ditto, 32s to 37s; Tyne and Clyde, 30s to 32s; Irish white oats, 20s to 22s; potato ditto, 22s to 27s. Yellow ditto, 19s to 21s; Scotch feed, 22s to 24s; potato ditto, 24s to 26s; Poland ditto, 22s to 24s; Russian, 24s to 26s; Flour, town made, 40s to 42s; whole sacks, 32s to 34s; ditto, odd, —— to ——; Norfolk and Suffolk, 32s to 34s; Essex and Kent, 34s to 36s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s to 46s per 280 lbs.

Foreign: Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; ditto white, 42s to 46s; Marianopoli, 42s to 44s; Polish beans, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 28s to 30s per barrel, Baltic, 24s per sack.

The Seed Market ..... most kinds of seeds the demand is active, and, in some instances a quotations have undergone a trifling improvement.

Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s.; Baltic, crushed, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; Bombay, 38s to 40s; Calcutta, 40s to 42s; Hempseed, 32s to 34s per quarter. Rapeseed, 24s to 26s per last. Canary, 40s to 42s per quarter. Coriander, £1 10s to £1 15s per cwt. Linseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 5s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £3 5s to £3 10s per ton. Canary seed 10s to 10s per quarter. Hempseed, —s to —s per quarter. Carraway seed, 42s to —s; white, —s to —s; Coriander, 14s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; Beans, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 28s to 30s per barrel, Baltic, 24s per sack.

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Bread. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9d; of household do, 6½d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 57s 3d; barley, 31s 3d; oats, 21s 11d; rye, 30s 11d; beans, 36s 1d, peas, 37s 7d.

The Sea Borne Average. Wheat, 56s 1d; barley, 30s 2d; oats, 21s 2d; rye, 30s 6d; beans, 36s 8d, peas, 38s 0d.

Duties on Corn, per Quarter.—Wheat, 7s; barley, 2s 6d; oats, 2s 11d; rye, 5s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 5s 6d.

Provisions. Both butter and bacon have progressed slowly, at barely stationary prices.

Provisions Both butter and bacon have progressed slowly, at barely stationary prices. Carlow and Waterford is selling at 90s to 94s; fine Holland and Kerry, 98s to 98s; mild cured and mixed, 86s to 88s per cwt. Irish butter moves off

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RECENT ASCENT OF THE PETER BOTTE MOUNTAIN, IN THE MAURITIUS.—(SEE PAGE 142.)

VAUXHALL.

The mercury has gone up in the barometer, and the price of admission has fallen to a shilling; and, consequently, Vauxhall has been crowded this week, and all its old associations have been revived. We need not here enter into a history of Vauxhall. Our business is with the Vauxhall of the present day, which we fear is coming towards the close of the season—perhaps of the property altogether. Yet we are comforted in the recollection that no public favourite ever had so many "positively last appearances" as Vauxhall. For years we have been informed, at the conclusion of each season, that Vauxhall would that week close for ever; and for years, at the commencement of the succeeding one, we have been assured that it would re-open "on a scale of magnificence hitherto unattempted." Our own opinion is that it will never be done away with.

But many years hence, if we all live, we shall find the Jardins Mabille exactly the same as it is now, and with very nearly the same unvaried style of entertainments. We should, however, in justice state that this year there has been no lack of enterprise and liberality on the part of the lessees to cater for the public, and this throughout a continuance of unprecedented depressing weather. The inimitable Jubs, and equally original Fell—horsemanship with the best available orchestra—fireworks, lamps, fountains, and fancy fairs, have all been in full swing; and now the wonderful performances of Van Amburgh, with his trained animals, have been added to the programme of amusements. With the name of this extraordinary man is the public [illegible] acquainted. Some [illegible] blue-bottles from the "Lion King" [illegible] to the foremost keeper, who makes the leopards jump through the hoops in the wild beast show, can come near Mr. Van Amburgh. There is no concealment of "bottling" the animals in his exhibition. He rolls about amongst and upon the fierce creatures of the desert and the jungle, as a child would do with a large family dog on the hearth-rug; and they seem in turn to regard him with the same degree of affection. In fact, so completely at ease do they all appear together, that one cannot help thinking the ferocious of the lion or tiger is the exception rather than the rule of their nature; and that Mr. Van Amburgh is doing no more than any lady else might. We expect, however, that a struggle would experience a different reception.

The animals are in splendid condition. They are shown on the stage of the rotunda theatre, the public being admitted to the ring as soon as the horsemanship is finished; and during the past week they have attracted thousands.

Since we wrote the above we hear that several important alterations are about to be made on the property, the chief one being the enclosure of the different walks by dioramic views, so as to form a winter resort a "Jardin d'Hiver" on the plan of the fairy palaces in the Champs Elysées, with a Hippodrome attached, containing a circus eighty-four feet in diameter—twice the size of the one lately at Drury-Lane.

BERZELIUS.

BERZELIUS, the greatest chemist of this, or of any other age, is dead. In the sixty-ninth year of his age, after fifty years of anxious attention to the chemics, phenomena of nature, all that was perishable of Berzelius has returned to the great laboratory, in which organic matter passes through those wonderful transmutations by which it is again and again fitted to perform its destinies.

Born at Väfversunda, in Ostgothland, on the 29th of August, 1779, he would have numbered out his sixty-nine years had he lived until this day, when we express our regret for so great a loss to the world of science.

At the age of eighteen Berzelius became the pupil of Afzelius, a relative of the great Bergmann, to whom the world is indebted for the discovery of that extraordinary genius Charles William Scheele; and the three names thus closely associated, of Bergmann, Scheele, and Berzelius, will for ever place the science of Sweden in a most prominent position in the history of the progress of the European mind.

Having passed his examination, and served for some years as an assistant, he at length graduated at Upsal, in 1804. He then became chemical assistant to Spaarman, the lecturer on Natural Philosophy at Stockholm; and upon his master's death, in 1806, he was appointed to fill his chair. Berzelius was the first continental chemist who introduced experiments into his lectures, and thus, as may be supposed, his school became exceedingly popular.

BERZELIUS.

The contributions made by Berzelius to our knowledge have been numerous. He was the discoverer of that curious element selenium and of the metal cerium. He demonstrated the acid character of silica, and removed all doubt about the nature of silicates, which led to an entirely new system of mineralogy. His investigations into the atomic constitution of bodies, by which he was enabled to extend the views of Dalton and Davy, were most extensive and complete. Some of his latest researches have been on what he has called the *allotropic* condition of bodies, that is, the existence of the same atoms in different physical states, as in the diamond, graphite, and charcoal; and his papers on this intricate subject are of the utmost value.

The works of Berzelius were extensive in nearly every department of experimental science; and his "Manual of Chemistry," which has been translated into almost every European language except the English, is a model which stands quite unequalled by any treatise. Its accurate and full information, given in the clearest manner, renders it one of the best text-books which can be employed by the professed and amateur chemist.

Berzelius was connected by honorary diplomas with eighty-eight of the scientific societies of Europe, and his sovereign, feeling the chemist was an honour to his native land, conferred upon him the distinctions of nobility. On his wedding-day, Charles John, King of Sweden, wrote to Berzelius intimating him that he had conferred the title of Baron upon him, to mark his sense of the services he had rendered to his country.

In 1822 Berzelius commenced the publication of his "Lehrbuch," an annual report on the progress of the chemical and allied physical sciences, which he has continued to the present time.

In his habits Berzelius was industrious and frugal. Labour was the pleasure of his life; and passing from his laboratory to his study, leaving but little time for the loyalties of the world, he made himself an honour to his country, and was beloved by all in the city of Stockholm. Sometimes rather severe in his criticism of others, he was willing to submit his own views to rigid scrutiny; and few men ever lived whose life and works exhibit so entire a devotion to truth for its own value.

London: Printed at the Office of the Proprietors, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, publisher, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1848.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 334—Vol. XIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1848. [Sixpence.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

RARELY have Legislators gained so little popularity as in the "laborious and protracted Session" which has just been brought to a close. It does not leave a good character behind it. There are none to say a word in its favour. Like Wordsworth's Maiden of the river Dove, it is one whom

> There are none to praise,
> And very few to love.

It will chiefly be memorable for its unusual duration; its large promises and mean performances; its prolixity of speed; its slowness to pass measures of a reformatory tendency, and its alacrity to pass measures of coercion. Mr. Disraeli, who has snatched the mantle formerly so gracefully worn by Lord Lyndhurst, and become the regular Parliamentary Mentor of her Majesty's Opposition, reviewed last week the doings of the Session, and laid all the faults with which the public has hitherto been content to load the back of the House upon the backs of her Majesty's Ministers. His speech contained an able—we will not say a strictly impartial or very benevolent—abstract of the doings of Parliament, and of the Administration from the first assembling of the House in November of last year, to its ultimate prorogation in the first week of September. Mr. Disraeli drew the conclusions from the facts which he adduced, that Ministers, and not the House, were to blame for all the prolixity and waste of time that had occurred; that if there had been delays, it was not the forms of the House which were responsible, but the Ministerial blunders in the Sugar Bill, the four budgets of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the crude measures launched into the House without due foresight or preparation, and the general vacillation and incompetency of the Government. Lord John Russell's reply, though not equal, as an oratorical effort, to the brilliant and ill-natured attack of this Conservative sharpshooter, was by no means unsuccessful. His Lordship passed over, without other comment than a slight deprecation, the increasing long-windedness of our representatives, and maintained that with sedition in England, incipient rebellion in Ireland, and convulsion in Europe, the work of administration was the chief business to which the Government was bound to direct its attention; and that neither the Government nor the House was to blame for the little progress that had been made with measures of a purely legislative character, seeing that sedition in England had been met with a vigorous arm; that rebellion in Ireland had been suppressed; that revolutions on the Continent had not shaken the institutions of Great Britain; and that, however convulsed the state of Europe might have been, peace had hitherto been preserved in England. The country will no doubt be prepared to forgive to some extent both the House and the Government for the sins of omission for which the Session is notorious, in consideration of the great advantages which have been and are to be derived from the vigorous maintenance of public order, for which Lord John Russell took credit to himself, and which undoubtedly has signalised the year 1848. But, nevertheless, it cannot shut its eyes against the evils resulting from the interminable speechifying in which men of all parties indulge, and from the want of care and discrimination and wisdom displayed by successive Governments, in introducing and discussing, in March, April, May, or June, measures which are certain to be abandoned as soon as August begins to unfold visions of grouse and red deer before the expectant eyes of our jaded and home-sick legislators, weary of the atmosphere of St. Stephen's, and panting for the fresh air of the forest or the moorland. The fact is, that there is far too much law-making in this country. The abandonment of so many bills every Session is not in itself an evil. The evil lies in their introduction, and in the waste of time occasioned by their discussion, stage after stage, until that final period when August hurries them, not prematurely, but satisfactorily, into the gloomy limbo of the recess. All may regret that large measures, such as the Navigation Laws and the Health of Towns Bill, have either made no progress at all, or been mutilated and perverted from their original intent: but few will regret, with Mr. Disraeli, the abandonment of the forty-seven bills whose fate he deplores; or rejoice with Lord John Russell, that although forty-seven have been abandoned by their projectors, the Government has carried no less than one hundred and five bills out of one hundred and twenty-five which it introduced at the commencement of the Session.

It seems to us that both Mr. Disraeli in his attack upon, and Lord John Russell in his defence of, the Government, for the omissions and commissions of the legislative year, left out of view the most important of all the considerations connected with the business of the Session—the proposed increase of the Income Tax—its abandonment—and the consequent addition of two millions to the permanent debt of the country. As every man ought to pay his own debts, so ought every generation to provide for the means of its own Government, and for the necessities of its own position. It is not just to our posterity, near or remote, to add to the already large public burdens of this country, and to inflict upon them an additional penalty for having been born an age or more after ourselves. The addition that has been made to our debt during the present year, and the unsatisfactory condition in which the finances of the nation must be considered to be as long as expenditure so greatly exceeds income as it does at present, are both, we think, very fairly chargeable upon the present Ministry. When, on the 18th of February last, the Government, through the medium of its Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced its intention to increase the Income Tax to 5 per cent., the announcement was made with

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—THE EMBARKATION AT WOOLWICH.—(SEE PAGE 154.)

a correct appreciation of the necessities of the State, and of the most available and prudent means of providing for them. The great outcry in the country against the present Income Tax that arose at that time, was not directed again st it because it was a direct tax, or because it was a tax upon income and property; but because it was unfairly and oppressively levied upon temporary income as distinguished from permanent property. On the contrary, it was generally conceded that such a tax was in itself just whilst it was universally conceded that it was necessary. The opposition to the proposal to increase it from three per cent. to five was directed against it by the possessors of temporary incomes dependent upon life, health, and ability, entirely upon the ground of its oppressiveness to them. The hardship was palpable to all the struggling classes of the community, that the man with £10,000 snugly and safely invested in Government securities should pay in no greater proportion than the poor professional man deriving his precarious £300 per annum from the exercise of his skill and industry. But the Ministers insisted upon retaining this objectionable feature of the tax. They would not modify it in the slightest degree. When agitation arose, when the feelings of the country were excited, and when the overthrow of the French monarchy warned all statesmen of the danger of resisting the just demands of a whole people, the Ministry, rather than modify this system of injustice, consented to forego altogether the proposed addition to the tax, and trust to the chapter of accidents, or to a loan, to meet the deficiency which they had calculated would arise in the national income. This is the great fault of the Ministry and the Session. This is the sin which the Government and the House of Commons have committed against the country; and for this they will yet be held responsible. A five per cent. Property Tax and a three per cent. Income Tax might have been carried through Parliament. Agitation would have subsided in the face of such a concession to a reasonable demand; and the country would have been spared the disgrace of living upon borrowed money, at a time when it was more than ever essential that it should incur no additional liabilities, or increase by an iota the entanglement and perplexity of the national finances. Before this question all others sink into insignificance. It is a question that must be met. It is a problem that must be solved, however difficult the task. The Ministry that neglects it, dallies with it, or misunderstands it, proclaims its own unfitness, and must yield office to wiser men. The next session of Parliament will be invested with an importance that is to be hoped that the men in power at that time will be somewhat more convinced of its paramount urgency, than the members of the Russel Administration.

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.

Lord John Russell, after visiting her Majesty at Balmoral Castle, Aberdeenshire, will, with Lady Russell, visit his noble relatives the Earl and Countess of Minto, at Minto Castle, Roxburghshire, subsequently joining the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey.

The Marquis of Lansdowne left town during the week, for Bowood, Wiltshire, where the Marchioness, the Earl and Countess of Shelburne, and a select circle have been assembled for some days.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston will pass the greater part of the recess at Broadlands, Hants. It is understood that the noble Viscount will come to town occasionally during the absence of the Premier.

Lord Sudbury, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, will act at the Foreign office during the noble Viscount's absence.

Sir George Grey, Home secretary, will remain in Scotland during the whole of the Royal progress. Mr. Lewis, M.P., Under-Secretary to the Home Department, will remain in town during Sir George's absence.

Earl and Countess Grey left town on Wednesday for Datchett-park, Windsor, for a few days, and thence proceeded to Howick-house, Northumberland, for the recess.

The Earl of Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty, with the other Lords present, during the recess, making official inspections of the principal naval service throughout the kingdom, and intend, amongst other places, to proceed to Holyhead.

The Earl of Minto will receive a family circle at Minto Castle, Roxburghshire.

The Marquis of Clanricarde will join the Marchioness and family in a few days at Southgate, Kent.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon are expected to visit their youthful family at the Grove, near Watford, early next month.

Viscount Morpeth, after making some official visits, will join his venerable parents, the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, at Castle Howard, Yorkshire.

Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart., and Miss Hob ouse, left town during the week for the right honorable baronet's seat in Wiltshire.

The Marquis of Anglesey, Master-General of the Ordnance, will receive a circle during the recess at Beaudesert, Staffordshire.

It is expected that Sir William Somerville, Bart., Chief Secretary for Ireland, will be actively engaged during the recess in reference to measures for the amelioration of that part of the empire.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

ADMIRAL MARKLAND.

Admiral John Duff Markland, C.B., entered the service so far back as fifty-eight years ago, in 1790, as was midshipman of the *Nymph* at the capture of the *Resistance* and *Constance*, French frigates, in 1797, he was a seven months midshipman of the *Amethyst*, and took part in the capture of Dedu guese in Indi He commanded the *Bustard* with a thirty vessel, seized a convoy le r Frenchs At the siege of Acre the *Bustard* he was Ca tain of the *Alfford*; he was also present at the celebrated capture of the pirate ports in the Adriatic. This gallant veteran died at Bath on the 25th ultimo, aged 68.

WILLIAM BALLING, ESQ.

This gentleman was a native of Bolton, and an eminent manufacturer there He was first elected M.P for the town of his birth in 1834, and he continued to represent it in four parli aments, until the period of his death. Although his staunch Conservative opinions made him many strong political opponents in Bolton, his private worth and his liberality as an employer caused Mr. Balling to be generally respected. He died at Bolton, on the 30th ultimo, from the effects of a paralytic stroke.

JOHN COHEN

Ma Cohen was for many years librarian to the Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève at Paris. He was a man of profound learning, and the author of a work entitled "Réflexions historiques et Philosophiques sur les Révolutions," and of many other distinguished literary productions. Mr. Cohen died lately at Paris, leaving his demise to be deplored by his widow, his son, and a numerous circle of admirers and friends.

J. W. THORNELEY, ESQ.

Ma. Thorneley was for many years an eminent merchant at Liverpool. He was brother of Thomas Thorneley, M.P. for Wolverhampton. Mr. J. D. Thornely died on the 29th ul mo, at West Kirby, in Cheshire, aged 80.

Joint Stock Companies Act.—An important Act of Parliament affecting joint-stock Companies, trading companies, and some other forms of partnership, has just been passed. The Act is entitled "An Act to amend the Acts for facilitating the winding up the affairs of Joint Stock Companies and also to make further provisions in relation to such Companies, and also to facilitate the dissolution and winding up of Joint Stock Companies and other partnerships. The Acts referred to by this statute (11 and 12 Vict., cap. 45), are the 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 3, the 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 98, and the 9 and 10 Vict., cap. 78. The Act is to apply to the 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 111, and to joint stock companies, and to certain building societies. On a creditor obtaining judgment or an order for payment, an application can be made to the Court of Chancery in a summary manner, where no fiat in bankruptcy has issued, and the court can order a dissolution of the company, and appoint an "official manager" to wind up the affairs, with full powers to act for the benefit of all parties. The same result to follow a declaration by a company of their insolvency. The Act contains 128 sections, with a schedule of forms; and many of the sections have reference to the power of the Court of Chancery and to the duties of "official managers," whose appointment by the Court of Bankruptcy, by the 12th section constituted Masters Extraordinary in Chancery; and matters may be referred to them in a summary manner, where no fiat in bankruptcy has issued, and to which petitions under this Act are to be referred, and they are to appoint, after hearing parties, the official managers. In all proceedings the new law is to be termed "Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Act, 1848."

War Medals.—The distribution of the war medals will not be retarded by the embarkation of the Board of General Officers. It will take place as soon as the examination is sufficiently advanced as the Mint to admit of a certainty to any considerable extent.

The total number of families relieved with out door relief in England and Wales during the week ending the 26th of February, 1848, was 340,247; and the number of individuals, 792,456; the cost being £65,360. 247; and the number of individuals, 792,456; the cost being £65,360. 18s. 8d. The number relieved will probably be nearly the same each week. The number relieved in the week ending 4th of February, 1843, was 121,359. A similar week in the year 1847, ending 5th of February, 1848, shows the following results:—Number of families relieved, 321,017; number of persons, 64,748; amount of relief, £47,991 7s. Number of persons relieved with in-door relief, 109,36 .

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Domestic affairs this week in Paris have had sufficient interest to occupy the public mind, almost, although not altogether, to the exclusion of the Anglo-Italian question.

The news of security created in the capital under the mild but firm administration of General Cavaignac has led the National Assembly, in the quest in which that body has taken there, as to the necessity of maintaining the siege, to pronounce by a large majority in favour of the continuance of that measure. It is straightening the hands of the only man who has had the ability and the energy to form a *réunion* of order out of the most chaotic elements of Revolution; and, at the same time, striking a heavy blow against the machinations of the Anarchists, who, like wreckers on the coast, thrive best amid the weakness, the sufferings, and the ruin of their fellow-men

Useful legislation now takes the place of new and impracticable schemes, enacted without reflection or deliberation, and attended with the most baneful results to the prosperity of the country, and the happiness of society.

The Assembly has rejected the decree of the Provisional Government which abolishes imprisonment for debt. Some modifications will, however, be made in the existing law on that subject

General Cavaignac appeared before the Committee on Legislation on Friday week, for the purpose of giving explanations respecting the journals which had been suspended. The substance of the explanation was, that he would not permit the principle of the Rep ublic to be disputed or discussed; that the question of the relative advantages of a Republic or Constitutional Monarchy was not to be examined, but the journals were to be at Liberty to attack the acts and the persons of the Government. He denied that any intention was ever entertained, or any discussion held in the Cabinet, as to the suppression of the *Constitutionnel*, but he maintained it a right of suppression, and declared that he suppressed certain journals entirely for the interest of the Republic, menaced at the moment it was being established. He added, that the Assembly had the power of expressing its disapprobation at any moment of any act of the Executive Government In fine, the General appealed to the members of the Committee individually, not as legislators, but as statesmen, and besought them to take into consideration the line of conduct which he was pursuing.

After trial by jury, it has been decide by the same Committee that the verdict shall be given by majority, and not by unanimity, as in England.

On Saturday, in the National Assembly, there was an animated discussion on the proposition of M. Luxchenberger, demanding that the state of siege should be raised pending the debate on the Constitution. Several members declared that, from the information they had received, they were of opinion that the debate should be postponed. M. Ledru-Rollin declared that the debate on the Constitution could not be preceded with a lifting of the state of siege. General Cavaignac declared that he considered the state of siege necessary for the public safety; but it did not make it a Cabinet question, and left the matter entirely to the Assembly. He announced it as the unanimous opinion of himself and his colleagues, that the continuance of the state of siege was necessary for the public safety; but if the Assembly, with the state of Paris under its eyes, thought that the state of siege might be d ecently ta ed, he and his colleagues were still content to conduct the Government, reserving to themselves the responsibility of any consequences which might ensue from the measures adopted by the Assembly. It was evident that the Assembly cannot unanimously concurred in this with the Government, but another division was, that the vote of last night did not imply the power of suspension of the liberty of the press? The chief of the executive and his colleagues maintained that it did, and that this power was their condition of the state of siege itself, indispensable to the maintenance of order. Ultimately the Assembly divided upon the question, and voted the continuance of the state of siege, including the power of the absolute suspension of the liberty of the press by a majority of 252 votes against 140

General Cavaignac took the opportunity to repeat the assertion of the principles on which he had acted, and on which he would continue to act, in suspending the journals. He declared that he would certainly suspend any journal which should call in question the Republican principle. All discussion in the press as to the relative advantages of a Republic and a constitutional monarchy, was forbidden under pain of suppression, but otherwise declined warfare. The speech of the chief of the Executive Power possessed eminently the merit of perspicuity—it was impossible for the dullest apprehension to mistake him.

A diplomatic rumour was given on Saturday by the President of the Assembly, at which were present General Cavaignac and Lord Normanby. The drama question being the subject of conversation, both of these personages expressed their astonishment at the reports of Frenchmen and Englishmen on the subject.

Several members of the Assembly having waited on General Cavaignac to ask him the truth of the reports current respecting the embarkation of troops at Marseilles, destined for Venice and Ancona, the General replied that no troops had yet been expedi ed, but that the French and English squadrons in the Adriatic had orders to protect Venice from any hostile enterprise on the part of Austr a

On Sunday the review which took place in Paris was favoured with most magnificent weather. General Cavaignac, accompanied by Generals Lamoricière and Changarnier, and a brilliant staff, arrived at twelve o'clock at the Champs de Mars, when the legions of the National Guard of Paris, including the artillery, the Garde Mobile, and the troops of the line, were under arms to receive them. He rode Militaire to the river The General passed before the first of each, beginning with the National Guards, who loudly cheered him with cries of *Vive le General Cavaignac! Vive la garde nationale!* He afterwards took his station in front of the Ecole Militaire, and the various soldiers and troops filed before him. The concourse of people was immense, and the most per fect order was observed

A regiment of Cuirassiers in garrison at Sarreguemin, and a regiment of the Line in garrison at Metz, have been ordered to join the army of the Alps.

Several batteries of artillery have also received orders to march from the northern departments to Dijon, as well as two batteries which had been placed on the war footing at Lyons.

Four battalions of the Garde Mobile were to join the same army

M. Bastide Wilhames has been appointed to command the French naval force on the coast of Africa, in place of Admiral Baudin. The French ships of war on that station are to be reduced to nine

Letters from Bastia state that the first column of Italian refugees, formed in that town, had left for Toulon. It was to be shortly followed by the second. The Government had ordered them to be organised into a legion by one of the generals commanding a brigade of the Army of the Alps. Every incorporation was to take place at Brignolles, to the amount of 3000 Italians, and the few French officers and non-commissioned officers. The moment a battalion of 1000 shall be ready, it will be immediately marched to another town. Most of the refugees at Corte arrived were young men belonging to the moveable and allions of Lombardy.

It appears from official returns that the decree issued on the 16th of March last by the Provisional Government, imposing an addition of 45 per cent on the assessed taxes, was expected to have produced a sum of 19,728,845 francs (£1,000,000), of which 90,131,777 francs (£3,800,000) have been paid, and 39,497,1s francs (£3,960,000) remain to be collected.

It is stated that the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris have, with the exception of the Abbé Coeur and the Abbé Egide, petitioned the Pope not to sanction M. Affre's successor to the See of Paris

The editors of the *Débats* and the *People Constituant* have been summoned to appear before the Court of Assize of the Seine, on the 12th inst

M. Cavaignac, editor of the *Père Duchesne*, was among the insurgents sentenced to transportation who were conveyed from Paris to Havre on Saturday night.

M. Petetin, Envoy of the French Republic in Hanover, was received by King Ernest on the 30th ult.

General Lamoricière, Aide-de-Camp of Marshal Soult, had been appointed Chief of the Staff of the 8th division of the Army of the Alps, of which Dijon is the head-quarters

Seven insurgents have been suffered to escape from the fort of Aubervilliers, by the connivance of some of the keepers

It was resolved in the 10th standing committee of the National Assembly, on Monday, that the papers found in the palace of the Tuileries should be separated into two classes. M. P. Bonaparte's affairs would be respected, and that all writings of a political character shall be published

Letters from the wine districts describe the vineyards as promising a rich vintage, with a superior quality of wine.

Towards the close of the week the number of amendments to the draught of the Constitution, of which notice had been given in the Assembly, had increased to 68

The French army actually on foot amounts, according to the declaration of General Lamoricière before the committees, pointed to examine the report upon the budget for the year 1848, to 384,000 men. The estimated expenditure of the War Department for the year is 4,5,,38,2,4f. (upwards of £17,000,000 sterling).

The garde Mobile of Lyons, amounting to 1300 men, has been dissolved by order of the Government

In consequence of orders received by telegraph at Lyons, 300,000 cartridges and half a company of artillery have been despatches to Marseilles during the week.

Orders have been received at Dunkirk to despatch a battery of artillery to the Army of the Alps Notwithstanding these active preparations, it was generally understood in Paris that a courier had arrived from Vienna, the bearer of despatches of a very satisfactory character, and which would remove any necessity for further warlike preparations.

The editor and sub-editor of the *Bouche de Fer* (the successor of the *Lampion*) were conducted by the Correctional Police on Tuesday to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 200f. The former had been despatches to Marseilles during the week.

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The *Mercure* publishes a decree of General Cavaignac, appointing a Commission, to consist of three Vice Presidents and three secretaries of the National Assembly; of the Mayors of the twelve arrondissements of Paris; and of a Council of the Legion of the National Guard. Its duty was to examine the claims of the citizens wounded, and the families of those who fell for the defence of the Republic, order, and the laws, during the insurrection of June.

The *Presse* announces that the Emperor of Russia has resolved to send Count Pahlen to Paris, as Ambassador to the Republic

Committee of Finances has received on the maintenance of the Sinking Fund. The imposition of 45 per cent. on the assessed taxes continued to produce revenue during insurrection, partic ularly in the southern departments At Arras, in the Pyrenees, the entire population is taken in arms, to prevent the execution of that impost Four cannon as of the 41st Regiment of the Line sent against the insurgents were found to be inadequate to reduce them to submission They were, consequently, recalled, and a considerable force of cavalry, infantry, and National Guards was preparing for a march against them.

It appears that in some parts of France the principle of Communism has already been carried into active operation.

Letters from Clermont, in the department of l'Hérault, state that a number of labourers there had entered on the land of some wea thy proprietors to appropriate it to their own use, but that they were quickly expelled by an armed force sent against them

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Monday.—At half-past eleven o'clock, M. Marrast, President, took the chair.

M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finance, deposited on the table a project of decree for authorising the immediate discussion of the chapter of direct taxes of the budget, in order to enable the Councils General to assess that tax in their respective departments

M. de Falloux next ascended the tribune, and asked why the proposition of M. Laurent de l'Ardèche, to the effect of instituting an inquiry into the machinations of political parties, had not yet been reported upon by the Committee of the Interior. He had opposed it, but the last words of the speech of the President of the Council, on Saturday, had considerably modified his ideas on the subject. The inquiry now was of opinion that the inquiry should be unanimously demanded by the Assembly. He h d imagined that all parties were dissolved since the establishment of the Republic, and that they had lost all connexion, all organization, their existence being now without object. There must be an end, said M. de Falloux, to all insinuations to the contrary—justice must be armed, or calumny disarmed.

General Cavaignac replied, that he had expressed himself in terms as clear and precise as possible, and had not, he was certain, used an expression, or formed an insinuation, that could apply to any member of the Assembly. If he had been misunderstood, he was now explained all such suspicion, for he never supported, and did not directly or indirectly asserted, that one of his colleagues could betray his duties. What he said merely referred to the press, and he had particularly in view a journal, the *Gazette de France*, which stated that the country would not prosper until the Republic was established below and Monarchy above. That was his enemy—the only enemy he attacked. Another writer had declared that he was ready to shed not the last drop of his blood, but the last drop of his blood, for the triumph of Monarchy He was aware that a great number of Legitimists of the most respectable class were sincerely attached to the Republic, but he also knew that many others were resolutely and incessantly labouring to overturn it

M. Falloux said he was happy to hear from the mouth of Gen. Cavaignac that his words only applied to the press

The Assembly having decided that it should devote in future four days per week, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, to the discussion of the Constitution, adjourned for an hour

At two o'clock the sitting was resumed, and the Assembly proceeded to discuss the preamble of M. Parieu's project of decree, to the effect that the National Assembly should not dissolve itself without having previously voted the organic laws, and that a special decree, issued immediately after the promulgation of the Constitution, should fix the laws to be voted by the Constituent Assembly. That proposition had obtained the adhes on of the Constitution Committee, and M. Marrast had recommended its adoption.

M. Dahirel de Saint moved the adjournment of the proposition, which he considered inopportune, premature, and imprudent. Should the Assembly, however, be of a contrary opinion, he would ask leave to develop a proposition of his own.

After some further discussion, the question of the adjournment was put to the vote, and rejected by 552 to 180

M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finance, afterwards gave an account of the execution of the decree relative to the Lyons Railroad. It appeared from his statement that shareholders at Paris and Lyons had agreed to pay the 250 francs remaining to the amount of 500 francs per share. The Minister asked for a further delay to the 15th inst., and claimed by the Lyons shareholders, which was granted by the Assembly.

The Assembly subsequently resumed the discussion on M. Duprat's proposition

The President read the first article:—"The National Assembly shall not dissolve itself without having previously voted the organic laws."

M Kerdrel moved that the Assembly should confine itself to vote the electoral law. That motion was rejected. Amid r amendment, developed by M. Vesin, it was carried the same fate, after which the first article was voted by an immense majority

The 2nd article, providing that "a special decree, issued immediately after the vote of the Constitution, shall fix the laws to be framed by the Constituent Assembly," was adopted by the same majority

M Desloyards next proposed an additional article to the effect of postponing the elections of the Assembly until after the vote of the laws. The proposition, however, was unfavourably received by the Assembly, and when put from the chair only supported by 10 or 12 members

Le Flo'enti: We shall now proceed to the vote on the *ensemble* of the proposition of M Pascal Duprat, on which twenty members have demanded a division of the House.

Le Flo'enti was the result:—For the bill, 595; against it, 154; majority 432. In consequence, the bill was declared to be adopted, and the National Assembly is not to separate until it has voted the organic laws.

The discussion on the Constitution then resumed the remainder of the sitting.

The Assembly rose at a quarter past six.

Tuesday.—At half-past one o'clock M. Marrast took the chair

The President announced that the bill had been deposited in the *bureaux*, for the election of six Vice-Presidents and two Secretaries

M Bixio obtained 541; M. Corbon, 454; M George Lafayette, 419; M. Lacrosse, 342; M. Leon de Malleville, 304; M. Pagnerre, 263; M. Stourm, 238; and Cormenin, 237 votes

The six first having obtained the required majority, were proclaimed Vice-Presidents of the Assembly for a ensuing month

The two Secretaries were re-elected: M Landrin by 355 votes, and M. Berard by 386

After some discussion on the general subject of the Constitution, the debate opened on the preamble of the Constitution

Julien Arnaud asked, that the declaration of principles, which preceded the Constitution, in the project presented by the Committee, should only be discussed after the vote of the articles of the Constitution itself, and when the latter should have been referred to the Committee, in virtue of a decree of the Assembly

M. Dupont, member of the Constitution Committee, observed that the adjournment proposed amounted to a rejection of the preamble

After a few words from M. Dupont, the proposition was rejected

M Fayet, Bishop of Orleans; M. Coquerel, the Protestant Minister; and M Freslon, severally spoke on the subject of the preamble; and it being now six o'clock, the Chamber adjourned

Wednesday At half-past twelve o'clock M. Marrast took the chair

The Assembly resumed the adjourned discussion on the preamble of the Constitution.

M Delille combated the amendment moved on the previous day by M Parieu, who proposed to substitute for the words "in the presence of God, and in the name of the French people, the National Assembly decrees." M. Delisle maintained the indispensable utility of a preamble, being the exposé of the principles on which the Constitution of the Republic was founded

M Henry Level, who followed, proposed the substitution of this paragraph to the preamble:—"In the presence of God, and in the name of the French people, the National Assembly, considering that, by proclaiming the Republic, France has principally in view to ensure a more equitable division of the burdens and advantages of society among the citizens, and to make them, in arrive, within any new combination, by the successive and constant action of the institutions and laws, to the highest degree of morality, instruction, and welfare, decrees the following constitutional articles."

M. Crémieux advocated the necessity of a preamble, and stated that the only constitutions which had been published without such a declaration of rights and duties had been those established in a manner widely different from certain modern ones, a despotism, did not conceive in the opinion of M. Crémieux relative to the utility of a preamble.

M. Lamartine, while professing himself disposed to differ in opinion with MM. Freslon and Cazalès, and while he regretted the right of the Assembly to place a declaration of principles in front of the Constitution, he admitted the difficulty of fixing the limit of equality and liberty that must be retained in order to avoid the different systems advocated of late by the different social sects, several of them with no other view than the subversion of society itself. He then attacked the agrarian system preached by M. Proudhon, which, he simulated, would be the destruction of the land, and the ruin of the industrious. He based the doctrine of that individual, who declared property to be a robbery and denied the existence of God, on the principles of Babeuf, the revolutionist of February, which had overturned an oligarchy, and extended the political rights hitherto enjoyed by 250,0 0 persons, to the universal ty of citizens, and the day after the revolution had established the penalty of death. That was an act of supreme fraternity, which gave it a right to inscribe that principle in front of its Constitution. He had been, he said, accused of Communism, though no man was more trained with a greater passion for property, which he considered the second wish of all labour. He had travelled much, and found everywhere property to be the exact scale of the civilisation and degradation of nations. He was a partisan of the right of labour, and he understood it in a manner widely different from certain modern societies, whose doctrines amounted to the annihilation of all capital, and, consequently, of all labour. He and his colleagues, assembled at the Hôtel de Ville, thought that the proletarians, placed in exceptionable circumstances, in times of calamity, incapable to provide for a manner us fo ts, from want of labour, illness, or any other justified cause, had a right to be relieved by the Republic, in the name of the brotherhood of fraternity; and they thought so, both for the sake of the proletarians and property itself, which was defended by laws, but was still left unprotected by benefits. This was why they understood the right to labour, which the people had moreover conquered by the blood it had shed for the establishment of the Republic.

M. Besnard said that he was not converted by the eloquent words of M. Lamartine to the opinion of the partisans of the preamble, which, if he was to judge from the numerous amendments, satisfied no one. The shortest constitutions, as well as the shortest laws, were always the best, and he accordingly voted the suppression of the preamble

The division on the amendment of M. Freneau was then closed, and, upwards of 20 members having to go under a division, a ballot took place, which gave the following results:—Number of voters, 716; an absolute majority, 359 for the amendment, 223; against it, 491. The amendment was rejected.

ITALIAN STATES

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.—There is no news of any interest this week Pacific assertion of the Italian question is very generally rejected among well-informed circles; but though Charles Albert may participate in that expectation, he is preparing also for the alternative of war at the close of the armistice He is said at length to admit that he is not a consummate warrior, and that he feels the necessity for the reorganisation of his fine army by officers whose competency to the task cannot be questioned. He has in consequence offered the place of *Chef de l'Etat Major* of his army, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, to the distinguished Polish General Chrzanowski, who, it is believed, will accept it

On the evening of the 24th ult., at half-past nine o'clock, a courier, despatched by Field-Marshal Radetzky, arrived at Trieste with an open letter of the Minister of War and Marine of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, addressed to Vice-Admiral Albini, enjoining the Excellency to raise the blockade immediately, to abandon the waters of Venice, and to order the Redmontese troops there stationed to march back to Sardinia

The Sardinian deputies were presented on the 27th to the King and the Duke of Genoa, by whom they were most graciously received. They had the honour of dining with their Majesties, who conferred on their President the Grand Cordon of the order of St Maurice and St Lazarus.

The *Venice Gazette* of the 29th ult. publishes an appeal made by the Provisional Government to the Venetian ladies, urging them to relieve the sufferings of the poor, by affording them bedding, clothes, &c.

The columns of General Garibaldi, after having had several encounters with the enemy, and being reduced to a state of complete destitution, had dissolved itself, and retired into Tirano. Garibaldi arrived at Agno by the lake. Another Italian chief, Colonel Aylos, had entered the Canton of Grisons.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 28th ult. publishes a proclamation issued by Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg, the military governor of that city. The Prince commands that all natives of Lombardy residing in Milan, except those born there, shall, within eight days, procure a certificate of the birth from the district to which they belong. The masters of furnished hotels are called on to make a return to the authorities of all persons residing in their houses

On the 1st inst. a decree of Radetzky's named Marsha. Wimpfen to the post of Military Governor of Milan, in lieu of Prince Schwarzenberg

Letters from Turin of the 2nd inst. state that the Austrians still retained the *material* of war which the Piedmontese had left at Peschiera, in violation of the express stipulations of the armistice of the 9th of August. The Austrians, on the other hand, insisted on the evacuation of Osopo, a small fortress of the province of Udine, which was totally independent of Piedmont. The Sardinian Cabinet was resolved that it could not exercise no control over the garrison. Marshal Radetzky continued to make it a pretext for not executing the clause of the armistice respecting Peschiera

Tuscany.—The latest accounts from Leghorn state that the disturbances which had taken place in that city had ceased. The Ducal troops had entered and fraternised with the National Guard and the people

ROME.—The *Italienne* of Bologna announces that the Roman Ministry would remain in office until the 5th inst., the day on which the Chambers were to be prorogued until November next. It was believed that a more moderate Cabinet would then be formed

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Intelligence of Malta to the 28th ult. states that the British fleet was still at Naples on the 21st, and that the French squadron was at Palermo on the 23rd.

SPAIN

From Madrid, under date of the 29th ult., we learn that the Minister of the Interior, the Chargés d'Affaires of Portugal, Holland, Brazil, and Chili, and the Duke de Glucksberg, had arrived at Seville, to assist at the accouchement of the Duchess de Montpensier.

The Bank of San Fernando had received upwards of six millions of reals in bullion within the two preceding days. It was said that M Mon had already obtained 60 or 70 millions of reals from capitalists, and that he expected to command 100 millions in the beginning of September, when he would commence to carry his financial plan into execution

The Captain General of Valencia had left that city at the head of a column of troops, in pursuit of a Carlist band which had appeared in the Maestrazgo.

On the 1st instant, a Royal decree calling out 25,000 men of the levy of the year 1847, for six years, was published

Queen Christina, the Duke de Riansares, and their children, had returned from La Granja. Father Cyril, Archbishop of Cuba, former favourite of Ferdinand VII., and Don Carlos, have arrived at Rome. The *Heraldo* announces that Count de Vista Hermosa had resigned the post of Political Chief of Madrid, and would be replaced by the Marquis de Pensafiorida.

AUSTRIA.

There is no intelligence of any specific interest this week from Vienna. According to the Cologne papers, Communism, repulsed by the good feeling and the sound sense of the German nation, has found an asylum in Vienna, where its doctrines are more or less openly avowed by part of the press, and by a considerable fraction of the population

BELGIUM

The Belgian workmen who left Paris to revolutionise their native country, shortly after the French Revolution of February, and who were captured at the little affair of Risquons-Tout, have been lately tried before a commission at Antwerp, which finished its labours on the 30th ult. Seventeen of the wretched men were sentenced to death, fifteen others were acquitted.

RUSSIA

The following letter has been addressed to Field-Marshal Radetzky by the Czar of all the Russias

After carefully watching the movements of the troops confided to your command, for the maintenance of the legitimate rights of your Monarch, as I have been informed of the splendid exploits which you gained at Somma-Campagna and Custoza, we have thought it just to send to you a Knight of the First Class of the Order of the Holy Grand-Martyr and Victorious George—George, the 5 agrafs of which we send you with this letter. Granting you, by this, the highest military decoration in our empire, a fresh proof of our eminent recognition of your long and glorious services

We remain for ever most graciously disposed towards you

Peterhof, August 19 NICOLAS.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

The armistice for seven months between the belligerent powers has been ratified by the respective plenipotentiaries.

TURKEY

Accounts from Constantinople announce the occurrence of a dreadful fire in that capital, which destroyed property to the amount of £500,000 sterling.

UNITED STATES

Advices to the 22nd ult. have been received this week from New York The most important news by this arrival is that of a destructive fire which occurred at the city of Lowell, the capital of the State of New Hark, on the 17th of August. Most of the commercial portion of the city, with fifteen or twenty densely populated streets and squares, was in five hours reduced to ruins. From Herkimer street, where the fire broke out, to Columbia-street, where it was arrested, the distance was more than half a mile. The ruins covered an area of 200 acres, every foot of which was densely covered with buildings; there were more houses upon it than upon any equal space in the city. Four-fifths of the buildings burnt were brick, most of them large and substantial structures; many of them three and four stories high.

The latest accounts from the scene of the calamity represent that 439 valuable houses were destroyed; besides which 11 tow-boats, between 40 and 50 canal boats, 1 schooner, and 2 boats, were burnt o the water; and the burning wrecks of these vessels floating against the Columbia-street-bridge, set it on fire, whence the conflagration was communicated to the Columbia-street-market. A large quantity of produce, flour, &c., in warehouse, was likewise consumed

It was estimated that upwards of 20 lives were lost, but it was impossible to ascertain the number with any degree of certainty. The destruction of property amounted in the aggregate to more than 3,000,000 dollars, say £600,000 sterling.

Politically there was nothing new. Efforts were making by certain parties to create excitement on the Irish question, but the matter was regarded with indifference by the public generally; and the degree of interest manifested by the few Americans who took any part in the various meetings might be accounted for by the fact that the general election was at hand, and Irish votes were wanted

MEXICO.

According to the latest accounts, Parades was still at large, but concealed from the Government forces, which were in search of him. Some of his confederates had been captured Another *pronunciamento* had taken place, and a revolution planned at Matamoras, by Don Placenza Miranda, had been discovered. The exact object of this new revolution was not known; but it was thought to have been promised by a desire to obtain 1,000,000 dollars in case expected to arrive at Matamoras. The Central Government had ordered forward a strong body of troops to suppress the revolt.

In Yucatan, the whites had defeated the Indians in numerous engagements and recovered most of the towns

WEST INDIES

Advices have been received this week by the *Tay* steamer.

The *Tay* brings on freight 60,144 silver dollars, 69,632 gold dollars, 83,578 dollars gold dust, 81,468 dollars gold in bars and melted, 2000 dollars of panama, £9596 4s. 2d. British coin, 393,178 dollars in bars and melted silver, 2860 doz. in French coin, 56.0 dollars in pearls, 103,429 dollars in plate pura, 10 Dutch pounds and 73 rupees; and a general cargo, consisting of 15 barrels of coffee, 172 bags of coffee, 1 case of cigars, 25 bales of sarsaparilla, 13 cases of cascades, and 35 packages sundries

Refugees from Hayti continued to arrive in considerable numbers at Jamaica, up to the 7th ult., when the *Tay* left; and it was reported that illegal and causeless executions of coloured men were frequent

The Jamaica House of Assembly met on the 3rd of August. The Governor in his opening speech reminded the Legislature that they had been called together in consequence of addresses from several public meetings, and also in consequence of the commissioners of public accounts having declined to issue the treasury certificates, which, from the estimates laid before the Assembly in the preceding session, were known to be necessary to make the ways and means of the year commensurate with the authorised expenditure. He addressed an antic patory remonstrance to the House of Assembly against voting expenditure and withholding the means

The Planters' Bank had failed, it was hoped only temporarily Shortly after the arrival of the post in Kingston on the morning of Saturday July 22, it was reported that one of the agents of this bank on the south side of the island had decamped with about £12,000; a run upon it for specie began, which the cashier met till the usual hour of closing On Monday the bank was re-opened, but the run continuing, it was soon found prudent to suspend payment, at least for a week. The other banks stood aloof On the 27th of July an intimation signed by a large number of respectable merchants and others was published in the Kingston papers, stating their willingness to receive the notes of the Planters' Bank "as heretofore, in way of its issue, well knowing as we do that the bank must and will redeem them to the last shilling" On the 7th of August, however, ten firms and individuals had issued this intimation, advertised that, "from the difficulty experienced in passing Planters' Bank notes," they withdrew their names, and would "henceforth only receive them at their option."

Dry weather was setting much needed in some districts of the island The 12th of August had passed off in perfect tranquillity, and the apprehensions which had been entertained respecting the temper of the black peasantry were rapidly giving way

At St. Thomas all was quiet.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*G. S. H.*," "*W. B.*," "*J. M.*," "*J. N. B.*"—*See the solution of Problem No 239, in our last Number.*

"*W. P. M.*"—*Practice is indispensable in learning the game; without this the books will afford you but little assistance Play half a dozen games with a good player every day, studying the openings from some elementary treatise at the same time, and you will soon show signs of advancement*

"*A Young Player.*"—*It is, of course, essential in a good Problem that there should be no means of escaping for Black beyond the stipulated number of moves. Try Number 240 again: it is a little gem, free to every regard from speck or flaw*

"*Philo-Cestr.*"—*You are quite wrong How can the Rook be moved without allowing the Queen to mate at once on K 8 5th?*

"*Gub.*"—*We cannot find space to re-publish the position, nor is it necessary, since you have only to purchase a back Number to obtain it. The Problem received is very clever; it has, however, been published before, and in our columns, too, if we are not mistaken*

"*F. G. R.*" *Norwich.*—*There are eight volumes already completed of the* Chess-Player's Chronicle. *Apply to the publisher*

"*C. H. S.*," *New York No tidings, we are sorry to say, have yet reached us of the long proposed volume Is it at all procurable in the country?*

"*Aleph.*"—*Try once more If you fail, then the solutions shall be given.*

"*J. J. A.*," *Tranquebar.*—*The games of the Tanjore Brahmin came safely to hand, and the best shall appear immediately. In near next we shall be glad to have his name in full and legibly written. It is quite undecipherable in your present letter*

"*F. P. V.*," *Oxford.*—*Send your guinea to the publisher, you can then obtain the work all the year round, post free, on the day of publication*

"*J. D. L.*" "*Le Palamède*" *is defunct Whether, when peace is again restored to France, there is a probability of its resuscitation, we can't say, knowing very little either of its proprietors or contributors.*

"*E. C.*," *Lisburne.*—*A very pretty, though not a very difficult, position. It shall be given among the Chess Enigmas shortly*

"*W. L.*"—*Your last variation fails to meet the difficulty which has been started regarding your Problem No. 238. Black may certainly evade the mate by taking the Kt checking on his third move. The attempt to solve Mr. Williams' position in three moves is equally unsatisfactory. You cannot have set up the men correctly*

"*W. H. B.*" *The mate is much too obvious, except to very, very, young practitioners.*

"*M. G.*"—*We are overwhelmed by similar contributions. Nevertheless, yours shall have attention shortly.*

"*Sopracetta.*"—*You have not yet mastered either Emanna No 350 or 351*

"*J. T.*" *Glasgow*—*The solution of Enigma No. 344 is as follows White. 1. Kt to Q B 4th; 2. R to K R 4th; 3. It takes K P; 4. B and R give double check, and mate.*

"*Grandage.*"—*Apply to Hastings, the publisher of several Chess works, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn*

"*J. H. N.*" *A Pawn may be played two steps to cover check on its first move, unless the adversary has a Pawn which can take it in passing, and chooses to do so*

"*B. M. P.*" *We are glad to hear from our obliging and courteous Correspondent, "B. M. P.," once more, and shall take care his suggestion is not lost sight of. In Problem No 333, which appeared some months ago, the mate is effected thus:—*

White: 1. Castle. 2. R to Q 6th; 3. R mates

Solutions by "*T. U.*" *Leeds.* "*W. B.*" "*G. S. H.*" "*Speer.*" "*F. G. R.*" "*W. W. E.*" "*A. B.*" "*T. M.*" "*Phiz.*" "*L. L. D.*" "*Mico.*" "*J. H. N.*" "*J. A. H.*," "*T. B. M.*" "*G. A. H.*" *are correct. Those by* "*F. L. V.*," "*N. C.*," *and* "*Johannes*," *are wrong.*

*** Any amateur in *London* desirous of a game by correspondence, will hear of an antagonist by addressing to "F. G. R.," Athenæum, Norwich.

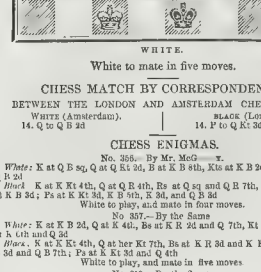
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 241.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK
1. R to K 3d	P to Q R 4th	4. K takes P	P takes B
2. B to K 8th	B moves	5. K to Q B 6th	P to Q B 4th
3. B to Q B 5th (dis ch)	B to Q Kt sq	6. P to Q Kt 7th	Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 242.

By Mr. C. E. RANKEN.

BLACK



WHITE.

White to mate in five moves.

CHESS MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
14. Q to Q B 3d	14. P to Q Kt 3d

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 355.—By Mr. McG——E.

White: K at Q B sq, Q at Q Kt 3d, B at K B 8th, Kts at K B 2d and Q 6th, P at Q B 2d

Black: K at K Kt 4th, Q at Q R 4th, Es at Q sq and Q R 7th, B at K R 4th, Kt at K B 3d; Ps at K Kt 3d, K B 5th, K 3d, and Q B 3d

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No 357.—By the Same

White: K at K B 2d, Q at K 4th, Bs at K R 3d and Q 7th, Kt at K Kt 3d; Ps at h 6th and Q 3d

Black. K at K Kt 4th, Q at her Kt 7th, Bs at K R 3d and K Kt 6th, Kts at Q B 3d and Q B 7th; Ps at K R 2d and Q 4th

White to play, and mate in five moves

No. 356. By the Same

White: K at his 5th, R at K R 2d, B at K Kt 2d, Kt at Q R 4th.

Black: K at his 6th

White to play, and mate in three moves

GUARD OF HONOUR AT BALMORAL.—A detachment of the 93rd Highlanders, consisting of 100 men, under the command of Captain Leith Hay, have proceeded according to orders to Balmoral, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the Highlands.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The marriage of Lady Jane Fitzgerald, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, with Mr Repton, M.P., took place on Tuesday morning, at the parish church of St. Martin's-in-the-fields, in the presence of a large and distinguished circle

A vessel has just arrived from Callao, having on board 1300 tons weight of guano. This is the largest importation of this article for manuring purposes which has taken place for a very considerable time past. The same vessel brought 430 bales of tobacco, which would appear to be a rather unusual and remarkable importation from the southern part of the globe.

The *Admiral* arrived from Rotterdam during the week with an entire cargo of flowers, upwards of 2300 parcels, being the largest importation at one time that has yet occurred

On Sunday, according to previous arrangement, one hundred and fifty surgeons and chemists, residing in that district of the metropolis between Bishopsgate-street and Hackney, closed their shops from eleven in the morning till six in the evening, and no cases except of urgent necessity were attended to during that interval.

By an Act of Parliament which has recently come into operation (11th and 12th Vict., c. 46), provision is made that accessories before the fact to any felony may be punished in the same degree as the principal; and with regard to accessories after the fact, they may be tried along with the principal felon, or tried whether the principal felon has or has not been previously convicted, or whether he is amenable to justice, and may be punished as such accessory, notwithstanding the non-conviction of the principal felon.

A company is projected for establishing the omnibus system in Dublin, where, owing to some imperfections in the Police Acts, now at length remedied, the omnibus has been hitherto a prohibited article.

It is stated that the Irish Treasury in Dublin Castle is to be dispensed with, and that all its duties are to be transferred to the Bank of Ireland The Queen's Printing Office is to be consolidated with the Chief Secretary's office.

An enormous fresh-water trout, taken in Lough Neagh (Ireland), and weighing 22lb., was exhibited in the Exchange News Room, Liverpool, a day or two ago, and attracted much attention from the admirers of piscatorial wonders

A site near Birmingham has been given by Mr. Adderley, M.P., to the Committee of Council of Education, for the purpose of erecting a training institution on a large scale for the whole of that diocese. The building is to be commenced without delay, £3000 having been raised towards the first outlay, and £400 a year towards the annual expenses of the institution. The Board contemplate the establishment of a large middle school, in connexion with this institution, on the same plan as the school at York.

The trustees of the Lady Elizabeth Hastings have forwarded the liberal donation of £50 in aid of the funds of the Additional Curates' Society, through its branch association for the diocese of Ripon

The Rev. T. A. Beaumont, M.A., incumbent of St. Paul's, Leeds, and Charles to the Earl Fitzwilliam, has been appointed a Surrogate for the diocese of Ripon

The Horsham Election Committee have reported that the Honourable Edward George Fitzalan Howard, commonly called Lord Edward Howard, is duly elected, and ought to have been returned a burgess to serve in the present Parliament for the borough of Horsham.

A fatal accident occurred at University Hall, near Gower-street, on Saturday. Four workmen, by some defect in the scaffolding, were thrown to the ground. One was killed on the spot; another was, it was feared, fatally injured; whilst the third and fourth were severely hurt.

Messrs. Harris and Ellis, the two Reform candidates, have been elected to serve in Parliament for the borough of Leicester. Two Liberals, Messrs. Bass and Heyworth, have also been returned for Derby.

The marble statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe, the late Governor of Jamaica—which was sculptured by Bailey, at the cost of some three thousand guineas—has, after lying on the steam-packet wharf, at Kingston, in that island, for four years, been removed to Spanish Town, to be erected in the square there.

The Chartists have so cooled down, that Government, on Saturday last, gave directions that the metropolitan police should, for the present, be deprived of their cutlasses. We sincerely hope that they may not again be deemed a necessary appendage to a civil force

Mr. S. L. Fox, the owner of Meanux, has presented £100 to John Gill, his trainer, and £50 to Nat, to whose riding, perhaps, more than to the merits of his horse, he owed the winning of the Great Ebor Handicap.

The examination of candidates for admission into the Royal Academy of Music will commence on the 14th inst.

The bronze statue of Lord Auckland, by Weeks, was, with its granite pedestal, shipped in the London Docks last week, on board the *Marlborough*. It is designed for erection on the esplanade at Calcutta.

The Conde de Montemolin, accompanied by a small retinue, left town on Saturday last, for Bognor, in the Roman Catholic chapel of which port the remains of the illustrious exile's mother lie interred. The Conde returned to town after paying a visit to the sacred spot

The Duchess (Dowager) of Northumberland has gone on a visit to the Honourable Robert H. Clive, M.P., and Lady Harriet Clive, at Oakley Park, near Ludlow, and will subsequently proceed to visit the Countess of Powis, at Powis Castle, Welshpool.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose are entertaining a select party at Buccleuch House, Richmond.

The Mayor of Liverpool, Mr. Horsfall, has received a communication informing him that, in addition to the £50 before directed to be paid to Frederick Jerome, out of the Royal County Fund, her Majesty and Prince Albert have been graciously pleased to contribute a like sum of £100, as a joint subscription, in aid of the sufferers by the late *Monarch*, on behalf of whom we understand her Majesty has expressed the deepest interest

The Havre journals mention, as a symptom of a return to a more favourable state of things, that the strangers and travellers who left it to Havre from the month of June, and who have hitherto been completely absent this season, have arrived in great numbers there lately. The hotels are now becoming filled, as in former years, and nearly all the apartments at Frascati's are taken

The Senate of the United States has ratified an important commercial treaty with New Granada, one of the provisions of which secures the right of passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across the Isthmus of Panama.

The Earl of Wilton was elected Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron club, at a meeting held at Cowes last week, in room of the Marquis of Donegal, who has resigned. A number of members have sent in a written protest against the election, on the ground that the appointment ought not to be made until at the annual meeting in May next. It may be remembered that the Marquis of Donegal's election a year ago gave rise to much dissatisfaction

The Prince of Petrulla, a Sicilian nobleman, who accompanied Count Lindolf, the agent of the king of Naples at the Cabinet of London and Paris, has been declared *infamous*, and a *traitor to his country*.

The British Museum closed on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of cleansing, &c., and was re-opened to the public on Friday last, the 8th instant. From that period to the 30th of April next, the Museum will close at four p.m., instead of seven each day.

St. Peter's Church, Hackney, one of the most ancient churches within the metropolitan district, and which has been closed during extensive repairs and alterations for some time past, was re-opened for public worship on Sunday last.

Some parties have forged notes of the Roscrea Branch of the National Bank of Ireland; and in consequence an order has been issued to "stop" notes of that branch except those struck from the Dublin plate, and payable at Dublin and Roscrea."

By permission of the rector and churchwardens of St. Clement Danes, a number of ladies have generously undertaken to give instruction in reading and writing every Monday evening to females upwards of 20 years of age. The room-room of the vestry-house has been placed at their disposal for this purpose

The American whaler, *M'Lellan*, of New London, commanded by Captain Smith, visited Lively, Diso Island, and learned that on the 2nd of July, her Majesty's ships *Investigator* and *Enterprise*, under Sir John Ross, had rescued the harbour of Lively, and landed despatches to the care of the Danish Governor, to be forwarded by the first vessel to Europe. The expedition immediately proceeded in search of Sir John Franklin. The crews were all well.

On Sunday morning, the Lord Bishop of Oxford preached at St. Thomas's Church, in aid of the funds of the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary. After the sermon a collection was made at the offertory, which amounted to £59. The Bishop preached at Trinity Church in the evening in aid of the same object, when a further sum of £76 was contributed.

Two deaths from cholera have occurred on board a Montrose vessel lying at Riga—the schooner *Helen*. One of the victims was a brother of the master, Hackett, and he has left a wife and seven young children.

New Hall, Leicestershire, a fine old Roman Catholic mansion, is shortly to be deprived of its valuable relics, as a sale by auction now seems inevitable; and the collector in antiquities and curios will be sadly gratified by a visit to this interesting place. There are some beautiful marble sculptures and antique bronzes, a pleasing collection of pictures, with an undoubted Lucca Della Robbia, two triptics.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Mary Wood left town on Saturday, for Nuneham Park, on a visit to Mr. Harcourt and Frances Countess of Waldegrave.

Admiral Grenfell has acknowledged the receipt of the gold medal presented to him by the Liverpool Shipwreck Humane Society, in a letter of thanks

The *Freeman's Journal* states that Captain Hulland, late Poor-Law Inspector of the North and South Dublin Unions, has been appointed Commissioner, in the room of the late Mr William J. Hancock, deceased

The total number of Chartist arrests in Ashton up to the present time is 35 Seven have been remanded on the charge of being implicated in the murder of the policeman Bright. The actual perpetrator of the murder has not yet been discovered.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.—THE SALLE DES PAS PERDUS.

THE SALLE DES PAS PERDUS.

THIS spacious saloon of the Palace of the National Assembly, at Paris, usually presents, during the sittings, a very interesting scene. Here the Representatives are seen by their solicitors, the journalists, &c., on their way to the House; and upon one of these occasions our Artist has sketched the large apartment. It boasts of considerable architectural importance; and the groups of sculpture upon the floor (the largest one that of Pætus and Arria, with the celebrated motto, "Pæte, non dolet"), and the sculptural decoration of the coved ceiling give the place a classic air, independent of its interest as an official endeavours.

Our Artist at Paris assures us that the present is the only representation given of this apartment. Before the Revolution it was forbidden to be sketched, and no one would dare to smuggle the subject against orders.

The name (*Salle des Pas Perdus*, literal y, Saloon of the Lost Steps) is gene [illegible] ance to the large ante-room that opens into courts of justice, [illegible] edifices, where solicitors and clients wait for judges and barristers; or, in palaces, suitors watch the egress of Ministers and men in office. To the *salle* at the Palace of the Assembly flock the Representatives, as soon as they can escape from the reserve of the House; here they converse and debate with greater freedom; and the discussion becomes more interesting, as journalists and strangers join in it. Some ladies, too, may occasionally be seen among the visitors. In the middle group of the accompanying Illustration we see General [illegible]ac in private dress, such as he generally wears when he presides over the Assembly. He carries his portfolio under his arm, and on his way to the House is conversing with his colleagues in office.

Some time ago, smoking was forbidden here; and one of the malignant chroniclers of Paris [illegible] endeavoured to make his readers believe that certain members of the late Provisional Government might be seen here in society by no means immaculate, [illegible] their "Havannahs," and occasionally strolling beneath the trees of the adjoining garden. However, the story was too strong for the credulity of the Parisians: as to the cigar, it is no longer tolerated. Neither is the place so picturesque as when the students of the School of St. Cyr used to bivouac in it, with the National Guards, Artillerymen, &c. It is, however, still a good school for the physiognomist, who may here study the head and front of the statesmen that pass before his eyes in the course of the day; and, in an adjoining room, the Daguerréotype is employed to reproduce their characteristics.

CAUSSIDIERE.

AMONG the Revolutionary notabilities whom the overthrow of the French Monarchy, in February last, brought conspicuously before the eyes of Europe, one of the most remarkable is Marc Caussidière, the ex-Prefect of Police under the Provisional Government: not that he is a man who bears the impress of genius on his brow, like some of his colleagues, or who is even gifted with a high order of talent; but that he is the type of a class, whose turbulence, conspiracies, personal daring, recklessness, ignorance, and wrong-headedness have made them a noted, hated, and dreaded body—the horror and antipathy of all regular Governments, whether Monarchical or Republican—the leaders of the Communist workmen and partisans of the Red Republic.

Caussidière, the *beau idéal* of this dangerous class, was born at Lyons in 1809. His parents, at the time of his birth, were plunged in the most abject poverty, from which Marc, with all his plotting, has seldom been able to escape.

He took part in all the insurrectionary movements, whether at Lyons or other places, which have occurred since the Revolution of 1830, and his well-known [illegible] in this respect, coupled with certain personal qualities, made him a great favourite with the *ouvriers Républicains*; for he was a good-natured, kind-hearted, jovial fellow—ever ready for a debauch or a row—free with his money [illegible] happened to have any—sticking close to his friends in bad fortune as [illegible]—always willing to be the foremost in any danger—always steady in his detestation of the '*infâme*' Louis Philippe, and in his devotedness to ultra Republicanism.

In the plotting and preparations which preceded the frightful insurrection of 1834 Caussidière took an active part, but he did not happen to be at Lyons when the revolt broke out. No sooner, however, did he hear of it than he endeavoured to support it by exciting an insurrection at St. Etienne, where he then was. He did effect a partial rising of the mob, and even got so far as to build barricades and begin firing; but he and the other [illegible]olanders were overmatched by the police and soldiery, were captured, and I digné in gaol. In the struggle which preceded the arrest Caussidière came into personal collision with a police agent, and it was alleged that he slew him by stabbing him in the back. On his trial, however, along with the other insurgents before the Chamber of Peers, he was acquitted of the charge of murder, but was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, on the charge of conspiracy and insurrection. He was ultimately released from confinement, in consequence of a general decree of amnesty, and once more betook himself to his old trade of conspirator, at which the Revolution of February found him busy as ever.

MARC CAUSSIDIÈRE.

His means of living at the time is said to have been derived from a salary which he had from the *Réforme* newspaper, for travelling through the provinces to push the circulation of that journal. Into the revolution of February he plunged with all the ardour of gratified hopes long deferred; and on the [illegible]amation of the Provisional Government he had address enough to get himself [illegible]stalled in the Prefecture of Police. But even in this responsible [illegible] his plotting spirit was not laid aside, and for the part which he took in promoting the insurrectionary demonstration on the 15th of May against the [illegible] he was a [illegible]

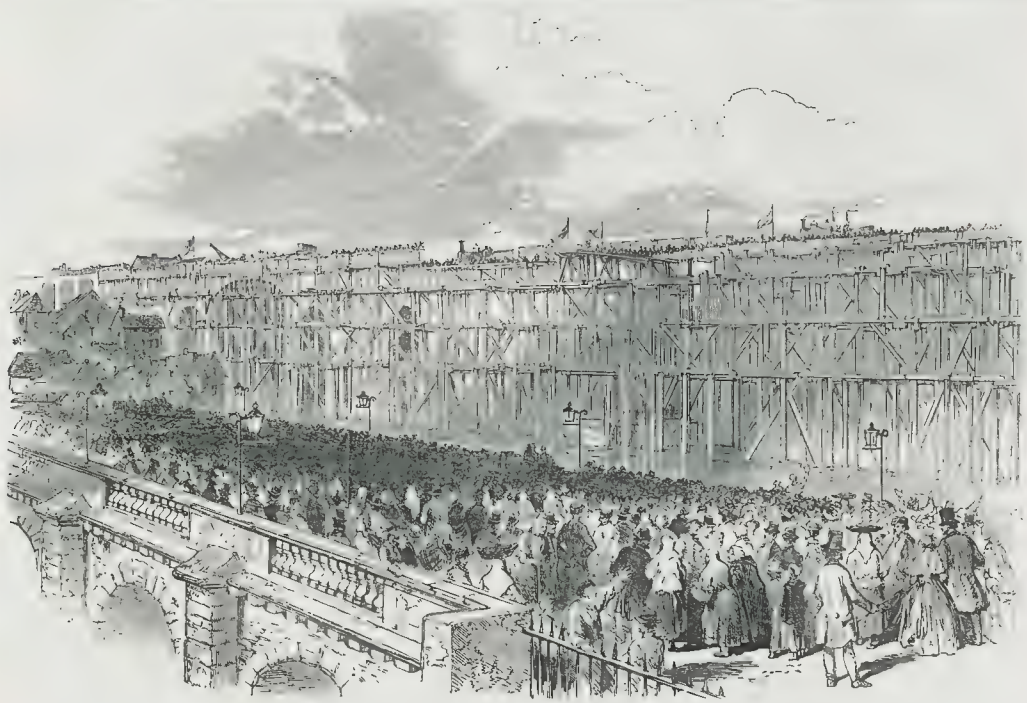
Caussidière is a man of gigantic stature and strength, with a little head, who speaks generally in *argot*, or French slang, interminged with an abundance o oaths and *sacres*

His whereabouts since his disappearance from the National Assembly has not yet been ascertained. Many are of opinion that he has not left Paris but lies there in secret in some of his old haunts, waiting for better times.

M. LOUIS BLANC has addressed the following communication to the morning papers:—"MONSIEUR, Seriez-vous assez bon pour insérer la note ci-inclose? Je vous en serais reconnaissant. Agréez, Monsieur, je vous prie, l'assurance de mes sentiments dévoués. Londres, Septembre 2. LOUIS BLANC. Plusieurs personnes, qui partagent en Angleterre les opinions de M. Louis Blanc, paraissant disposées à lui donner un témoignage public de sympathie, M. Louis Blanc les prie de recevoir l'expression de sa profonde gratitude; mais, en même temps, il croit devoir leur faire connaître son intention d'éviter tout ce qui serait de nature à porter ombrage au Gouvernement Anglais. C'est dans le calme de l'étude et le silence de la retraite que M. Louis Blanc a résolu d'attendre que des jours meilleurs se lèvent pour son pays; et il serait désolé que l'appel fait par lui à l'hospitalité Anglaise devînt une cause, même passagère, d'agitation."

THE MOTHER OF CAVAIGNAC.—General Cavaignac, who, by one of those sudden changes so common in history, has become the hero of the day, is the son of an old member of the Convention, who died in exile. His Republican baptism, therefore, dates very far back. His moderate, but firm opinions, were not calculated to render him acceptable to a Monarchical Government. Consequently he was forced to win his rank step by step at the point of the sword and with the assistance of his courage in Algiers. His manners are very striking, and would render him a marked man anywhere. He speaks with emphasis and accent, and his voice is clear and distinct. His countenance is highly expressive of frankness and candour. There is one trait in his character which is exceedingly interesting. It is that, iron soldier as he is, he entertains for his mother, who is still alive, an almost infantine affection, and obeys her as implicitly as though he were still a child. She is a woman who, notwithstanding seventy-three years have passed over her head, possesses all her faculties unimpaired by age, and still preserves the indomitable resolution which distinguished her in her younger days. True as a Roman matron to the faith of her youth, she may be said to have swaddled her children in the flag of the Republic, under the folds of which her husband died.—*Paris paper.*

SALE OF THE DIORAMA.—On Tuesday this well-known place of amusement was brought to the hammer by Mr. Lolkhild, at Garraway's. The sale was attended by a large company. The property consisted of the buildings of the Diorama, which were stated to have cost upwards of £10,000, held for the unexpired term of the lease for 74 years; the powerful and costly machinery; the two pictures by M. Diosse now exhibiting, "The Interior of St. Mark's Church, Venice," and "Mount Ætna;" the thirteen large pictures which have been exhibited in former years, and the building ground in the rear of the premises. The property was put up at £8500, and after a spirited competition, was knocked down at £6750.



OPENING OF THE HIGH LEVEL RAILWAY BRIDGE, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

At the meeting of the Botanical Society of London, held on the 1st instant, J. E. Grey, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the chair, Dr. John Parkin read a paper on the potato disease. The writer commenced by stating that, although it was too late to adopt the measures recommended by him in the work "On the Prevention and Treatment of the Potato Disease," there was yet time for the adoption of those which he had advised for arresting its progress after it had commenced, either in the haulm or the root. These measures, in addition to the employment of chalk and sulphuric acid, and the burning of stubble, which Dr. Parkin recommends in all cases when these agents can be easily obtained, and the crop is small, consist either in cutting off the haulm, pulling up the stem, or raising the roots with a fork, according as the disease exists in the one or the other of these parts of the plant. It was stated by Dr. Parkin that sometimes the disease commences in the haulm, sometimes in the root, the root proper, but more generally in the underground stem. The *modus operandi* of these measures was explained by Dr. Parkin, and this part of the subject has been fully treated in his work. Dr Parkin further advised that the tubers should be left in the ground until required for use, as no doubt, he said, could exist, that exposure to the air hastened the process of decay after it had attacked the tubers. The writer concluded by stating it to be his intention to favour the Society on a future occasion with additional evidence which he had obtained, not only with respect to the efficacy of these measures, but of those, also, which he has recommended for the prevention of the disease.

OPENING OF THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE, BETWEEN NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD.

In our Journal for May, 1847, we illustrated this great work of railway construction, from a picture cleverly painted by Mr. Carmichael, in commemoration of so interesting an event in the annals of our scientific age.

The bridge, as our readers may recollect, forms the important junction between the York and Newcastle, and the Newcastle and Berwick Railways; and on Tuesday week (August 29) the vast structure was opened for the conveyance of goods and passengers across the River Tyne. This will long be a memorable day in the records of science and enterprise. Not many years ago, the act of an individual seriously entertaining the thought of throwing such a bridge over the Tyne, stripped of the marvellous adjunct of the said bridge being crossed by a locomotive engine weighing sixteen tons, and drawing nine carriages heavily laden with passengers, was alone sufficient to suggest the idea that it was time his friends were looking after him.

The weather was fine for the opening ceremony. At two o'clock Mr. G. Hudson, M.P., the Chairman of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, arrived at Gateshead; he was accompanied by his son, Mr. George Hudson, jun., Mr. T. E. Harrison, Mr. N. Wood, Mr. R. Spoor, Mr. J. J. Wright, &c. They were met at the station by the Mayor of Newcastle (Mr. S. Lowrey), the Mayor of Gateshead (Mr. J. Potts), and a great number of the Aldermen and Councillors of those respective Corporations, besides many others of the gentry of Newcastle, Gateshead, North and South Shields, Sunderland, and other places in the district. A train, consisting of nine carriages and a luggage van, and preceded by a powerful engine, was speedily filled by the party assembled at the station. One of the compartments of a first-class carriage was occupied by a party of ladies. Another carriage was occupied by the band of Messrs. Hawks and Crawshay.

At half-past two o'clock the train started, and, upon entering the bridge, was greeted with a loud discharge of artillery from the Castle and various other places. The bells of St. Nicholas then commenced a merry peal, and the most deafening cheers were given by the congregated thousands on every side, as the train smoothly and quietly, at a moderately quick pace, and without the slightest interruption or accident, glided from Durham to Northumberland.

The train, in traversing every portion of the immense viaduct on the north side, both westward and eastward, afforded the passengers a view of the ancient town of Newcastle at once novel and extensive. In a very few minutes the train arrived in safety at the Manors Station of the North Shields Railway, where Mr. Hudson and his friends alighted, and proceeded to the Queen's Head, where a sumptuous entertainment had been provided for them by the Mayor of Newcastle.

Upwards of 70 gentlemen sat down to luncheon, the Mayor presiding; the vice chair was filled by the Sheriff, Captain Wentworth.

His worship, after luncheon, proposed "The health of the Queen," which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Mayor next proposed "Success to the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, with the health of Mr. G. Hudson and his staff" (Loud cheers.) Introducing this toast, his Worship paid a just tribute to Mr. Hudson's enterprise and able conduct in managing the pecuniary affairs of the companies over which he presided, which had enabled him to accomplish this great engineering work. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Hudson, who, on rising, was received with reiterated cheers, after thanking the Mayor and the company for the compliment, observed, "although the occasion was one which gave him great pleasure, he could not forget that his late friend, and who was once the near neighbour of those he addressed, was no more. (Hear, hear.) He could not but regret that they were deprived of the smiles and congratulations by which the event would have been hailed by that distinguished individual, whose wisdom had carried him to the highest point of reputation for engineering excellence. He alluded to his late friend, Mr. George Stephenson, who was the originator of this undertaking. (Cheers.) But, although they might repine and feel distress at that melancholy event, yet he was sure the projector of this undertaking would live, not only in the recollection of parties who knew him personally, but of generations yet to come; he would be regarded as one of the greatest benefactors of his species."

Mr Hudson then adverted to the pleasing fact, that in passing upwards of two hundred properties, having upwards of two hundred parties to deal with, in only three or four instances were the terms disputed—a fact which spoke as much for the honour and integrity of the inhabitants of Newcastle and the district, as any event that could be recorded; and it was also honourable to the railway company. (Applause.) Mr. Hudson added, that it was to his friend, Mr. Stephenson, and his colleague, Mr. Harrison, that he was chiefly indebted for the efficiency with which his undertakings had been executed. (Cheers.)

Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Allport, the Manager of the York and Newcastle Railway, then briefly addressed the company.

Mr. Hudson then gave "The health of the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle," and the Mayor gave "The health of the contractors, Messrs. Rush and Lawton, and Messrs. Hawks and Crawshay;" and next, "The health of Mr. Robert Stephenson."

Mr. Hudson, in the absence of Mr. Stephenson, acknowledged the toast. He said, those who knew Mr. Stephenson well, could testify that no individual ever deserved better the compliment which had just been paid to him, for a more high-minded and honourable man, and one more deserving of respect, did not exist anywhere. (Applause.) His friends around him knew that, on behalf of the railway companies over which he presided, in the months of October and September, about £400,000 had to be repaid to the Bank of England, which had been borrowed of that establishment. He had been able to fulfil that engagement, besides carrying on the works. (Applause.) He believed there was an elasticity in the English character that could surmount all difficulties. Works had been executed which would have appalled any but Englishmen, and which could not have been executed by any other private companies in the world. (Applause.) Nothing surprised foreigners more than to see works of such magnitude executed entirely by private companies, and however bad the legislation might be, there was an elasticity in the country which would baffle it all. (Applause.) So long as the same indomitable and enterprising spirit existed amongst our commercial men, we could not fail to have prosperity. He concluded by proposing the health of the artisans and labourers who had been employed in constructing the High Level Bridge. (Great applause.)

Some other toasts were then drunk. Mr. N. Wood, in returning thanks for "The Coal Trade," which was proposed by the Mayor, observed, that to the coal trade alone the new communication by the High Level Bridge would be of immense importance. In one concern with which he was connected they had, yesterday, about 30 horses employed in carting coke, the produce of coal, across the Tyne. This day that labour and expense had been superseded. When he considered the saving which would be effected in this one item alone, he felt that, sanguine as he was, he could not anticipate the extent to which the High Level Bridge might be advantageously used.

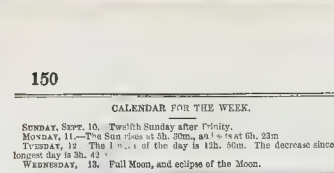
The numerous workmen employed on the works at the High Level Bridge, to the number of 1100, were liberally entertained by the contractors, Messrs. Rush and Lawton. The cost of the entertainment was £300, of which sum Mr. Hudson had subscribed £50.

As we have already detailed this vast structure, we need but refer the reader to our Journal of May 1, 1847. In the first of the present Illustrations our Artist has shown the triumph of the opening day; and in the second Engraving is seen a magnificent arch, of 80 feet span, which carries the line, and spans Dean-street; the height from the surface to the level of the rails being also 80 feet, and there being three arches of 25 feet span on each side of the main arch.

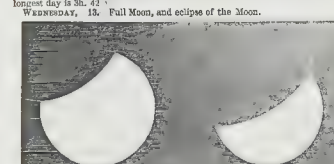
STUPENDOUS RAILWAY ARCH OVER DEAN-STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 10.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 11.—The Sun rises at 5h. 30m., and sets at 6h. 22m.
TUESDAY, 12.—The length of the day is 12h. 50m. The decrease since the longest day is 3h. 42 m.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—Full Moon, and eclipse of the Moon.



At 4 h. 30 m. A.M. At 5h. 9m. A.M.



At 5h. 48 m. A.M.

THURSDAY, 14.—Holy Cross.
FRIDAY, 15.—Day breaks at 3h. 37m., and Twilight ends at 8h. 12m.
SATURDAY, 16.—Mars sets at 6h. 32m. P.M., near the W. by S. point of the horizon.

Total eclipse of the Moon during the morning of Sept. 13. The eclipse of the Moon begins at 4h. 31m. A.M., and the successive appearances of the Moon are shewn in the annexed cuts. At 5h. 30m A.M. the Moon will be totally eclipsed, and she sets within two minutes after words; so that no more of the eclipse will be seen here.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m. 11 26	A. h. m. 0 15	M. h. m. 0 40	A. h. m. 1 1	M. h. m. 1 30	A. h. m. 1 56	M. h. m. 2 24	A. h. m. 2 52	M. h. m. 3 20	A. h. m. 3 48	M. h. m. 4 16	A. h. m. 4 44	M. h. m. 5 14

* During the Afternoon of Sunday there will be no high tide

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*G. W.*," *Liverpool.*—*The impression sent is from a milled shilling of Queen Elizabeth, worth from four shillings to six shillings, according to the condition.*
"*Inertia*," and "*M. B.*" *Wesenich.*—*We have not room.*
"*T. D.*," *Barr.*—*The* Mechanic's Magazine, *published weekly, price 3d.*
"*A Correspondent*," *Manchester.*—*We have not heard of the law in question.*
"*A. B.*," *Penzance.*—*We cannot promise to engrave the picture in question. A good engraving of Morillo is given in No. 124 of our Journal.*
"*T. O. D.*," *Rotterdam.*—*Declined.*
"*A. S.*, *Liverpool*, is thanked, though we had anticipated his intentions.
"*Counter Justice*" *would, we think, find us his foe.*
"*A Reader Previous to*," *near South.*—*Mr. Nicholson, the maker of the new Cottage Range, resides at Newark, Notts.*
"*M. de Relives.*"—*By some, perchas (quita) is pronounced as spelt; by others, pe-ritas.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*Clapton.*—*The phrase "for the nonce" signifies for the purpose, or occasion; accordion to Junius, Andrews, it is to do anything merely for mischief or sport.*
"*Seven Oaks, Chatham.*—*The length of the Box Railway Tunnel is 3195 yards, or nearly two miles; and the tunnel on the Thames and Medway Canal, between Gravesend and Rochester, is upwards of 2½ miles in length. The seeds in question may be sent safely.*
"*Rustic Lads.*"—*We cannot recommend any Society, with certainty. There is a list published, about our Correspondent should apply to himself or to*
"*J. T. Cox, Esq.*"—*Sir W. Hooker's "Guide to Kew Gardens" is published by Longman and Co.*
"*Mr. W. S. Stockbridge.*"—*We cannot refer to you.*
"*J. T.*," *Sandstone.*—*Wood-engraving Tools may be purchased at Penn's, Newgate-street.*
"*A Constant Subscriber*," "*A Subscriber*," "*R. M.*," *Newbury*; and "*A Subscriber.*"—*Be the Act. 1 and 12 Vic., cap. 29, tenants and owners of land are empowered to fell trees without taking out a game certificate.*
"*A Constant Subscriber*," *Hull.*—*The promissory note will be valid, if payable "on demand."*
"*J. R. T.*" *Hull.*—*The case depends entirely upon circumstances; in ordinary cases a house-servant can claim the customary warning.*
"*S. F.*," *The Bishop of Manchester has been regularly gazetted.*
"*John*" *had better apply personally to a music-seller.*
"*C. B. T.*," *Exeter.*—*Taylor's "Short-hand," improved by Harding.*
"*Trevor*."—*Declined.*
"*An Edinburgh Subscriber*" *is thanked for the trouble he has taken in sending us the sketches of Arthur's Seat. We have, however, commissioned an artist to sketch the Royal landing for our next week's Number.*
"*One of the Committee*," *Mr. Bunn's "Roland" reply is entitled "A Word with Punch."*
"*A. W.*"—*We have not room.*
"*Amateur*."—*A letter sent, as stated, would, doubtless, be forwarded.*
"*A. B. C.*," *Constantinople*, is thanked. *The Sketches had not reach us in time.*
"*A. B.*" *The Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew are not open on Sunday.*
"*W. B. C.*" *will find Views of "Harrow-on-the-Hill" in No. 62 of our Journal, to be had by order.*
"*A Subscriber*," *Lancaster.*—*The Colosseum "View of London," published in January, 1843, may be had. Price 1s.*
"*J. L.*"—*The distance from Windsor Castle to the Statue of George III., on Snowhill, in the Great Park, is about 3½ miles.*
"*A. G.*," *Sherborne.*—*The impressions sent are from a quarter noble of Edward III. and a coin of Charles I., of France (silver); but they are too imperfect to be safely identified.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*In the case submitted by our correspondent, the two daughters of the first marriage would be co-heiresses of their mother, and would confer on their husbands the right to bear, as a quartering, the arms of that lady with their own, on a cruton. The crest of an heiress is never borne over the shield of pretence, as her husband's arms. We cannot ascertain the date of the Royal Standard referred to.*
"*M. A.*"—*We are sorry we have not the information sought for.*
"*F. L.*" *The Five of Hanover-Luxemburg is restored to the half sister of Queen Victoria, viz. to the Princess Anne Feodore Augusta Charlotte Wilhelmina, only daughter of the Duchess of Kent, by her first husband, the Prince of Lexington.*
"*B. J.*"—*The Duke de Nemours is second, but eldest surviving, son of Louis Philippe, ex-King of the French. He is married to the Princess Victoria Augusta, daughter of Ferdinand, Prince Consort of Saxe Coburg Gotha, Prince Albert's uncle.*
"*Lewis.*"—*The proper course to be adopted to obtain the additional name is to petition the Crown for a Royal license to authorize the assumption.*
"*S. C. W.*," *Leeds.*—*The present Baronet of Hillington is Sir Wm. John Hen. Browne Middleton. Earl Grey was born December 28, 1804. His seat is Howick, Northumberland.*
"*A Constant Subscriber*."—*The information may perhaps be obtained at the Heralds' Office. Apply to G. H. Harrison, Esq., College of Arms, Doctors' Commons.*
"*A. B.*" *A daughter is entitled to quarter the arms of her mother, in case that lady was an heiress or co-heiress.*
"*A Subscriber and Constant Reader*."—*No one can bear any arms as his own seal, but those according to law, from his father, or those specially granted to himself. If a person be not entitled to arms himself, he cannot use any quarterings.*

ERRATUM.—In the article upon "The Sale at Stowe," in our Journal of last week, the income of the Marquis of Chandos is stated at £29500 instead of £23,000, per annum.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Lamartine's Popular History of the French Revolution.—Alison's History of Europe.——White on Cholera.——Gray's Lectures on Currency. Henriques on Cholera.——Airth's Latin Grammar. Hedrick's Universal History. Abbott's First English Reader.——Mozart's Marriage of Figaro. Milner on Currency.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1848.

THE National Assembly of France has at length arrived at that portion of its business for which it was more especially called together—the debates on the Constitution. By the large majority of 569 against 140, it has decided that these debates shall be carried on under the protection of the state of siege—a measure of prudence which the zeal and daring of Red Republicanism will sufficiently justify in the eyes of Europe and of France. The draft of the Constitution has already been published; and, like all the similar documents which the present and the preceding generation have produced, it *reads* well, *sounds* well, and *looks* well. Whether it will *work* well, or work at all, are the questions which France will have to solve, and upon which it would be unwise, in the meantime, to hazard an opinion. Its chief features are, that France shall be governed by a single Legislative Chamber, composed of 750 members, elected by universal suffrage; that the President shall not be nominated by the Assembly, but, like itself, shall derive his powers directly from the nation, and by the same medium—universal suffrage. He is to hold office for four years, and is not to be re-eligible a second time until four years from the expiry of his first term. The liberty of the press, of worship, and of meeting are affirmed, subject to those legal penalties for the abuses of each which the interests of society demand, and which the example of other constitutional countries shows to be perfectly compatible with true freedom.

The mischievous doctrine, that every man has a *right* to demand work from the state, which there was at one time a probability would be promulgated in the Constitution, finds no support or even mention, but, instead of it, the principle familiar to our English law is affirmed, that no man shall be allowed to die of starvation; but that there shall be a national Poor-Law for the relief of the destitute, the impotent, and the disabled. All the other points in the document are of minor importance, and relate principally to the administrative functions of the President, the Ministers, the Judges, and other officers of the State. There was at one time an idea that General Cavaignac would not permit the discussion of the Constitution by the journals of the capital, on the plea of danger to the public peace; but the General has taken the opportunity of disabusing the public mind upon this subject; and the Constitution will receive from the press as ample an examination and discussion as it will experience in the Chamber of Assembly. The social question raised by the proposed Poor-Law will, in all probability, be the most interesting and protracted that will ensue. In all countries the Poor-Laws are a most delicate subject; and the recent experience of Ireland shows how extremely difficult it is to give the poor a legal claim to subsistence, without on the one hand ruining altogether the overburdened proprietors of the soil, and of weakening or destroying, on the other, those feelings of self-reliance and of manly independence which should operate on the minds of the great bulk of the people, to lift them above habitual and contented pauperism. It was the great amount of misery among the working population that expedited the last Revolution. To ameliorate their condition, was proclaimed at the very outset to be the principal task that would devolve upon the chiefs and founders of the Republic. The working classes have doubtless hoped too much from the merely political change that has taken place. They have given their confidence to blinded theorists and hair-brained philanthropists. They have expected a golden age; they have indulged in foolish and in guilty ideas; but still their misery remains, and must in some way or other be alleviated under the enormous penalty of repeated attempts at Revolution—attempts which will not only aggravate all the evils which they themselves suffer, but which will entail disasters upon the whole of France. That a well-considered and careful system of Poor-Law relief would tend in some degree to the alleviation of the social misery of the masses, seems probable; but if such a system were supported by the abrogation of the present law which compels the subdivision of land among all the children of a deceased proprietor, we think it still more probable that the superficial evils of a Poor-Law would be widely increased. At present there are hundreds of thousands of landed proprietors in France who are scarcely removed above the condition of pauperism themselves; who cultivate small patches of their own ground by their own labour; who have no capital wherewith to employ the labour of others, and upon whom the burden of a poor-rate would amount to a confiscation. It should be the object of the Government to prepare the way for a better system of farming. If, in the first Revolution, the law had simply *allowed* a father to distribute his land in equal proportions among all his children, instead of *compelling* him to do so, many of the social evils of the present day would have been avoided. It is possible that the National Assembly will consider this subject; and, from various indications, it seems probable, as well as possible, that it will meet with the attention of the ablest economists and politicians of France, during the approaching debates upon that portion of the Constitution.

WHETHER the Italian question is to be settled by peaceful intervention or prolonged war, is still matter of doubt. So long as the Austrians retreated before Charles Albert, the whole of the Lombardo-Venetian States left the battle to the Piedmontese, and contented themselves with forming Provisional Governments, Ministries, and projects for the union of Northern Italy, diversified by squabbles as to the formation of independent duchies and their future rulers. They knew that the army of the King of Sardinia was unused to war—that their numbers, discipline, artillery, ammunition, and money were insufficient; yet these states, so boastful of the newly-won Italian independence, so ready to use the power it gave them, sent no aid to Charles Albert's army: their freedom was to be won for them, not by them; and, in case of reverses, they looked to France for help.

They have, so far, let the day of Italian Emancipation pass by; and again, for the hundredth time in their history, have forgotten to be true to themselves. As yet, however, the Austrians, though they have nominally regained Lombardy, have not re-conquered their Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Parma, Placentia, Modena, and Reggio have protested against the withdrawal from their towns and fortresses of the Sardinian troops, on the ground that by their act or union they are now a part of the kingdom of Sardinia. The Provisional Government of Venice has formed a Council of War for the defence of the city and fortress; and Admiral Albini has declared that, without express command to the contrary from Turin, he will not regard the armistice, but will fight the Austrian fleet wherever he can meet with it.

Nor are these the only demonstrations against Austria. Charles Albert has declared that, rather than submit to any oppressive conditions of peace, he will take the field again at once; in preparation for which he is re-organising his army, appointing experienced officers, taking into his pay a band of Swiss troops; and, it is said, has appointed the distinguished Polish General Chrzanowski his Commander-in-Chief.

So far, there is no definite result from the intervention of France and England. Austria has opened direct negotiations with Charles Albert, proposing the Adige as the boundary of the Austrian dominions, and a payment by the King of Sardinia of £16,000,000—a condition that it would be utterly impossible for Lombardy and Piedmont to fulfil. Reinforcements have been sent to the French army at Dijon; but, as yet, no definite orders to enter Italy.

It is still most earnestly to be wished for that there may be no disturbance of the general peace of Europe by the armed intervention of France in Italy. If the Italians merit independence, they are powerful enough to win it for themselves. To the peace of Italy, and hence less the peace of Europe, it is, however, important that there should be an end of Austrian rule throughout the whole Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

The form of Government throughout every part of the Austrian dominions may be changed; Austria may rule in future in the fullest spirit of liberty, but no amount of freedom can root out from the hearts of the Italian people the hatred of a power that has so long treated men, at all events proud of the traditions of freemen, as slaves.

Austria can never for any lengthened period hold a peaceful position in Italy. Whether Italy be a geographical expression or not, whether there be an Italian people or not, the peace of Europe requires that Italy shall, at all events, belong to those who are not Austrians—whether to Italians, rests with themselves.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

ARRIVAL OF THE COURT IN LONDON.

Her Majesty and the Prince Albert left Osborne at half-past nine o'clock on Monday morning, and sailed on board the *Victoria Royal* yacht at Osborne Pier, reached Gosport at a quarter before eleven, and Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes past one. Her Majesty was accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Prince Alfred, and was attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, the Lady in Waiting, Lord Alfred Paget, and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, Equerries in Waiting, General Bowles, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Dr. Meyer.

Her Majesty was received at the Palace by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Spencer, and Earl of Morton.

Her Royal Highness Princess Royal and the Dowager Lady Lyttelton remained at Osborne, together with her Serene Highness the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, and the Princesses Elise, Adelaide, and Feodora of Hohenlohe Langenbourg; and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent remains some time longer at her present residence in East Cowes Park.

At half-past two o'clock the Queen held a Privy Council and Court at Buckingham Palace.

Before the Council, her Majesty gave audiences to Earl Spencer, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Sir George Grey.

The Privy Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord President, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, the Secretaries of State, &c. The Most Honourable John Marquis of Breadalbane was, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his seat at the Board. Mr. U. Greville was the clerk of the Council in Waiting.

At the Court, Viscount de Morcerce, the Portuguese Minister, had an audience of the Queen, to take leave, on temporary leave of absence.

Count de Lisle-le, on a special mission from the King of the Two Sicilies, had an audience of her Majesty.

Baron d'Andrian had an audience to present a letter to the Queen from the Archduke John of Austria.

Lieutenant-Colonel Steil was presented to the Queen at an audience, by Viscount Palmerston.

Sir John F. Davis, Bart., was presented to her Majesty by Viscount Palmerston, on his return from China.

The Earl of Auckland had an audience of the Queen.

The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of some court-martial.

The Court was attended by the Marquis of Anglesey, Gold Stick in Waiting; the Treasurer of the Household, the Comptroller of the Household, and the Earl of Morton, Lord in Waiting.

Count and Countess of Neuilly and the Duke and Duchess of Nemours called at Buckingham Palace in the course of Monday, to pay their respects to her Majesty previous to her departure for Scotland.

On Tuesday morning his Royal Highness presided at a meeting of the Commission for promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts in the rebuilding the Palace of Westminster. His Royal Highness arrived at the New Palace at ten o'clock, attended by Captain the Hon. Augustus Gordon. The Commissioners present were the Right Hon. the Speaker, Viscount Morpeth, Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Wyse, and Mr. Hawes. The secretary, Mr. Rastlake, was in attendance, the meeting being shortly before twelve o'clock. The Queen went in state to the house of Lords to close the Session of Parliament with a speech from the Throne. The state procession left Buckingham Palace at a quarter before one o'clock. Six state coaches, drawn by six horses each, conveyed the various officers and functionaries of the Court. Then followed the Queen's Marshalmen. The Queen's footmen in state liveries. A party of the Yeoman Guard. The State Coach, drawn by eight cream-colored horses, conveyed her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, the Duchess of Norfolk, officiating for the Mistress of the Robes, and the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., Master of the Horse. The Queen was conveyed to the House of Lords by Sir William Martins. Her Majesty and the Prince, attended by the Royal Suite, returned to Buckingham Palace, at ten minutes past two o'clock, and were received by the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain. The Queen's Guard of the Grenadier Guards was on duty on the Palace lawn.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WEST LONDON RAILWAY.—A meeting of this company took place on Thursday at the London Tavern. The chair was taken by H. H. Grounds, Esq., the secretary. Mr. Thompson, the engineer, read the report, which stated that the directors had made every effort to induce the Great Western and London and North-Western Railway Companies to carry out the terms of their agreement with the West London Railway. The invariable answer, however, had been, that, in the present state of the money market, the directors could not ask the shareholders to undertake new schemes. The present balance in the hands of the company was £1417 10s. 3d. The secretary stated, however, that he had had interviews with the secretaries of the two companies, and with Mr. Parker, and he had reason to say it was the intention of the directors of those companies fully to carry out the terms of the agreement they had entered into. The report was unanimously adopted.

THE METROPOLITAN WALKS.—THE PRINCE'S LIBERALITY OF HER MAJESTY.—From the report read at a recent meeting of the board of directors of this institution, held at their offices in Sackville-street, Piccadilly, it appeared that the sayrum at Carshalton, Surrey, was founded twelve years since, for the temporary residence of the convalescent and debilitated poor, whose restoration to health is impracticable in the hospitals and at their own unhealthy and ill-provided homes; but that many be speedily effected by pure air, rest, and nutritious diet. During the last half-year there have been received 325 poor persons (being an increase of 47 over the corresponding period), and there are now 80 inmates, being the utmost that the present building will contain, and numbers of very destitute and pitiable cases are necessarily neglected. To remedy the evil, a building fund has been established, which now amounts to £1500. Her Majesty, on recently being made acquainted with the nature and object of the society, was graciously pleased to become patron, and together with her Royal Consort presented a joint donation of £100; and her Majesty the Queen Dowager and Prince Albert £20; the Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, £10; and her Royal Highness the Duchess, £10 towards the general purposes of the charity. The following unostentatious act of benevolence deserves to be recorded:—A gentleman, not a gentleman called at Messrs. Strahan's, the bankers and society, and having given a common name, left £100 towards the building fund. In a few days after he (being recognised as the same individual) again called at the banking house, and left a further sum of £100, at that time giving a different name.

FREE BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR THE POOR.—On Monday, the third annual meeting of the Association for providing Baths and Washhouses for the Poor, of free baths and wash-house, in Goswell-road, East Smithfield, was made by the committee. It stated that during the past twelve months there were 33,356 baths, and that 34,843 poor women had washed and dried the clothing of themselves and families; and 12,610 had ironed; making a total of 81,108 persons during the year who have participated in the benefits of the establishment, without having cost or taxed the parish a single farthing. It was also gratifyingly announced many hundreds of the poor in the crowded and wretched localities of East Smithfield with whitewashes, and the loan of pails and brushes, to cleanse and purify their dwellings, to a great extent, and prevented the spreading of fever prevailing at several periods during the year. The subscriptions for the year amounted to £289 12s., together with a loan of £47 18s., making a total of £337 10s., whilst the expenditure amounted to £334 9s. 11d., being an excess over income of nearly £30. A hope was expressed that at a time when London was threatened with the return of the cholera, the public will support an institution like this, which effects so much good by promoting cleanliness amongst the poor.

SURREY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening the anniversary of this institution, established to afford the working classes the means of self-culture, was held in King's-court Chapel, Great Suffolk-street, Borough; Apsley Pellatt, Esq., in the chair. Letters were read from the Earl of Waldegrave, Lord Ashley, the members for East Surrey, and C. Pearson, Esq., M.P., regretting their inability to attend. The chairman having advocated the objects of the institution in a forcible speech, the secretary read the report, which states that lectures and classes had been opened for such evenings in the week, the subscription being at the rate of 1d. a week, or 4s. 6d. a quarter. A day school had been opened for boys, 37 of whom attended, paying 1d. a week each. The attendance of the collecting boys had been very irregular. The total receipts from all sources was £92. 8s. 3d., liabilities and expenditure £40 12s. 6d.; balance against the institute £51 7s. 6d. The report having been adopted, E. Lee, Esq., and some other gentlemen, addressed the meeting on the merits of the institution, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday, the second annual general meeting of the subscribers to this useful charity, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Hugh Hers, Esq., President, in the chair. The report for the past year congratulated the meeting on the flourishing condition of the institution. The annual sums and subscriptions for the above period amounted to £1600, and the committee confidently expected soon to be in a position to distribute relief among the necessitous members of the trade. The report was approved and adopted.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.—On Monday, in pursuance of ancient custom, the Lord Mayor and city authorities proclaimed the fair at the usual spot in Smithfield. The city of "Old Bartlemy," long declining, has departed there being this year only three booths for the sale of gilt gingerbread, and a few beggarly stalls for the sale of oysters and fruit. A somewhat unnecessary order has been issued by the Lord Mayor, ordering all booths, shows, &c., to be closed at eleven o'clock at night during the fair.

POSTSCRIPT.

We understand that Major General Bunbury is appointed to the command at Jamaica, an appointm ent well de-erved by his long and active services. He has been forty-five years in the service, and for six and-twenty years in command of regiments, and is the officer of 1 ngest service on the list.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM On Tuesday, a quarterly general Court of the Governors of this Institution was held at the board-room, in Crane-c urt, Fleetstreet; Mr. Simpson, the treasurer, in the chair Mr. Barney, the secretary, read the minutes of the late meetings of the committee and guardians The chairman then stated that they had at present only £100 in hand, and it was probable that the quarterly bill would amount to £1000. He begged to move that the directors be empowe ed to se l out £750 stock. The motion was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

It is positively stated that General Cavaignac has received an account that Austria has ac epted he j int mediation f France and England

It is said, that at the suggestion of Ge ral Lamoricière, the represent tives who changed to the late ministry in the Chamber of Deputies have resolved that their lead r, M Odilion Barrot, sh ll seize an early opportunity of declaring in the Assembly their adhesion to the Republic.

The Paris journals of Thursday express satisfaction at the manner in which the Queen's spe h referred to foreign politics, and (the *Débats* in particular) express hopes that France and Eng and will be able to prevent the dangers to which European civilisation will be exposed by the results of a war.

Accounts from Toulon state that four war steamers had assem bled for Marseilles, to embark the brigade of infantry assembl ed there; but, although said to be destined for a port in the Adriatic, there appears to exist no fear that their departure is connected with any hostile project.

SPAIN

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 2d announces the resignation of the Count de Vistafranca as Political Chief of that city, and the appointment of the Marquis of Pen-flonda in his place. It is positively stated that Narvaez is to be the Ambassador of Spain to the French Republic.

Gen Favia, Captain-General of Catalonia, was seriously indisposed, and it was reported that he would be succeeded in his command by either Baron de Meer, Gen. O'Donnell, or Gen. Cordova.

The frigate *Zafiro* sailed from Cadiz for Manilla on the 28th ult., with 145 political convicts on board.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Intelligence was yesterday received that the Provisional Government of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein have refused to acknowledge the armistice lately concluded by Prussia in the name of the Germanic Confederation.

ITALY.

We have received letters from Genoa of the 2nd inst. In consequence of the arrest and exile of M de Boncompagni, a peaceful demonstration took place in that city on the night of the 1st inst., which was I imited to the burning of the books and pap rs of the police, and the destruction of the furniture of that part of the Ducal Palace

The *National Suveiner* of the 4th instant states that the Austrians having imposed an extraordinary contribution of 400,000 florins (£32,000) on the city of Parma, to be paid within four months, that and the people being forthcoming within the period stated, the Croats, according to custom, had commenced pillaging the city. The inhabitants, however, encouraged by the patriotic defence of Bologna, rang the tocsin, and commenced a fearful battle, in which they were assisted by the women and children. They threw their furniture from the windows on the heads of the Austrians, and the inhabitants of the country hurried to their assistance armed with their implements of husbandry. The result of the struggle had not been ascertained.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DOUBLE COLLISION ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

A collision took place on Tuesday morning, at Leighton Station, by which not less than 50 persons have sustained injuries of a more or less serious character. Upon the 12th, 30th, A. M. luggage train, which had previously stood on the line a number of bal-ast-tricks, headed by a powerful engine. From some cause or other, at present unexplained, this train was not moved out of the way and the coming onion was that the engine of the passage train, which was coming from London, ran into it at full speed, crushing the break-van into a thousand pieces, and strewi g the waggons about the line in every direction. The engine and number of the goods train were thrown off the rails, and were nearly in to the up-line, while several of the goods waggo s were e tirely destroyed, and their contents strewed about the railway. At the same moment, scarcely all passing time for t e few persons who were in the carriages—from the shock occasioned by the accident the York mail came up at its usual speed, and, no signal of the obstruction being display ed, the driver, Daniel Lees, ran amalong into the others caused ned by the previous collision. The effect of this second collision was to throw the engine and tender of the mail train completely across the down-line, and crush many of the carriages of the succeeding carriage.

The driver of the mail and stoker was perfectly ra nculous. The former was, however, severely injured, and is now lying at Leighton.

The passengers in the train, as I suffered more or less; but no injuries beyond a few slight cuts and bruises appear to have been sustained by any of them—a fact which, when all the circumstan es of the accident are taken into consideration, may almost be considered miraculous.

The first, in fact both collisions, took place at about five minutes past three o clock. As soon as the extent of the catastrophe was ascertained, the proceeding of which we have given an account was inaugurated, to Wolverton, to procure assistance; and before five o'clock Mr. M'Connell, the chief of the locomotive department, Mr. Bedford, the cashier of the police of the Liverpool division, and the unremitting servants of the company, returned to the spot with engines, carriages, and labourers, to assist in clearing the line. Assistance had previously arrived from Leighton, and all those persons set about to render every attention to the sufferers which could be afforded them at this station. The necessary precautions were taken to stop both the up and down trains, and the traffic on the Line was altogether suspended for several hours. So complete was the wreck, that the whole of the services of the multitude of labourers employed had failed to clear the line when the 6.15 A.M. train from London arrived at the spot, and as the only means of keeping up the communication, the passengers in that train were conducted over the scene of the accident to the York mail, those who travelled by the latter coming on to town by the 6.15 A.M., which returned to the Euston station.

It appears that the driver of the luggage train passed the station at full speed and had entered the tunnel before an observed the danger-signal of the second policeman, whose post of duty is at its northern extremity. He immediately reversed is engine; but the train consisting of 40 loaded waggons, its speed was not perceptibly diminished before he egressed from the tunnel, when he immediately saw the red lam- at the rear of the empty bal ast waggons. At this moment he had great h pe of being able to avoid the collision, were, most it is tatutory, the engine, already reversed, flew into forward gear, and carried the train directly into the waggons.

The mail in into London was detained upwards of five hours, the letters arriving at the Post office about 11 o'clock instead of 5 A.M.

Among the runs of the luggage-train t ere was discovered shortly after the accident a barrel of gunpowder, the top of the cask having given way and disclosed its dangerous contents. It was described by the directors as full of butter. The company have a clue to the party by whom it was sent, and it is to be hoped that they will visit him with the severest punishment the law allows. The bare contemplat on of what might have been the consequence of this breach of the law is dreadful

The accident at Newton Bridge, on Saturday night last, when the train ran off the line against t e embankment, has t ad one fatal result Lieutenant-Colonel James Baird, of Stirling, expired at Birmingham on Tuesday morning, from the effects of the shock he sustained on that occasion.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the week, except on part of Thursday during a thunder-storm, has been fine. The following are some particulars of each day: On Thursday, August 31, the sky was mostly clear till noon, and chiefly overcast afterwards; between 8h. A.M. and 9h. P.M. a violent thunder-storm occurred; the l ghtning was frequently vivid, and the claps of thunder were loud and of long duration; the latter followed the l ghtning at intervals of time varying from 2" to 12" During the storm rain fell to the depth of nine-tenths of an inch; the direction of the wind was variable; and the average tempera ure of the air for the day was 57½°. On Friday, September 1, the sky was for the most part clear; the direction of the wind was N.; and the average temperature for the day was 57°. On Saturday more or less cloud prevailed between 10h. A.M. and 6h. P.M.; at other times the sky was mostly free from cloud; the direction of the wind was W.S.W.; and the average temperature of the day was 56½°. On Sunday the sky was cloudless, but, at times, the sky was partially obscured by a thin haze; the wind was variable; the average temperature of the air was 53½°. On Monday, the morning was foggy, the sky was cloudless afterwards; the direction of the wind was S.; and the average temperature of the air was 60°2. On Tuesday, the sky was chiefly overcast till after noon, and it was chiefly covered by cloud after that time; the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 60°. Wednesday, the sky was chiefly covered till 11 o'clock in the afternoon, and was free from cloud at all other times; the direction of the wind was W.; and the average temperature was 60½°; and that for the week ending this day was 57°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:

Thursday,	Aug. 31,	the highest during the day was	67	; and the lowest was 48½ deg
Friday,	Sept. 1,	.....	66	 50
Saturday,	Sept. 2,	.....	59	 44
Sunday,	Sept. 3,	.....	72	..... 46½
Monday,	Sept. 4,	.....	77½	 44
Tuesday,	Sept. 5,	.....	78	 49
Wednesday,	Sept. 6	.....	69½	..... 50½

For the month of August, the mean temperature of the air was 58°; the mean temperature of evaporation was 58°; the mean temperature of the dew point was 56½°.

The water mixed with the air was such in weight as to balance a column of mercury in the bent leg, t of 0·403 inch; and it was so distributed that the average weight in a cubic foot of air was 4½ grains; and the degree of humidity was 83, considering complete saturation to be represented by 100.

Blackheath, Thursday, September 7, 1848. J. G.

IRELAND.

ARRIVAL OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—On Friday (last week), the Prime Minister, accompanied by his lady, arrived in Kingstown harbour, in the *Banshee* steamer About ten minutes after 9 o'clock, P.M., the bow of the *Banshee* turned the eastern p er of the harbour, when Captain Wilkens of the *Iron Duke* steamer commenced a *feu de joie*, and did not cease t l he *Banshee* came well up to the pier. Messrs. George Rae, James Magee, James Pirn, and other directors of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, were on the pier, and with other officials to receive his Lordship. The Lord Mayor likewise dis harged this duty, and several strangers expressed their gratification at seeing Lord and Lady John Russell To the lower orders generally did not cheer, but they did not seem to express disapprobation they would do on His Lordship and Lady Russell were then conducted to the terminus of the Kingstown Railway, where a special train was in waiting; and in eight minutes after arriving at Dublin Here again a large assemblage of persons of the middle and lower orders was present. The moment his Lordship was recognised a faint cheer was raised An attempt to get up a groan failed The distinguished visitors got into one of the Lord-Lieutenant's carriages, which was in waiting, and before five o'clock they reached the Viceregal Lodge at the Park. The Premier was visited at the Viceregal Lodge, at eleven o'clock on Saturday, by the Lord Chancellor, who remained more than half an hour. It is understood that his Lordship has accepted an invitation from the Earl of Charlemont, to pass a few days with him at his beautiful residence, Marlio, near Clontarf

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.—The special commission for Tipperary is to open at Clonmel on the 19th instant. After the grand jury shall be sdlected and sworn, Justice Blackburne, bills of indictment for high treason will be sent before them against Messrs. W. S. O'Brien, Meagher, Leyne, O'Donoghue, and the other leaders in the insurrectionary movements in Tipperary often in custody. The grand jury will then find the bills, the prisoners will either adjourn or go into the trials of other cases, as the Irish Treason Act prescribes a certain number of days to elapse between the finding of the bill and the arraignment of the prisoner. The jurors will be taken from the grand panel of the county, and will, in all probability, be magistrates. Mr Butt, Q.C., will be one of the leading counsel for the prisoners, with Mr. Whiteside, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Mr Holmes, and other distinguished lawyers.

SIR W. SOMERVILLE, the Secretary for Ireland, arrived in Dublin at the close of last week

EXTENSIVE EVICTIONS OF TENANTRY.—The harrowing scene described in the following communication is one of the many and various acts of cruelty which the hand of power inflicts on the poor in Ireland. The following letter (addressed to the editor) appears in the *Freeman's Journal:*

Gorticlern, August 30 1848

Dear Sir,—You will exceedingly oblige the undersigned Roman Catholic tenantry by publishing the following facts in your valuable jou nal;—I was called on the 30th to attend, as a witness to a dreadful scene, and sorry am I to say I performed my duty when I was announced to me that I should make haste, or the house would be thrown down on me in leaving the house I found the place crowded to excess, and in fact, the first assailants were the wretches of women and children The destroying angel had by this time levelled to the ground six houses, he burned on to the seventh, dragged forth the aspiring victims, John Reynolds, to perish on the da ghill, as I have been credibly informed The following are the names of the persons dispossessed:—Owen Reynolds, and wife, and five children John Reynolds, Cogy, and wife, and six children Pat Reynolds, and wife, and five children Edward Flyn, and wife, and four children, Pat Reynolds, and wife, and four children Edward Flyn, and wife, and three children; John Fox, and wife, and three children Pat Reynolds, and wife, and two children Michael Gilroy and wife, and one child total fifty-four souls This unprecedented scene took place in the county of Leitrim, in the county of Leitrim. To the truth of which I sign my name if yours, &c PATRICK M'GOVERN, R.C.C. Gorticlern

REPEAL OF PARLIAMENTS.—A project for getting the Imperial Parliament to sit periodically in Dublin is creating some little agitation in political circles. At the head of this "movement" is Lord William Fitzgerald, brother of the Duke of Leinster. On Monday the Committee of the new Association met at the Royal Hibernian Hotel in Dublin for general purposes, but that the object of this society is to procure an arrangement by which the Imperial Parliament shall hold its sittings in Dublin during such convenient portions of each year as may be sufficient for the transaction of business more peculiarly relating to Irish affairs."—2. "That the committee meet at their rooms, 24, Abbey-street, every Monday, at two o'clock, to receive subscriptions and adopt measures for and to transact the general business of the society." Letters from correspondents were read, subscripti ns received, and the detail business of the society transacted, and the committee adjourned to Monday next, at two o'clock.

THE ARMY —"The flying column," under General M'Donald, having received orders to disperse this week the camp has been broken up, and the troops have been marched to their winter quarters. The 74th to Dublin, to encamp in their time at the station. The 66th Regiment has been ordered to Kilkenn y, from Athlone and Ballingarry The 94th, or King's Light Infantry, have received the route for Waterford. The three companies of the 94th Regiment, which remained the remaining portion of the High brigade, rejoined the head-quarters in Dublin on the 8th inst.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH —The Committee of the Dublin Sanitary Association have received the following communication:—

Dublin Castle, August 19, 1848

Sir,—Your communication of the 19th instant having been referred to the Central Board of Health, who have been requested to draw up such regulations as they may deem necessary for the purpose of checking the disease, I have to request that you will inform the committee of the Association that the board report that they have been occupied with the subject, and the regulations will be published very shortly. In the meantime, any suggestions which the Sanitary Association may have to offer will meet with the immediate and respectful attention of the board. I have also received the kind and cordial assistance of many of the members of both houses of the Act of Parliament. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant

R. DARGVILLE.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather continues to be quite superb The agriculturist could desire nothing more favourable. The provincial newspapers concur in the most favourable accounts of the harvest. The potato crop promises an abundance which has taken place in this respect. Harvest labour is now everywhere in active exercise, and the gathering in is looked forward to much more hopefully than it was some short time since

LEASES.—Various parties, unknown beyond their own localities, are arrested from time to time, as being compromised in the late insurrectionary movement. Amongst them is Patrick O'Donnell, who was present at the "affair" of Ballingarry; as also a Liverpool Chartist, named M'Manus.

TENDINGTON ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society, which is under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, held its annual exhibition on Thursday, in the gardens of the Clarence Arms. About 400 tickets of admission were sold, exclusive of the money taken at the gates. The prize of plate distributed in prizes amounted to between £40 and £50.

CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.—Mr M'Christie, the revising barrister, will commence his sittings at Guildhall to revise the lists of parliamentary voters for the city of London, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at ten o'clock, A.M. It may be remembered that the number of objections taken last year to the many of persons been, retained on the lists was between 3000 and 4000 This year the objectors have been a little more sparing, the number of single objections taken being 1454. There are besides, however, 518 double objections, i.e. claimants in which objections are taken by the agents on both political sides to the same names, and which make an aggregate of 1972 objections. There are also 209 claims on behalf of parties to have their names inserted on the lists

ART-UNION OF LONDON AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.—On Tuesday morning a deputation of the council of the London Art-Union attended Lord Granville, at the office of the Board of Trade, to urge the objections which they entertain against the proposal of the Lords of the Privy Council, that prize-holders should not be limited to the purchase of works of art from the public exhibitions of the year, but be permitted to buy them anywhere, provided only that they be in the possession of an artist, and even to give commissions. Sir Denis Le Marchant, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Northcote were also present

SALE AT STOWE.

OUR Illustrations this week are of singular character and interest, and represent, with one exception, some of the beautiful specimens of cinque cento jewellery of great variety, and in which the collection of articles of *bijouterie* at Stowe was peculiarly rich. Although these articles were sold on different days, in the early part of the sale, we have preferred engraving them so as to appear all together; and, after noticing the subjects of our Illustrations, we shall briefly notice the principal other and smaller articles of several days' sale, and which we have purposely avoided doing till we had delineated some of them with the pencil as well as the pen.

We have selected for engraving—a phœnix; a knight on horseback; a basilisk; a bonnet; and a small cup or *tazza* blowing a cornet, all of the jewel in form of a phœnix is a truly beautiful specimen of cinque cento design; and in the enamel colours which adorn it great taste and harmony are displayed. The phœnix itself is of white enamel, the wings being shaded so as with gold, and the wing covers slightly marked with red The flames beneath it are, of course, red. A large diamond is in the centre of the jewel, and the remaining portions are very boldly forward, small roses of rich enamel decorating its corners. The lions' heads are of purplish tint, with the exception of their noses, which are of gold. Diamonds are set in each of the roses; and two small pearls, one pear-shaped, in gold, with borders of white enamel. Some of the scroll-work connecting the different parts of the jewel is of white enamel, other portions of red, or rose green enamel, and some of it left plain gold—the whole forming a very handsome and beauty of effect. The Maltese crosses forming the chain to the jewel are of white enamel, ornamented with gold, and in their centres rubies are set, in enamel, much raised; and the small scroll at the top is of gold, having a rose diamond in it; pearls are affixed to the lower part of the jewel. This sold for £7 15s

The Mounted Knight is a very beautiful specimen of cinque cento jewellery, made with great skill and taste. It is of gold, and the horse is covere with white enamel, excepting the mane dresses (as it is represented back), which, as also the hocks, are of gold. The mane and tail are likewise gold. Emeralds caparisons are of deep blue enamel, bordered with gold, and set with rose diamonds, in excessively raised ouches, thereby producing a great richness of light and shade. The knight is enamelled dark blue, the portions of the armour being raised and marked out in gold, and his pauldrons and elbow-plates set with diamonds The visor to the helmet—an unusual thing, by the way, is movable—is also studded with diamonds. The chain is composed of roses of red enamel, linked together, and in each rose is a diamond Pendant from the upper part of the chain, and girth of the horse, are pearls. This interesting work of art was purchased by Mr. Russell for £16 5s. 0d

The Whale or, in form of a dragon, is a singularly quaint-looking specimen of art. The body of the dragon is formed of a single piece of mother o' pearl, the head, shoulders, and feet, and termination of its tail being of gold enamelled. The ground colour of the enamel on it is also likewise deep blue, with gold ornaments upon it, and in like by rals d inches are emeralds, rubies, and topazes, the emeralds being in the triangular ouches, whilst in the oval ones are the rubies, with the exception of the two topmost, which contain the topazes. The claws of the dragon's leg is mainly blue, ornamented with gold, the claws and leather-ed head of the dog green bordered with gold, as is the foliated termination to the animal's head, and its tail. The shell is purplish, and rubies are set for the eyes. In the scroll-work under the animal a large amethyst is the principal stone, there being an aqua marine beneath it; and pearls and diamonds are pendant from the scroll-work, which is enamelled with blue, green-ish tint, and white. Two emeralds are also inserted in ouches at this part of the jewel. The bearded monster on the shoulder of the dragon, whose lower limbs terminate in elegant scroll-work, is enamelled of a purplish tint, his hair and beard being gold, his lower limbs a greenish tint, and scroll terminations blue enamelled with gold. The small figure of Cupid is enamelled, as heralds would say, "proper," that is, of flesh colour, hair, and wings, and bow of gold. The chain by which this interesting jewel is suspended are of gold, and the upper portion of ornamental work to which they are attached is enamelled purple blue, and set with a diamond. The cross for the whistle in the dragon's mouth is enamelled deep blue, with gold flowers.

The jewel made for a Benittier is described in the catalogue as of the period of Cellini, but it is more of old a date by many years, as its general character testifies; for though a beautiful work of art (some parts really exquisite), as a whole it is deficient in the peculiar charm and the utter of design which marks the Cellini class. The cup for holding holy water is formed of a single stone, an almandine, supported by two angels of gold enamelled. We should mention here that the "a mandine" is that beautiful variety of the garnet known to jewellers also as the "precious garnet," and generally as the "carbuncle." The cup at its base and upper edge is set with rose diamonds, and elegant festoons of gold flowers, set with diamonds and turquoise, are looped round its sides. The lid is massive gold, and rising from its centre is a St. of a youth, sculptured as a cameo, in jacinth, and surrounded by a gold glory, at its base are four small cameos of cherubs' heads, sculptured in amethyst and onyx, with wings radiating from the settings on which the heads rest, and these are set with diamonds and turquoise; and flowers similarly enriched fill up the vacant spaces on the lid. The angels supporting the cup are of gold, richly enamelled with colours; and the cherub's head in connexion with the cup is cut in jacinth, the wings of silver set with diamonds and turquoise. From the sides of the cup rise supports to the upper portion of the benitier; and these are decidedly of weak and ineffective design, having wings at either extre mity set with turquoise and diamonds, and ouches in all of which, no doubt, formerly, were beautiful jewels, but now in part filled with cameos of inferior workmanship The sides of these supports are filled with enamelled work, and in the centre a rose joining these two portions; and from this latter piece rise two dwarf-crosscurs, each supporting an angel, between which is a small compartment enclosing a beautiful cameo, of jacinth, of a head of the Virgin, surrounded by a glory issuing from a border of diamonds. Above this oval compartment is a group, most exquisitely modelled, of the three persons of the Trinity, the Father represented as an aged man holding an orb, symbolical of government, in his hand; the Son is holding what has been an ebony cross, the upper part being broken off; and the Holy Spirit is as the cross, in a diamond-formed compartment surrounded by a glory of gold and diamonds The back of this beautiful jewel is not so elaborately filled with gems, and instead of a repetition of the Holy Trinity, its space is filled with regens, and instead of a repetition of the Holy Trinity, its space is filled with regents, and instead of a repetition of the Holy Trinity, its space is filled with regents, and instead of a repetition of the Holy Trinity, its space is filled with regents

THE SALE AT STOWE.—CINQUE CENTO JEWELLERY.

CURIOUS WHISTLE.

PHŒNIX JEWEL.

KNIGHT JEWEL.

Lot 1471, a Gobelin tapestry curtain, after Boucher, was bought by Mr. Batterson for £37 16s. Lot 1476, a Kreahole table of rich buhl and tortoiseshell, with or-moulu masks and ornaments, was bought for 90 guineas for Mr. Peto. Lot 1478, a worked blotting-book cover, £2 10s. This book bore evidence of having been used by her Majesty when visiting Stowe, the Royal cypher being embroidered on the exterior. It was rumoured that it was bought for the Marquis of Chandos. Lot 1498, a Dresden two-handled cup and cover, beautifully painted, realised 19 guineas, though it cost the Duke but £5. Lots 1503 and 1504, a pair of superb candelabra, groups of boys supporting or-moulu lily-lights, brought 190 guineas, whereas they cost but £120. On Monday (the 16th day) was sold the first portion of the plate—the plain table articles bringing high prices; there were, however, a few ornamental lots.

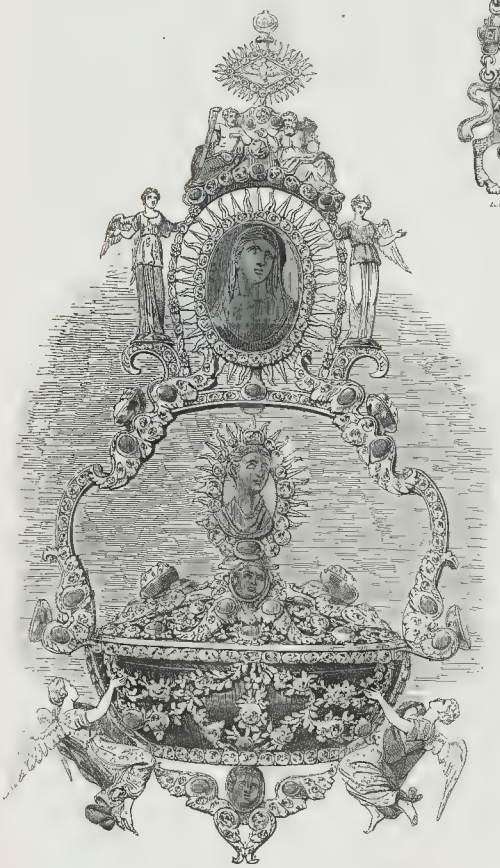
On Tuesday the articles were of higher character. Among them was a powder-flask and shot-belt presented to the Marquis of Chandos in August, 1837, by agriculturists of Bucks, in remembrance of a pleasant shooting excursion in the Moors of Auchlyne, in Perthshire; sold for £12 10s., to Lady Glamis, the mother of the Earl of Strathmore. Lot 283, an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, designed by Cotterill, and executed in silver by Garrard, weighing 160 ounces, was bought by Mr Reid, of Glasgow, at 13s. per ounce. Some of the silver-gilt plate brought as much as 40s. and 45s per ounce.

Lot 323, "Napoleon's Supper Tray," consisting of a soup tureen, cover, and ewer, four dishes and covers, and eight plates and six knives, forks, and spoons, the whole about 350 ounces, after much competition, was sold, at 32s. per ounce, to Mr. Redfern.

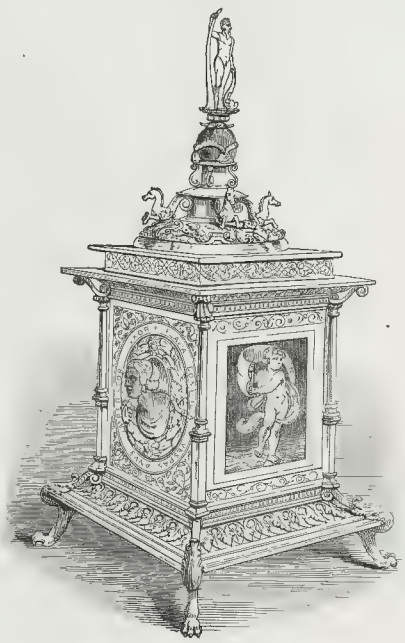
Lot 326, a superb chalice and cover, as described in the catalogue; in reality the christening cup of the present Marquis of Chandos. This lot was bought by a gentleman named Harvey at 28s. per ounce, it is understood with the view of restoring it to the family.

On Wednesday the lots were of a still more magnificent class: the tankards, salvers, vases, candelabra, and sideboard dishes were very superb. The extent which our details occupy this week, however, compel us to defer notice of the more remarkable lots until our next Number.

JEWEL—NEGRO.



BENITIER.



SILVER-GILT SALT-CELLAR.

HER MAJESTY GOING TO PROROGUE PARLIAMENT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE ROYAL SQUADRON LEAVING WOOLWICH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.

Their Lordships sat for a short time, and advanced several Bills on the table a stage They were the Copper and Lead Duties B l, read a second time; the City of London Sewers Bill, report received.

COMMITTEES The following Bills passed through Committee:—The Taxing Masters (Court of Chancery, Ireland) Bill; the Slave Trade (Muscat) Bill; the Exchequer Bills Bill; the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill; the West Indian Colonies and Mauritius B ll; and the Savings Bank (Ireland) Bill

THIRD READINGS The following Bills were read a third time, and passed:—The Promoting Public Bills; the Stamp Duties, &c. (Ireland), Bill; the Lock-up Houses Bill; the Spirits (Dealers in) Bill; the British Spirits Warehousing Bill; the Postage on Newspapers (Channel Islands) Bill; and the Post-horse Licensing Bill

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House of Peers assembled at one o'clock.

The Royal assent was given by commission to several public and private Bills.

In Committee on the City of London Sewers Bill, the Earl of RADNOR moved an amendment to limit the operation of the Bill to two years. On a division, there were—For the amendment, 21; not-contents, 4; non-contents, 3; majority against the amendment, 1 The Bill was then passed through all its stages.

The Savings Banks (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, with amendments

Their Lordships, after sitting an hour, adjourned to five o'clock.

At the usual hour sitting—

The Earl of DESART communicated a letter he had received from Lord Redesdale denying that he had made any agreement with the Marquis of Lansdowne to the effect that no opposition on the part of his party would be given to the Copper and Lead Duties B ll. All the understanding come to was, that he himself (Lord Redesdale) would not offer the Bill any further opposition

On the motion that the Copper and Lead Duties Bill be read a third time, the Earl of Falmouth proposed the omission, and their Lordships divided: For the third reading, contents, 25; non-contents, 11; majority for the Bill, 14. The Bill was read a third time and passed

The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion for the third reading of the Exchequer Bills Bill, Lord MONTEAGLE made some observations on the state of our finances, and on the proposed mode of raising the money for the deficiency. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in reply, thereto, made the gratifying announcement that all the accounts received from France during the past week, with respect to the crops generally, were much more favourable than those before received, and from the accounts received that day, it appeared that the potatoes exhibited a much more satisfactory aspect, and had, in fact, a new appearance, and all the symptoms of a recent growth. The noble Marquis also expressed a hope that the renewed commercial prosperity grounded on the thoroughly sound though circumscribed condition of our trade and monetary system

The Taxing Masters Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill, the Slave Trade (Muscat) Bill, and the West India Colonies and Mauritius Bill were read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House sat from one to half-past two o'clock

The Chairman of the Horsham Election Committee reported that Mr. Fitzgerald was not duly elected, and that Lord Edward Howard should have been returned.

The amendments made by the Lords in the Fever Act (Ireland) Bill, and the Savings Banks (Ireland) B l, were agreed to.

Sir W. CLAY, in moving that the evidence taken upon the Cheltenham election be printed, took occasion to repudiate the scandalous accusations made by Mr Craven Berkeley against him as chairman of the committee, and against the other members thereof. The Baronet intimated that he had at first thought of seeking private satisfaction from Mr. C. Berkeley, but had been advised that he would not be justified in doing so.—Lord J. HAY said he had been consulted by Sir W Clay, and, after consultation with a noble military officer, came to the conclusion that the hon. Baronet would not be justified in seeking for private satisfaction in the matter.—Lord PALMERSTON thought the general expression of disapprobation elicited from the House by Mr. C. Berkeley's unwarrantable conduct ought to be sufficient satisfaction to Sir W Clay and the other members of the committee —The evidence was ordered to be printed

Lord G BENTINCK moved for returns to verify the allegations made by him on a former occasion relative to the contradictory returns made by the Board of Trade and the Customs.—Mr. PARKER hoped the noble Lord would not insist on the required returns, as they would cause great expense In the preparation, but would be satisfied with the acknowledgment that the statements made by the noble Lord on the occasion referred to were quite correct. In fact, both the Board of Trade and the returns of the Board of Trade and the Customs, were correct.—Lord G. BENTINCK remarked, that it was not possible that his statement and the contradictory returns of the Board of Trade and Customs could be all correct However, as the truth of his allegations was admitted by the Government, he was satisfied, and would not press for the returns

On the motion of Lord G. BENTINCK, a new writ was ordered to be issued for Bolton, in the room of the late Mr Bolling

The House suspended its sitting till six o'clock

At six the House resumed, merely to receive such Bills as came down from the Lords with amendments.—Adjourned.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

After a most arduous and protracted session, the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland was prorogued on Tuesday last by the Queen in person. Much interest was taken in the ceremony on this occasion from its being probably the last public act of her most Gracious Majesty previous to embarking for Scotland, whither she and her illustrious family are attended by the warmest aspirations of all classes of her loyal and devoted subjects

Long before the hour appointed for the departure of the Royal procession from Buckingham Palace, the people, in front of that edifice, and at every point along the route to the Houses of Parliament was crowded by thousands of persons, all apparently animated by a desire to testify their respect for the Sovereign. The day was beautifully fine.

The Queen left the Palace about a quarter to one o'clock, the *cortège* being marshalled exactly in the order observed upon previous occasions. Upon entering the state carriage the people greeted her Majesty and the Prince Consort with unanimous cheers, which were rapidly taken up and continued along the route with a genuine British heartiness that could not but have been eminently gratifying.

The route of the Royal procession from the Horse Guards to the House of Lords presented a most interesting and imposing appearance Upwards of 60 man-of-war flags sent, on the occasion from the Royal Dock-yards, floated from spars projecting from the upper windows of the house on each side of Parliament-street, while two Royal standards of enormous dimensions were suspended over the carriage-way, one at either extremity of the street, and the third midway, opposite the end of Charles-street. The effect was novel and picturesque in the extreme Indeed the spectacle presented on the occasion approached the House of Lords, appeared to us to have far surpassed any similar event that we recollect having witnessed. The dense crowds in the streets—the fashionably-attired groups that thronged the windows and balconies and filled the stands, that were, as usual, erected at every available interval along the route the rich uniforms and martial bearing of the military—the flags, emblems of England's greatness, that floated gaily over head, and the gorgeous pageant that accompanied the Sovereign, all combined to form a scene which, heightened as it was by the cheers of loyalty that filled the air, the merry peals that sounded from St. Margaret's Steeple, and the roar of the Park artillery, presented an effect of exceeding grandeur.

Precisely at a quarter past one o'clock the discharge of cannon announced that her Majesty had reached the entrance to the House of Lords. Within the House itself, the aspect of the scene at the meetings of the Peers was early filled by a numerous and brilliant audience

Their Lordships assembled at twelve o'clock, but the doors of the House were opened shortly after eleven o'clock, and the galleries and the back benches were almost immediately occupied by elegantly-dressed ladies, the front seats alone (with the exception of the Bishops' bench and the seats reserved for the *corps diplomatique*) being reserved for Peers. The coup d'œil presented by the interior of the house was magnificent The galleries in the body of the house seemed a parterre of beauty; and the effect of the rays of the sun streaming through the painted windows, and reflected from the gorgeous ornaments of the chambers and from the light dresses of the ladies, the prevailing colours being white and blue, was exceedingly beautiful. It realised completely the idea of the architect, and the chamber seemed indeed a fitting abiding place for the representatives of the Government of a mighty empire

Shortly after twelve o'clock the Lord Chancellor, robed, entered the house, and prayers were read by the Bishop of Hereford.

As usual, the Duke of Wellington was earliest in his attendance With the exception of the Lord Chancellor, we believe he was the only Peer present at quarter

Among the earliest Peers in attendance at the House were the Marquises of Lansdowne and Clanricarde, the Earls of Harrowicke and Minto, and the Lords Monteagle and Campbell.

The foreign Ministers began to arrive soon after twelve o'clock. Among the earliest arrivals were M. Gustave de Beaumont, the Minister of the French Republic; Mr. Barrow, the Minister of the United States; the Chevalier Bunsen the Prussian Minister; Count Kleamansegge, the Hanoverian Minister; the Turkish Ambassador, Prince Castelcicala, the Neapolitan Ambassador; and M. Callimachi, the Minister of Greece

M. Guizot, and several other illustrious foreign refugees, were likewise present

SOUTH WALES RAILWAY Lord MONTEAGLE moved that the messengers do take and report a certain Bill to them, Mr. W. Chadwick, the Chairman, and Mr John Mather, the Secretary of the North Wales R lway Company, to attend their Lordships, who id be called to the bar. The messengers having been called to the b r, stated, in answer to questions from the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cowpland, the Earl of Minto, and Lord Monteagle, that they had called last night at the respective residences of Mr. W. Chadwick and of Mr. J. Marriner, and had been told that both gentlemen were out of town, and, consequently, they had been unable to make personal service of the summonses Lord Monteagle believed that, as no personal service had been effected, it would not be legal to order that those persons be taken into custody. He would therefore move that William Chadwick and John Marriner be ordered to attend the bar of their Lordships' House on the first Monday after the commencement of the next session, and he intended to follow that up by moving for the production of all documents and accounts relating to the affairs of the North Wales Railway Company.—Lord CAMPBELL supported the motion. He believed these persons were purposely absenting themselves. The method proposed to be adopted by his noble friend to enforce their attendance was slow but sure. He would support the motion.—The motion was then agreed to.

A flourish of trumpets at twenty minutes before one announced the arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who shortly afterwards entered the House

At a quarter after one the Park guns were fired, announcing the arrival of her Majesty at the New Palace of Westminster. The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, and the other great officers of state, immediately left the House to receive her Majesty

Her Majesty was conducted to the robing room; and, shortly afterwards, the Royal procession entered the House. Her Majesty, who was attired in a beautiful dress of white satin, and who wore a superb tiara of diamonds, leant upon the arm of Prince Albert The crown was borne by the Marquis of Lansdowne; the sword of state by the Duke of Wellington; and the cap of maintenance by the Earl of Shaftesbury. All rose at the entrance of her Majesty, and continued standing until her Majesty, having taken her seat upon the Throne, said, "My Lords, be seated." Prince Albert took his seat in the chair on the left of the Throne

Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, then proceeded to summon the Commons to the bar of their Lordships' House.

At twenty minutes past one, the SPEAKER, accompanied by several members, appeared at the bar, and having presented several bills, the Speaker addressed her Majesty as follows:

"Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Majesty, after a protracted and laborious session, with our last bills of supply. After a most patient and careful examination of the estimates, which, by your Majesty's commands, were laid before us, we have made every practicable reduction in the public expenditure, at the same time that we have had regard to the financial state and prospects of this country, as affected by the commercial embarrassments of the past year, and by the interruption of trade consequent upon the late political events in Europe, we have taken every precaution to secure the efficiency of all departments of the public service, and to relieve your Majesty's most gracious recommendation, which was communicated to us by the Lord Commissioner at the commencement of the session, our attention has been specially directed to measures relating to the health. It is impossible to overrate the importance of a subject so deeply affecting the comfort and happiness of the poorer classes, and we confidently hope, that, if the bills which have been passed are carried out in the same spirit in which they have been framed, they will greatly tend to lessen the amount of human suffering, and to promote the moral improvement as well as contentment of the labouring classes in dense and populous districts. Not unmindful of the condition of Ireland, or of the distressed state of the poor in that country, owing to the limited demand for labour, we have provided additional funds, arising from the repayment of previous loans, to be extended in public works; and we have also removed the impediments to the sale of encumbered estates, in order to encourage as much as possible the application of capital to the improvement of land. The spirit of insubordination which has prevailed in various parts of the country, especially in Ireland, has forced upon our consideration topics of a far more grave and anxious character. We have only to concur in those measures which have been thought necessary to secure obedience to the laws, and to repress and prevent outrage and rebellion. Deeply sensible of the value of those institutions under which we have the happiness to live, no effort on our part has been wanting to preserve them from the evil designs of misguided men, who, taking advantage of a season of temporary distress, have endeavoured to excite discontent and insurrection. We have witnessed with gratitude and proud satisfaction the unequivocal expression on the part of the great mass of the people of those realms, of attachment to their Sovereign and respect for the law; and we, as their representatives, participating to the fullest extent in these feelings, now tender to your Majesty the sincere expression of our devotion and loyalty."

The right hon. gentlemen then presented to her Majesty, for the Royal Assent, the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, and the Exchequer Bills Bill.

The Royal Assent was then given to the following Bills:—Tax Copper and Lead Duties; the Taxing Masters (Court of Chancery, Ireland); the Slave Trade (Muscat); the Exchequer Bills; the Consolidated Fund Appropriation; the West India Colonies and Mauritius; the Saving Banks (Ireland); the City of London Sewers; the Local Acts; and the Fever (Ireland) Bill.

The Lord CHANCELLOR then advanced, and, kneeling, presented to her Majesty a copy of the Speech, which her Majesty read as follows:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I am happy to be able to release you from the duties of a laborious and protracted session

"The Act for the Prevention of Crime and Outrage in Ireland, which received my assent at the commencement of the session, was attended by the most beneficial effects. The open display of arms intended for criminal purposes was checked: the course of justice was no longer interrupted, and several atrocious murderers, who had spread terror through the country, were apprehended, tried, and convicted.

"The distress in Ireland, consequent upon successive failures in the production of food, has been mitigated by the application of the law for the relief of the poor, and by the amount of charitable contributions raised in other parts of the United Kingdom.

"On the other hand, organised confederacies took advantage of the existing pressure to excite my suffering subjects to rebellion. Hopes of plunder and political change were held out to tempt the distressed, whilst the most serious prospects were exhibited to intimidate the timid. I took immediate occasion of the loyalty and wisdom for increased powers; and, strengthened by your prompt concurrence, my Government was enabled to defeat, in a few days, such machinations which had been matured during many months. I have also shown by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in the emergency deserve my warmest approbation

"In the midst of these difficulties you have continued your labours for the improvement of the laws. The Act for facilitating the Sale of Encumbered Estates will, I trust, gradually remove an evil of great magnitude in the social state of Ire ard.

"The system of perpetual entails of land established in Scotland produced very serious evils, both to heirs of entail and to the community; and I have had great satisfaction in seeing it amended upon principles which have long been found to operate beneficially in this part of the United Kingdom.

"I have given my cordial assent to the measures which have in view the improvement of the public health, and I entertain an earnest hope that a foundation has been laid for continual advances in this beneficial work

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I have to thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary for the public service. I have avail myself of every opportunity which the exigencies of the State may allow for enforcing economy.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have renewed, in a formal manner, my diplomatic relations with the Government of France, and the most friendly understanding between the two countries has continued without the slightest interruption.

"Events of deep importance have disturbed the internal tranquillity of many of the states of Europe; but Belgium and Switzerland, in the south.

"I am employing my good offices, in concert with other friendly powers, to bring to an amicable settlement these differences, and I trust that our efforts may be successful

"I am rejoiced to think that an increasing sense of the value of peace encourages the hope that the nations of Europe may continue in the enjoyment of its blessings.

"Amidst these convulsions I have had the satisfaction of being able to preserve peace for my own dominions, and to maintain our domestic tranquility The strength of our institutions has been tried, and has not been found wanting. I have studied to preserve the people committed to my charge in the enjoyment of that temperate freedom which they so justly value. My people, on their side, feel too sensibly the advantages of order and security to allow the promoters of pillage and confusion any chance of success in their wicked designs

"I acknowledge with grateful feelings the many marks of loyalty and attachment which I have received from my subjects during the past year. It is my earnest hope that by cultivating respect to the law and obedience to the precepts of religion, the liberties of this people may, by the blessings of Almighty God, be perpetuated."

The Speech was read by her Majesty in a most clear and impressive manner; and her Majesty exhibited some emotion in reading those parts which related to Ireland. At the conclusion of the Speech,

The Lord CHANCELLOR came forward and said, "It is her Majesty's will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 2d day of November next, to be then holden; and this Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday, the 2d day of November accordingly."

The Queen then quitted the House in procession, in the same order in which her Majesty had entered it; the Commons retired from the bar; the Peers proceeded to their robing-rooms; the spectators left the House and thus ended the longest session of Parliament known within the memory of any one living.

The Royal procession immediately commenced retracing its steps, and reached Buckingham Palace at two o'clock; the enthusiastic loyalty of the people especially of the more respectable classes, occupying the windows and balconies—being again displayed in, if possible, a still more striking manner than before, and appearing to be cordially appreciated by both her Majesty and her Royal Consort.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at half-past twelve o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. Bass took the oaths and his seat for Derby.

PETITIONS were presented by Mr ANSTEY, from Thomas Forde, a prisoner for debt in the Surrey prison, complaining of being imprisoned on the criminal side of the said prison; and by Mr. HUME, from a person named Cronch, against the railway system as regards the transmission of parcels.

CONVICT DISCIPLINE.—Mr HUME asked the Secretary for the Home Department, whether it was the intention of Government to make a trial of Captain Macon chie's mark system in his system of convict discipline?—Sir G. GREY, in the absence of his hon. friend, said the subject had an immense great consideration on the part of the Government; but he was not prepared to say that they would adopt Captain Maconochie's plan. The principle, however, that of extra remission for good conduct, combined with penal punishment, was approved of, and would probably be adopted in the next experiment.

IRELAND.—Several notices were then given by hon. members.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved for returns of the number of evictions by order of the sheriffs of the several counties of Ireland within the last three years; also of the number of houses level ed under such authority within the same period.—Agreed to

JUDGES AT CHAMBERS IN THE LONG VACATION.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL read a letter from Mr. Justice Coleridge, stating that in his opinion, according to an arrangement made amongst the Judges in 1838, the Chief Justices and Chief Barons were liable to attend at Chambers in the Long Vacation in their turn, as well as the Puisne Judges; an opinion which had been controverted by the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

THE COMBINED COURT AT DEMERARA. Mr. HUME asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether any measures had been taken in consequence of the Combined Court at Demerara having separated without voting any supplies beyond the 30th of September?—Mr. HAWES said, the period for which the supplies had been voted had now expired, therefore, as there was no deficiency, there was time enough to remedy any grievance that might arise out of it. The act of the Court arose out of some ambrage taken by them at the Secretary of State having permitted the colony to make sweeping reductions in the public establishments of the colony. As he (Mr. Hawes) had said before, his noble friend was not advuse to any well-considered system of red ction or economy in the country, but could not give his sanction to such his sanction; but he could not assent to a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on all official salaries in the colony, without reference to the duties that were to be performed, which was the specific act made was a reduction of the salary of the next governor of the colony from £3000 per annum to £3500.

BUSINESS BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.—Lord G. BENTINCK gave notice for a Committee, early next session, to inquire into the correctness of the returns made by the Board of Trade on the subject of the importation of sugar, the produce of the British West Indies, into this country, in the several months of the year 1847.

THE PROROGATION.

At twenty-five minutes past one o'clock the Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House to the House of Lords, to hear her Majesty's Speech, and witness the prorogation of Parliament

The Speaker, accompanied by the members present (about 40 in number), then followed the Usher of the Black Rod.

At twenty minutes to two o'clock the Speaker returned to the House of Commons, without being, as usual, preceded by the mace, and, surrounded by several hon. members, proceeded to read her Majesty's Speech.

The Session then terminated, and the members present withdrew, after taking leave of the Speaker.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR SCOTLAND.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal, in an open carriage and four, at twenty minutes past three o'clock in the afternoon, for Woolwich, to embark for Scotland. The Duchess of Gainsborough and the Viscountess Canning, Ladies in Waiting, followed in another carriage and four; and Lord Alfred Paget and Captain the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Equerries in Waiting, occupied a third carriage. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were conducted to their carriage by the Duchess of Norfolk, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Jersey, Lord Byron, Viscount Clifden, Major-General Bowles, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. R. Boyle, Colonel Wylde, and Colonel Bouverie.

ROYAL EMBARKATION AT WOOLWICH.

The visitors generally were admitted to Woolwich Dockyard by ticket from the Commodore Superintendent, and assembled in great numbers, there being nearly five thousand persons present. The river steamers were crowded with passengers, and as each vessel passed the Royal yacht the engines were eased and stopped, to give the visitors an opportunity of inspecting that vessel The arrangements for the preservation of order were excellent. Along the line of road leading westward from the dockyard a detachment of Horse Artillery, mounted, kept the road clear of vehicles and pedestrians. From the entrance of the yard to the landing-place the Dockyard Brigade were stationed in single file. The guard of honour was furnished by the Royal Marines

The *Fingard*, the flag-ship of the port, was decked out with colours, as was also the *Circe*, the Commodore's yacht. The *Black Eagle*, at an early hour of the afternoon, was moored alongside the quay near the basin, embarking the Royal carriages and luggage. The Royal yacht was the subject of general attraction, and her crew, who were attired in white, seemed a body of the finest picked men in the service. The yacht hoisted the Admiral's flag at her foremast and the Royal standard at the mizen. The Boat Brigade was moved immediately under the wall of the quay close to the landing place, ready to fire the salute.

At a quarter past 4 o'clock a royal salute of guns on the heights (Woolwich Common) announced the approach of the Royal *cortege* Before the salute had ended, the British ensign was hoisted down at the flag staff and the Royal standard immediately substituted. Soon after came in sight of the 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own) gallantly mounted, and took up a position on either side the avenue. The Brigade Major of the Royal Artillery immediately followed, bearing the Royal standard, and was succeeded by the carriage containing her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and the Prince Alfred, and followed by two carriages and four, containing Lieutenant-General Sir George Berkeley, K.C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel Wemyss, Aide-de-Camp in waiting. The Queen was dressed in white, and wore a bonnet trimmed with crimson velvet, and a black lace veil. Prince Albert was gallantly attired in a light drab coat and black hat. Her Majesty and the Prince immediately descended from the carriage, and entered the state barge, which was covered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. The barge was pushed off from the stairs amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude; and at the same moment the bands of the Royal Marines and the Dockyard Brigade struck off "God save the Queen," and the Boat Brigade opened up the Royal salute Her Majesty first ascended the ladder of the Royal yacht, and Prince Albert waited till the Royal children, whom he lifted from the barge, were safe on board. Her Majesty's barge was lying about the after dock for a few moments, sat down on the quarter deck, and did not move till the vessel was nearly under weigh.

A day or nearly half-an-hour took place, owing to the time occupied in shipping the luggage, during which the Royal yacht was surrounded by a crowd of small boats, whose living cargoes occasionally raised loud cheers The *Eclipse*, Dover steam-packet; *Rockwell*, Gravesend steam-packet, Ipswich steamer, and several of the Woolwich steamers passed by during this interval, and saluted, as they passed, the Royal party At length, the necessary preparations were complete, and the Royal yacht, in charge of Mr. Stuart, the pilot, slipped her moorings, and proceeded slowly down the river.

The Royal squadron proceeded at half speed. The *Victoria and Albert*, Captain Adolphus Fitzclarence, proudly displayed the Royal standard at the main, and the Admiralty flag at the fore; and as she majestically swept past the numerous craft, was cheered most enthusiastically by the crews. She had in tow the *Black Eagle*, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, steam-packet, for several minutes; but the *Fairy* soon came up with the Royal yacht, and took up her station at about half a cable's length on the port quarter. The *Black Eagle* was then cast adrift, and followed on the starboard quarter, but the *Victoria and Albert* very soon put on full speed, and the *Black Eagle* could not come up to her station. The position, however, which was occupied by the *Black Eagle*, was most ably and gallantly occupied by a remarkably handsome private steam-yacht, and being of similar rig to the *Fairy*, the progress of the trio down the river produced a beautiful effect. Of course the two small vessels were under the stern of the *Victoria and Albert*, and had to work expansively, and to ease almost every five minutes, to keep at a respectful distance.

As the squadron proceeded, numerous steam-vessels, crowded with passengers, cheered heartily as they swept by. A Royal salute greeted the Royal yacht at Erith, and a salute from the grounds of Mr. James Harmer, at Greenhithe, brought the Queen and Prince Albert on the quarter-deck gallery of the *Victoria and Albert*, where they remained until the arrival of the squadron off Gravesend, when another salute was fired from the Rosherville-pier, and the cannon from Tilbury Fort thundered forth several rounds. The clear coming-on-tapped these who had charge of the navigation to make the most of these providential circumstances, and to push on without stoppages, so that they might be able to get into free bone water in good time.

The *Virago* now took the place of the private yacht before mentioned, and was said to be under weigh, rockets shot up from the shore, and signal lights lasted from the flag-ship, the Queen. Three cheers came from the Royal yacht, and the signal was, instead of anchoring, as at first intended, to proceed, the Prince and the royal family, who were very beautiful indeed the moon having risen, and the stars twinkling in great brilliancy, as the night was clear and calm—to spend those who had charge of the navigation to make the most of these providential circumstances, and to push on without stoppages, so that they might be able to get into free bone water in good time.

The *Virago* now took the place of the private yacht before mentioned, and was said to be under weigh.

Contrary to general expectation, the squadron proceeded direct to sea, not anchoring in the Swin, as was anticipated, for the night. The outer course was taken, probably, to ensure the greatest possible security.

The Royal yacht passed Harwich at eleven o'clock at night, Lowestoffe at two o'clock, and Yarmouth shortly before three o'clock AM The track from the Thames was N.N.E., passing outside of the Goodwin, and proceeding in that direction until abreast of the Holme Sands, off Lowestoffe, when she bore due north On clearing the Newark and Cross Sands, the course was altered to N.N.W., which would bring the Royal yacht direct on to the Scottish coast.

Her Majesty passed Dundee at a half-past five A.M. on Wednesday, two other steamers in company. Weather very fine, with a light breeze from W. by N.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR SEPTEMBER.

PLAINT. BY EBENEZER ELLIOT

DARK, deep, and cold the current flows
Unto the sea, where no wind blows,
Seeking the land which no one knows.

For all must go where no wind blows,
And none can go from him who goes:
None, none return whence no one knows.

O'er its sad gloom still comes and goes
The mingled cries of friends and foes,
Borne to the lane which no one knows.

Why should the wretch who shrieking goes
With millions from a world of woes,
Reluctant speak with it on those?

Why shrieks for help you wretch, who goes
With millions from a world of woes
Unto the land which no one knows?

Alone with God, where no wind blows,
Hid death his all-o'er—doom'd h—goes!
That God is there, the shadow shows!

Though millions go with him who goes,
Alone he goes where no wind blows,
Unto the land which no one knows.

O shoreless deep, where no wind blows!
And thou, O land, which no one knows!
That God is all, the under shore!

Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.

WHAT BECOMES OF VAUXHALL IN THE WINTER?

Amongst the unsolved ledmysteries of London, is the hybernal existence of Vauxhall. What becomes of it in the depth of winter? People see the orchestra and drifting leaves in the supper-boxes; whilst a few spectral leaves, on which the light of many a summer night's moon has rested, chase one another with pattering noise along the cow-cut promenades, or waddle about amongst the decaying torches of the brewer's gig cart. It is nap nibble to conceive anything more dreary—a wet November Sunday, in a grave family at Clapham, is nothing to it.—*Albert Smith: Gaiours in London.*

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT FRANKFORT

The hotels are crammed full, while, upon the strength of having six hundred and eighty-four additional individuals in the city—all of them with the unusually liberal sum of five florins, or nine shillings, a day, to spend, and that not their own—the hotel-keepers have most cunningly raised their prices. The cigar-venders should do the same, for the din of voices and the smoke of cigars are equally incessant. I was shut into a room over a famous cigar shop, and, spite of being born, you are deafened and stifled. Never, even in Germany, was there known such a consumption of tobacco and waste of breath. Words and smoke are suspiciously close together. It is the fashion now for everybody to talk politics, or, at least, to show that they may talk what they imagine to be politics, without let or hindrance, and at the top of their voices. The German cockade, black, red, and yellow, is universally worn generally in the shape of a large button, starting directly in front of the hat or cap, like a ferocious Polyphemus' eye; frequently in perfect harmony with the rough-bearded countenance beneath, but sometimes contrasting ludicrously with a peaceful little face, which looks half frightened at what it has mounted. Roses of back, red, and gold, for the use of ladies, are to be seen in the shop windows; but, whether to laugh or cry at, we never saw a woman of any kind wearing the colours at all. On the contrary, vagaries of dress are entirely confined to the other sex, especially to snubnish-looking youths, anxiously nourishing beards which show no inclination to grow, open, half-brushy, and bristling, like animal hedgehogs' hats and feathers, as if the unity of Germany all depended upon their looking like mountebanks.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM SUGGESTED.

A striking suggestion of the extension of railway communication into a "system," as connecting lines are now called, will be found in Sir Richard Phillips's "Morning's Walk from London to Kew," published in 1813. On reaching the Surrey Iron Railway at Wandsworth, Sir Richard records: "I found renewed delight on witnessing, at this place, the economy of horse labour on the iron railway. Yet a heavy sigh escaped me, as I thought of the inconceivable millions which have been spent about Malta, four or five of which might have been the means of extending *double lines of iron railway* from London to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Holyhead, Milford, Falmouth, Yarmouth, Dover, and Portsmouth! A reward of a single thousand would have equipped coaches and other vehicles, of various degrees of speed, with the best tackle for readily turning out; and we might, ere this, have witnessed our mail coaches running at the rate of ten miles an hour, drawn by a single horse, or *unpaid fifteen miles an hour by Blenkinsop's steam-engine!* Such would have been a legitimate motive for overstepping the income of a nation; and the completion of so great and useful a work would have afforded general employment, and promoted universal jubilee!" The writer of these penetrative remarks lived until 1840, so that he had the gratification of witnessing a triumph akin to his long-cherished hope.—*The London Anecdotist, Part III. Inexactly and Inaccurately.*

CRUELTY OF SPORTING

On the tables of the rich, as on those of more humble means in our day of 1848, the roasted pheasant and the savoury jugged hare are seen more frequently on the board than in the free of our forefathers; and so much the better. During the gastronomic indulgence presented thereby, however, few are the comments heard, few the remarks consequent on the cruelty of sport. The handsome present of game to some sympathetic dame or a couple of woodcocks, carry in the mass is to some kind-hearted critic, who has written a lead ng article on the horrors of sport, and sent an specimens to the editor, and he will not refuse your contribution, nor will the lady or critic care whether they were shot dead or strang-led; but, on the contrary, they will demolish it with gusto, and thank you for more. *Sporting Review.*

THE LATE MR O'CONNELL

He possessed, in an eminent degree, all the qualities which were indispensable to enable him to grapple successfully with all the difficulties which he had to encounter in the contest upon which he entered. He was of a prudential, or the 3-short degree of perfection which they were calculated to attain. Even in fa its and debt-enders were such as to favour the attainment of his favourite objects. His was not that love of truth which would have made him hesitate in giving a utterance to statements or asseverations, which, in all [illegible] when they were made, although they might prove, in the end, unfounded. It was not the delicacy which abstains from epithets by which a true-bred gentleman would feel himself disgraced; when to use them might be patriot an adversary, or excite against him the humings of the mob. Whatever the object was which he proposed to himself, he never—at least at the main end which it was to be accomplished. If his end was to be attained by plausible argument, no one could be more plausible. If, by coarse invective, an antagonist was to be annoyed or put out, no feeling of self-respect ever interposed to prevent the vituperance, or to alleviate the vulgarity, of his exasperation. He was not deficient in wit, while he abounded in broad humour, admirably calculated to catch and captivate the masses, who were often spell-bound by his eloquence. Whatever he contrived to mould to his views and purposes, by skilfully identifying them with their own.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

LIVING IN BELGIUM.

It is a current notion that Belgium is one of the cheapest countries in the world, but a very erroneous one. Purposes of economy are much better answered by residence in France. All the necessaries of life are infinitely better in France than Belgium; and, although of some of them the price may be nominally lower, in the well-cultivated country, the French weights and measures are so advant geous in contrast with the Belgian ones, that, to use familiar parlance, you get twice as much for your money. Indeed, rent and fuel are much higher and made substantially dearer than in France, and all groceries at far higher prices than in England. In a word, the reputation which Belgium once enjoyed as a country in which a very limited, were as far as a very comfortable fortune, is fast becoming a thing of the past; and railways, that had far to make all the ends of the earth meet, diminish the facilities which economists once possessed for making both ends meet. To complete this picture of a familiar sense, wherever one of bifurcate lines of ribbed iron stretch forth to clench whole provinces in a foremoon. *Dolman's Magazine.*

ORIGIN OF THE DIAMOND.

Dr. Pettsholdt, who is the most recent writer on this subject, believes that, according to the present state of our knowledge, the diamond is product of the newest geological period, and results from the slow decomposition of vegetable matter in the state of solution. This problem is not to be controlled matter in which it is commonly found is really the matrix. It is unproduced, thus favouring the popular notion in the Kas Index [illegible] fashionable really prior to the soil. That the gem was once in a wet condition, appears probable from its frequently containing inclosed [illegible] organic, some of which even exhibit the vegetable cellular texture. Perhaps that the accumulations of soot on the wick of a badly-burning tallow candle frequently show a tendency to crystallize in the octohedral form of the diamond, when the combustion of the material is retarded; the resemblance of the facets of which is very similar to an envelope of a letter, and probably gave birth to the popular phrase, on seeing such an appearance, that "*There is a letter in the candle.*" Such fragments are often considerably harder than ordinary soot.—*Sharpe's London Magazine.*

AFRICAN CHARACTER.

Europeans receive generally a very [illegible] impression of Africans by what they have read of faithful Friday in "Robinson Crusoe," or what they have seen at an amusing exhibition of some pretended Ethiopian Serenaders. The result of such a slight investigation is no doubt in favour of the African barbarians, who are supposed to be faithful, very funny, and entirely harmless, in the same way that a Cockney would judge the habits of the peasantry by seeing in the opera ballets shepherds and shepherdesses with white satin shoes and silk stockings. The style of a nymph in an eclogue differs somewhat from the phraseology of a Billingsgate salad [illegible]. The murdering of most all the British explorers and the Kaffir war have given sufficient proof that the Africans are at least as treacherous a people as the New Zealanders.—*Simmonds's Colonial Magazine.*

THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC

The management of this little theatre deserves every credit for the untiring industry displayed in providing novelty for so many of the play-going publicat so much in London; and it is pleasant to add that the spirit displayed meets with an adequate return. The house is nightly filled, and nothing can go off better than do the performances. Mrs. Stirling has been added to the company, and made her first appearance here on Monday, on which evening also two new pieces were produced, the first, a very cleverly written and admirably constructed drama, in two acts, called "Time tries all," and the second a very broad farce, with the quaint title of "What to Eat, Drink, and Avoid." The drama is written by Mr. Courtenay, a gentleman connected with the theatrical and literary world, whose friends have long anticipated future distinction for the author. It is a natural story of love and fi tation, nicely imagined and well told; and furnished Mrs. Stirling with a character peculiarly suited to her, which she played in a very graceful and unaffected manner, winning golden opinions from a crowded audience. Her delivery of the "tag," in which was contained a little distinct advice for the ladies and gent emen, was in nce a piece of speaking as we have heard for some time. She was ably se onded by Mr Leigh Murray whose bearing is alway that of a gentleman accustomed to good society—Mrs. Fitzwi, Mr S Cowell, and Mr. F Vi our. The applause was loud and frequent, and very vigorous at the fa l of the curtain, when the author *articles* had to reappear. It was said in the theat e that the piece had been lying about at several of the other houses for some time. If this be true, we can only say that the managements betrayed some short-sightedness in letting it go out of their ha .

The farce is written by Mr. Brough, the author of the burlesque on "The Tempest," now running with great success at Liverpool. It is of the broadest description; the chief interest lying with *Mr. Peckham Wry* (Mr. Compton), who believes his servants are in league to poison him; and they, in their side, believe their master to be mad. Hence arise many awkward *contretemps*, terminating of course in a satisfactory explanation. The dialogue abounds with comical phrases and pointed allusions, worked with much humour; and as the pieces of this kind probably last a good after the ordinary dinner hour, they will rears of laughter. Mr. Brough has made a capital debut in the London world of letters.

MARYLEBONE.

The affairs of this theatre still go prosperously before the wind. On Monday eve ing there was not a spare nook from which to see Mr. and Mrs. Keeley in "Mark Chesterleif," which has been very carefully produced, and well played by the stock company. The humour of *Young Barley* told as well as ever; and *Mrs. Gamp's* tea scene, with *Betsy Prig*, threw the pit into ecstacies. Mrs Johnstone, however, who played the nurse so well between ar Bartlemy's, somewhat endangered the success by her over-act ng, and several of her own interpolations might have been dispe sed with. Dickens is not likely to be improved by an actor's "gag." Miss Keeley sustained the character of *Merry Pickaxe*[illegible]

After this the popular burlesque of "Open Sesame" was brought out, and with a completeness certainly equal, if not superior, to its original mounting at the Lyceum. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley played their original characters. Miss Keeley, *Copia*; Miss M. Cooke, the "exquisite" captain, *Abdallah*; and Mr. G. Cooke, *Ali Baba*. Thirty-nine young ladies nar ched their seventy-eight legs about the stage as forty, and in the cavalcade princess we e splendidly sung by the characters. The performance altogether reflects the highest credit upon the compact *troupe* of this theatre and the general management. All the points were well given; and we may parti ularise a young lady named Gilbert, as speaking her lines with an effect and intelligence not often found in those amused to delver burlesque dialogue.

Mr Herman, whose performances we noticed at length when given at the Haymarket, has been a tonishing the natives of the transpontine districts of the Surrey with his wonderful feats of legerdemain, mechanical trickery, and conjuring in general. To those who have not seen his great master, Robert-Houdin, his performance is of the most extraordinary description.

Miss Julia Bennett, the favourite actress at the Haymarket, was married on Saturday last to Mr. Jacob Barrow, of Bath, a gentleman well known in the amateur theatrical circles.

The Pic Nic closes forthwith, to reopen at the beginning of October: and the LYCEUM, it is said, will commence its season about the 15th of the present month.

VAUXHALL GARDENS have been again crowded this week; so has CREMORNE, at which place some sea lions and lionesses, or rather seals, are exhibiting; and the numbers at the SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS are beyond calculation.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Interpone tua interdum gaudia curis.

No one will dispute the philosophy of our thesis, though the proper way to go about it has been a vexed question since the beginning of the world, and will, most probably, remain so to the end of it. Therefore, without entering into a discussion we will assume that in the present generation it means "Go to Doncaster Races next week." On this presumption, it is lawful and right to inquire what is likely to come of the visit according to the doctrine of chances? The discovery of the longitude, or the perpetual motion, would be a trifle in comparison with the discovery of the longest and shortest meaning is always the signal for a movement of some sort or other. Sometimes it is serenaded with soft symphonies—as when the Corporation decrees a thousand pounds for a bonus to the sports; sometimes (or, more properly to speak, very often) it is introduced with a dirge as the accompaniment to some flagrant anticipation, as when but here illustrative cases rise in naturally, and the reader needs none of our assistance to point the moral.

It used to be one of the peculiarities of Doncaster, that the value, or rather the [illegible] [illegible] you required was exactly one-and-twenty shillings. A guinea was so far your dinner; so was your Stand ticket; so was any othe. little matter you might want: in short, one pound one was its "Open Sesame." This was here time for the natives. Those were the days before the days of a holiday resource; now it has become a "dreadful trade" the most neck or nothing going; and instead of a pastime where "good digestion waits on appetite," it is the especial occasion of gastric and gastric-nervous misery, and brandy. The Ordinary's "occupation's gone." T at stout middle-aged man in the white hat, pepper-and-salt paletot, and a profuse perspiration, is a cheesemonger in Little Britain. Formerly he used to go down every day for the early as the Leger came round; it was good for two bottles of port, and never rose from table till it was time to go to the play. He has now as little stomach for food as for the polka. He drew four-and-twenty tickets the day before yesterday in a St. Leger scheme, whereof the prizes are to the tune of *one hundred and thirty-seven thousand pounds*; and if he wins, "why shouldn't he come in for London in the place of Sarah Bothwell?" Do you suppose a person in such a position has a fit attendre for beef and beer?

The cynosure of Doncaster is the race for the St Leger—an event that comes off within a space of three minutes—a period of time which constitutes the meeting for many-nine of every hundred that resort to it. How will those three little moments speed on Wednesday next?—that is the question.

The talent are agreed that the Derby was much under the usual average of that stake. Whatever influence the unkindly weather of the summer had upon the running of Sarpiice, Spring Jack, and other great creations of Epsom memory, no feeling of self-respect ever interposed to bare best intimation by bad—or, at least, indifferent. A filly is now first favourite for the Leger. Mares that could not run up for the Derby have won its great match—viz., Pyrrhus the First, Cotherstone, and Nutbourne. As it came up in paper for the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes, for which she had nothing to beat; and the other day the 4bot St. Leger—defeating Fitzadmiral that defeated Distaff—a [illegible] [illegible]—that defeated Spring Jack, and so forth to the end of an instructive racing chapter. But, as we stated last week, Lord Stanley does not pledge himself to run Cameron for the St. Leger but he will With what I [illegible] [illegible] As it comes

THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

Oh, come every one that thirsteth," was also finely rendered by the Misses A. and M Williams, Sims Reeves, and Machin. The beautiful execution of the tenor airs by Lockey in this oratorio is well known.

THURSDAY.—Of the second concert last night, of the third performance this morning, of the third and last concert this evening, and of the "Messiah" to be given to-morrow, as the closing programme of the Festival, I shall forward the details in a communication for next week's publication, in which will be included a general review of the meeting, with some suggestions for the consideration of the future committees of management. The collection at the doors yesterday amounted to £383 1s., being £50 more than on the second day of last Festival. There were 1100 present, of which the company in the nave (the highest-priced seats, 10s.) formed more than one-half the number. The western gallery seats, at 10s., were also well occupied, but the aisles, at 5s., were not so well filled. For the Concerts, the tickets are 10s. for the floor of the hall, and 5s. for the gallery.

Amongst the company present at the performances were, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Bishop of Gloucester, the Bishop of Bath and Bristol, the Earl and Countess of Beauchamp, Lady Anne Beckett, Dowager Marchioness of Ely, Lady Anne and Lady Catherine Loftus, Dowager Viscountess Gort, Lady M. Cocks, Lord Southwell, the Dean of St. Asaph, T. C. Whitmore, Esq., M.P., Lady Amstruther, Sir T. and Lady Winnington, Sir Robert and Lady Throckmorton, General Lygon, M.P., Lord Leigh, &c.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARY, EWELL.

THIS handsome edifice was consecrated a few days since by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. Ewell, it may be as well to premise, is the head of an ancient and extensive deanery in Surrey. It lies about thirteen miles from the General Post-Office, on the Worthing road: its old church, built by the wayside, was an unsightly structure, and becoming dilapidated, it has been taken down, and rebuilt upon a new site near the old churchyard, given by the Rev. Sir G. L. Glyn, Bart., lay Rector and Vicar.

The first stone of the new Church was laid on the 26th of June, 1847. The plan consists of a nave, about 66 feet in length, and 24 feet in breadth; a chancel, 29 feet long by 24 feet wide: north and south aisles, about 12 feet wide, a chancel aisle on the north, and a vestry on the south; with an engaged tower at the western end of the north aisle; and a south porch, which is the principal entrance.

The exterior of the Church is faced with Swanage stone: the quoins and ornamental features are worked in Bath stone. The roofs are covered with plain tiles, with slightly ornamented cresting.

The earliest style of the Decorated or Middle Pointed Architecture is adopted, of simple character; the heads of the windows being filled in with geometrical tracery of various designs.

Our View shows the south side, porch and vestry, and the west end, with a window of four lights over the gallery; together with the western face of the tower, with the clock placed under a penthouse or canopy of stone.

The extreme height of the tower, to the top of the angular pinnacles, is about 88 feet.

The east end of the chancel has diagonal angle buttresses; and a five-light window, with a foliated circle in the apex of the gable, which is surmounted by a cross.

Internally, arcades, supported by alternate circular and octagonal stone pillars, connect the side aisles with the Church.

The roofs are of open timber framing, lined with boarding; curved wall ribs springing from stone corbels in the chancel and nave.

The area of the Church is occupied with low sittings, worked in deal; and there is a western gallery. The whole of the wood-work visible is stained. The paving is of Staffordshire black and red tiles. The communion chairs, velvets, and other fittings of the Church and vestry were presented by Lady Glyn, with the exception of the table.

The accommodation, including that in the chancel and the seats appropriated solely for children, amounts to 945 sittings, 497 of which are free.

The cost of the building itself will be rather more than £7000, £1000 being raised by a parish rate, and the remainder by subscriptions collected by the Vicar, the Rev. Sir G. Glyn, aided by the Church Building Societies.

The architect is Henry Clutton, Esq., of Whitehall Place. The builder is Mr. G. Myers, of Ordnance Wharf, Lambeth; and the glazing and staining are by Mr. Killich, of Ewell.

This new Church will afford double the accommodation of its predecessor. At the consecration, the Bishop of Winchester preached an eloquent sermon, from Haggai, ii. 7, to an overflowing congregation; after which a collection was made of £734 12s. 10½d., including £100 munificently given by Thomas Alcock, Esq., of Kingswood Warren, M.P. for East Surrey. A debt of nearly £400, however, still remains; and, it must not be forgotten that Sir George Glyn has liberally made himself responsible for the payment of this large balance.

EWELL (NEW) CHURCH.

SUPERB EPERGNE.

THIS very graceful group of table ornament has just been completed for the Medical Officers of the British Army, as an ornament for the Mess-Table of the Staff, at Fort Pitt, Chatham. It is manufactured in electro-plate by Messrs Elkington and Co., of Regent-street; and it is a fine specimen of the perfection to which the patentees have brought this beautiful art. The value of the group is 100 guineas. It bears the following inscription:—

EPERGNE FOR THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

"This Epergne, after a design by Staff-Surgeon G. R. Darnell, was purchased with the surplus of a sum subscribed by Officers of the Medical department of the Army for a Portrait of the late James Forbes, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals, the Founder of the Medical Staff Mess at Fort Pitt. June, 1848."

The composition is spirited and characteristic. Upon the base is a wounded soldier; a medical officer is endeavouring to relieve his sufferings, while a comrade supports the poor fellow. The glass dish for flowers, &c., is supported conically by a bamboo and a native of a northern forest.

GRETNA-GREEN MARRIAGES.

A Bill introduced into Parliament in the late session, "to amend the law of Scotland affecting the Constitution of Marriage," was read a second time, but then withdrawn; the Lord Advocate undertaking to reintroduce the measure at a very early period next session. One of the provisions of this Bill is to put a stop to the notorious Gretna-Green marriages, by enacting "that if any person not authorised to solemnize marriage by the laws of the established Church, or the rules or practice of the communion to which he may belong, shall profess to be and act as a clergyman in the solemnization of any marriage, he shall be guilty of an offence, and be punishable by imprisonment not exceeding the period of two years," &c.

The Gretna-Green practice has, doubtless, been regarded by some persons as a vulgar eccentricity rather than as a valid proceeding. The truth, however, is that in Scotland nothing further is necessary to constitute a man and woman husband and wife, than a declaration of consent by the parties before witnesses; or even by such a declaration in writing, without any witnesses, a marriage is considered binding in all respects.

"GRETNA-GREEN."

Still, a marriage in Scotland, not celebrated by a clergyman (with the exception of those we are about to mention), is rarely or never heard of; a result of the feeling in favour of a religious celebration of the contract, which would look upon the neglect of that solemnity as disreputable. What the Scottish people, however, eschewed as evil, the more lax English, under certain circumstances, did not fail to avail themselves of; and the rigid Marriage Act of 1754 had not been many years in force, before "Love found out the way" of evading its enactments, still under the mask of playing propriety. It was only requisite that the knot should be tied in *Scotland*, to set at defiance parents and guardians; for matches so made appear to have been almost exclusively "stolen" or "runaway," and the parties all English. To enter Scotland was sufficient; and hence such unions are called "border marriages."

The first of these illicit stations, *Gretna*, is situated nine miles north-west of Carlisle, and is the first stage in going from Longtown, in England, to Annan in Scotland. Peumant, in 1771, described couples as married here by a fisherman, a joiner, or a blacksmith, at from two guineas a job to a dram of whisky.

Some twenty years since there were two rival practitioners. Upon an average, three hundred couples were married in the year, and half a guinea was the lowest fee charged. Chambers tells us that the trade was founded by a tobacconist (not a blacksmith, as is generally believed), named Joseph Paisley, who, after leading a life of profanity and drunkenness, died so lately as 1814. The common phrase, "Gretna-Green," arose from his first residence, which was at Meggs Hill, on the common, or *green*, between Gretney and Springfield, to the last of which villages, of modern creation, he removed in 1791.

In 1815, the number of marriages celebrated at Gretna was calculated in Brewster's "Edinburgh Encyclopædia" at 65, which produced an annual income of about £1000, at the rate of fifteen guineas each; fashion having, in some degree, taken under its shelter the knots tied here.

LAMBERTON TOLL-BAR, NEAR BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

An attempt was made in the General Assembly of 1826 to have this shameful system of fraud and profanity abolished, but without effect. "It is impossible," says Chambers, "to use terms of sufficient reprobation and abhorrence in alluding to the base panders, from the innkeepers of Carlisle to the kennel boys of Springfield, who make it the means of supporting their villainous and contemptible existence."

Dr. Dibdin, several years since, suggested that the only available and effectual remedy would be a statutable declaration against the legality or validity of such matches; and then the fisherman's "occupation's gone." This purpose will, in all probability, be answered by the provision in the measure we have already referred to.

The second station we have engraved is of less notoriety than Gretna: both are situated nearly upon the Border; Gretna being at the southern, and Lamberton at the south-eastern, extremity of Scotland; and the latter at about a mile north of Berwick-upon-Tweed. The "Bar" is a small ale-house; but, doubtless, sufficiently capacious for its purpose. Upon the wall is scribbled the following doggerel:—

"My fluttering breast bespeaks a hope,
A wish for happy days
May Hymen bless our vows,
And prosper all our ways."

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

As the hope of tranquillity begins to revive, and the horizon of commotions becomes less clouded, in high society, in France, marriages are now projected; whilst, with a small number of exceptions, they hardly thought of marrying during our days of trial and storm, except in the middle classes. Brilliant alliances have given a new development to fashion. In the spring, ribbons enriched every *coiffure*, to the great detriment of flowers: this fashion, at the end of summer, has entirely changed, and the prettiest bonnets of white or light-coloured tulle are decorated with honeysuckle, *muguets*, wild roses, and other flowers. The *colzeas* begin already to attest the approach of autumn. Silk dresses replace those of *barèges* and muslin; china crape shawls succeed the

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

various kinds of mantles; and drawn silk bonnets are most fashionable. Half light, half sombre tints have the preference over bright colours; they are not yet dark, but they are no longer pale. Our Engraving affords a correct idea of Parisian dress at the present epoch. One of the costumes consists of a straw-coloured silk bonnet *pékin*, ornamented with yellow wild roses; a square shawl of white china crape, embroidered with large yellow roses; and a silk dress, *bleu de Roi*, brocaded with shaded satin. The high dress is in the form of a pelisse, open up the front, ornamented with a *frisé*, indented with *coquilles* of ribbon; *coquilles*, forming large rosettes, are also placed up the front, between the notches. A lace jockey, with a small lace collar turned down, completes this *toilette*.

Next is an open-shaped Tuscan bonnet, trimmed outside and in with wild flowers; an Italian taffeta silver grey dress, with three flounces. The dress is made *à gaunge*, the sleeves tight to the wrist, the flounces fuller than they were in the summer. The mantle (with sleeves) is of peach-coloured satin, covered with lace, plain in the centre, and a deep embroidered border; cuffs of wide lace fluted over the hand; the collar of lace. Hazneteus shoes; silk stockings (here we may add that silk stockings begin to be rigorously essential for every *toilette*). The general adoption of shoes has rendered this aristocratic *chaussure* necessary for all ladies who wish to be perfect in their *mise*.

The little girl in the group has a straw bonnet *à la Watteau*, with a small round crown trimmed with wide velvet. A large rosette of velvet to match is placed above the *coiffe de cheveux*. The silk dress is trimmed with puffings of the same material; the skirt short, so as to show embroidered trowsers and a mantle to match the dress, trimmed with puffings, fastened at the waist with bow.

A blouse *carrée à la Raphaël*, with a leather belt. A Cashmere cap the colour of the blouse, surrounded with a piece of wide velvet to match; the visor of japanned leather—form *à la Médée*.

Toilette for a nurse: A brown merino dress, made high; a little ribbon for the neck forming a *double nœud serré*; a small tulle cap on the back of the head, ornamented with rosettes of ribbon; a long white apron, with pockets; white linen cuffs.

THE PROGRESS OF A BILL.

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD
ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS.

CHAPTER I.—THE BILL IS ACCEPTED.

THE genealogical tree of which Mr. Julius Claver Macfum was a sprig was an old, old piece of vegetation, at least so said Mr. Julius Macfum. If the historian may rely upon the testimony of this gentleman, the Macfums came to England with the Conqueror; and, if the characteristics of this member of the family may be taken as a fair specimen of the Macfums, I should judge that Julius was right in his asseveration. Julius Macfum was not a man of education, nor was he possessed of any wonderful talent, but he contrived to m[illegible] a

THE BILL IS ACCEPTED.

very decent figure in the world, nevertheless. In the first place, he was never seen twice in the same waistcoat a fact sufficient to establish any man's reputation in genteel society. And then, he was more moustachio and talked about the Maccabæans in Music. He was dependent upon some unseen uncle, who forwarded him periodical remittances, and gave him to believe that he would leave him the bulk of his property. He had lately been introduced to Mr. John Henry Pursey, and had taken this young gentleman in hand. Fortunate young Pursey! John Pursey was a young, and, need it be added, an inexperienced man, for he had married! He was not in brilliant circumstances, as may be inferred from his early marriage, for it is always your needy young men who settle in t el green youth.

He was a clerk in the City, and rented a seven-roomed cottage in the neighbourhood of Chelsea, where he ensconced his wife and one servant, and where he usually spent his evenings and his Sundays For six or eight months after his marriage, this modest life was his world: but by degrees a longing for some change, some excitement, to vary the monotonous quiescence of this domestic bliss, stole over him, and he wandered forth into the night haunts of London, in one of which he became acquainted with Mr. Julius Macfum And Mr. Julius, in the sereneness of his heart and the emptiness of his pocket, determined to test the truth of his *protégé's* soul to try whether he had discovered one trustiness among the selfish and unfeeling souls that peopled London. And Pursey, elated with the condescensions of his mustachioed friend, vaunted the enthusiastic nature of his new acquaintance to his co-clerks, with the air of a man who had made an important discovery in the world: but by degrees a longing for the new friends should take a chop together. Macfum would have asked Pursey to his club, only he wished for a quiet evening, and he knew that he should meet Lord Condiment there, who would dine upon his supping with him; so it was arranged that they should dine at the Café de l'Europe, in the Haymarket, where Macfum assured his young friend they would get a first-rate steak and potatoes as ever he had eaten in all his continental peregrinations. The friends met as agreed. Pursey was punctual to his appointment; but Macfum was half an hour after his time. He had been detained at the Carlton, and had just left that bore, Sir George Gaffle, the Mall. I know it, however, to be a positive fact, that Macfum paid the toll-keeper of Waterloo-bridge the sum of one halfpenny, being the toll for his passage over that fabric, not a quarter of an hour before his arrival at the *café*. I shall not, after the fashion of certain novelists, describe the hissing chops of which the friends partook. I will simply mention the fact that Macfum insisted upon standing a bottle of the landlord's finest port, as a sedative after an ample dinner. And then began that lazy conversation in which Englishmen usually indulge after their principal meal

"This isn't a bad glass of wine," ventured Pursey.

"Humph! ah!" said Macfum, tasting the wine at intervals, and holding the glass to the light; "I've been spoiled lately."

"How so?"

"Why, I've been spending a few weeks with Lord MacFleming, in the north of Scotland, late, and he has some of the most magnificent port, I think I may say, I ever tasted. A fine dry wine that cleans the mouth. If I may be allowed the expression. It was scarcely so pure a wine, now I call it to mind, as that sent to an uncle of mine in India the ungrateful old fuller"

"What! did he pronounce it bad?"

"Oh no! not for the old gentleman! He wrote back an indignant letter, asking me if I thought half a pipe of wine (though he acknowledged that it was in fine condition) was not a shabby present to send to a relative who had been as good as a father to me. The rich old Indian imagine that we poor devils ever here can make money as fast as they."

"Is your uncle an Indian merchant?" asked Pursey.

"Come, you're not taking care of yourself—Hi. My uncle a merchant, eh? Well, I scarcely know what he calls himself; but of this fact I'm pretty certain, he has heaps of money I take him to be an obese old sensualist, who lies all day under a tent, and is fanned by a brace of perspiring negroes. He's unmarried, and I'm the only relation he has in the world. You don't know how exciting it is to be a member of a rich consumptive family to see first one die, then another, and to be compelled at last to represent the entire family oneself."

"And the family estate," interposed Pursey

"You sly rogue!" and the condescending Macfum poked his young acquaintance in the ribs. "Yes, and the family estate—that's a consolation, certainly Within the last two years I have lost nine relations—no great loss, certainly, as relations go"

"My dear Mr. Macfum!" exclaimed Pursey, staring with astonishment

"My dear boy, I spoke sarcastically—it's a habit of mine. But you will allow, in common with all the world, that relations are great bores. They do take such deuced liberties with one. Sir, I would exterminate the whole race of uncles and aunts (cousins I don't count as relations); they're merely slow continentals, with a man of sense avoids—they are such insufferable bores: and uncles, we have agreed to a man at the Carlton, that they are tyrannical old humbugs."

"Do you include your uncle in this sweeping condemnation?"

"Hang it! I scarcely know. The old fellow used to behave himself in the most liberal manner. At one time I thought him the most generous old fool on the face of the earth; but then of late he has grown so confoundedly close, that I don't know how to treat a gentleman. Last year he got some old crotchet into his head, and were he would cut off my allowance. I wrote to him, and told him emphatically, that as a gentleman and a man of honour I could not consent to be treated like a youth of twenty; and then the stupid old fellow returned me the humblest answer in the world, enclosing me a cheque for double my usual allowance. Rather handsome of the old boy, certainly! But then he's got a confounded good-natured fellow, but the worst of him is he's so awfully proxy. For instance, when I was in the same strait, last year, as I was just now telling you, Sir George offered to lend me a hundred pounds during a few days, merely to oblige a friend of mine. To this I objected, as any considerate man would object to borrow cash of his friend if he could do without, so I frankly told him that I couldn't think of using his money, but that if he would put his name to a bill for me it would answer the same purpose, and not put him to the inconvenience of drawing upon his banker's. And so the matter was arranged. But let us talk upon another subject. I'm boring you with these personal matters. Have you been to the opera yet?"

Pursey, who believed with many of his class, that if he allowed he had not been to the opera that season he would be set down by the *habitués* as a vulgar fain, saved his character by telling a lie. He asserted that he was at the opera on the opening night.

"In the omnibus-box?" asked Macfum, carelessly

"No: in the pit"

"What say you, shall we lounge in there to-night? I can pass a friend."

"What pit sure" And the wicks that were darkened from Pursey's eye betrayed the flutter at his heart—showed to his friend that it was no common occurrence to aim to visit the opera.

"I'll introduce you to Lord Condiment; I think you'll like him."

Henry Pursey gladly assented to this proposition He was on the high road to distinction. To shake the hand of a live Lord! was not this to reach the summit of human ambition?

"Waiter, another bottle of port. Do you ride much, or are you too much occupied with your mercantile affairs"

"I don't find much time for riding," returned Henry, anxious to avoid another falsehood, yet without sufficient strength of mind to acknowledge his ignorance of horseflesh.

"No, I suppose not; but still you use spurs now and then?"

"Oh yes, now and then." Henry Pursey's relatives could have informed Macfum, that his (Pursey's) knowledge of horseflesh was limited to an occasional canter upon the pensive donkey at Rockbrandy, for the acquirement of which of those persons who do not object to broken knees in their horsefleshs, and are not particular as to grooming.

"Gentleman has some first-rate flesh As you're rather a judge, he will be glad to see you manage one of his mares If we meet him to-night, I'll make an appointment with him for Sunday morning. Will that day suit you?"

"I'm afraid I'm engaged on the Sunday," returned Henry, anxious to avoid a display of his equestrian awkwardness before a peer of the realm, yet loth to lose so glorious an opportunity of parading himself in the company.

"Well, we can arrange a day when we meet Condiment" Here there was a pause in the conversation Presently Macfum's eye caught the date of the month suspended against the opposite wall. He filled his glass hastily, and again read the date. "Bless my soul!" he then exclaimed. "Walter, is that the right date of the month?"

"Yes, sir," answered that important functionary

"Why, hang it, Sir George leaves town to-night, then. Waiter! fetch me a seven and-sixpenny bill stamp directly"

"Yes, sir," again volunteered the humble individual addressed as waiter, as he dis-appeared with the money

"Hang it, what an ass I am. I've been thinking that this was the thirteenth or 14th Sir George leaves town to-night, the fifteenth. He's almost the only man in the world, of whom I could ask so delicate a favour. But I may yet catch him at the Carlton. He said he should take a chop there at six. Do e take this, I wish for a few moments, my dear boy, I'm only going round to the Carlton. I shall just catch Sir George if I run for it."

And Mr. Julius Macfum rushed into the street, leaving Henry to enjoy the remainder of the wine and his own vain reflections. "Well, I haven't been under as all my life," soliloquised the youth. "I've done it at last. I wonder what Mr. Macfum could get me a ticket for. If Macfum can't, I should think Lord Condiment could, easily. Macfum is a deuced good fellow: there's no mistake about that. What would Mary say, if she could see me hand L. Lloyd a half the money of the bill and I to have the honour of being introduced to Lady Condiment and Sir George's wife; but how's it to be done? I can't ask Condiment home to our grubby place: could not; he'd cut me directly. I'm a de ice here. He! here's Macfum!"

"He's off! Lady George fetched him in the travelling carriage at half-past five. It's a confounded nuisance! I'm hanged if I don't cut the Carlton."

"Why?"

"Because of late they've admitted some great snobs, whom it turns one ill to meet. I was in the room knocking one of the Abbotsmen down just now a coarse brute! I was in the readi g-room, hissing some insignificant letter for Sir George, when the fellow came up and asked me if I wanted to see the Baronet very particular? I told him, conceiving that he was a gentleman, that I did wish to see Sir George on an urgent pecuniary matter, when the groom presumed to ask if he could be of any service?—he—an utter stranger! I told him I'd a mes age into Hackney, Captain Henry Osborne, of the Bombay Artillery, fourth son of the late Mark Osborne, Esq, aged 37

Norfolk, New, £30, 2 x d; North British, 20; Ditto, Quarters, 4½ North Staffordshire, 7½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 25½ x; Shrewsbury and Birmingha , 2½; Shrewsbury and Chester, 8 per Cent. Preference, 12½; South-Eastern, 24½ x; Ditto, Dover, 5½; Thirds, 6½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 24½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 28½ x d; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 37 x d; Ditto, Extension, No 1, ; Ditto, G N E Preference, 7½; York and North Midla d, 6; Boulogne and Amiens, 6; Namur and Liege, 4½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 1½; Rouen and Havre, 7½; Sambre and Meuse, 9½

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was little change in prices during yesterday. Consols operated at 85¾, and gradually advanced to 86; Exchequer Money and Time, which were close, quotation. In the Foreign and Share Markets there was no movement of interest.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Although there were several fresh runs of English wheat up to our market this morning the total arrivals during the week have not exceeded 20,0 quarters. On the whole, the show of samples—many of which were the refuse of Monday was good. Selected parcels, of both old and new, were readily cleared off at full prices, but the sale of the middle and out of-condi qualities was the turn in favour of the buyers Foreign wheat was fixed at barely last week's currency. The imports this week have been 16,720 quarters. The sale of all kinds of barley was heavy, at some instances, a decline of 1s per quarter Scarcely any English barley on offer We were fairly supplied with malt, the demand for which was dull, and prices were 1s per quarter lower than on Monday. Oats the supply of which was very moderate—were dull, at late rates. In all other articles prices underwent no change

ARRIVALS. English, wheat, 2010; barley, 80; oats, 750 Irish, oats —. Foreign: wheat, 1,720; barley, 8740; oats 13,320. Flour, 2560 sacks; 4110 quarters

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 52s to 56s ditto, white, 56s to 64s. Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 50s to 54s ditto, white, 54s to 58s grinding barley, 22s to 30s; distilling 32s to 33s; malting ditto, 35s to 36s Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 60s; Ingham, 60s to 70s Kingston and Ware, 60s to 65s Chevalier, 65s to 66s Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 24s; potato ditto, 24s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 27s; ditto, white, 20s to 29s; tick beans, 32s to 37s; ditto, old, 36s —s to —s; grey peas, 40s to 41s; maple, 40s to 41s, white, 38s to 40s, boilers, 40s to 44s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 53s, Suffolk, —s to —s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 46s to 48s, per 280 lbs.

Foreign: Dantzig red wheat, 4 to —s; white, —s to —s; Marianopoli, —s to —s; Polish ditto, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter Flour, American, 36s to 37s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel

Seed Market.—Exceedingly little business has been transacted in seeds this week. Prices, however, rule almost stationary

Linseed.—English sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; Bombay, 40s to 42s per quarter, coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt brown mustard seed, 8s to 10s, white do., 6s to 9s 6d; tares, 4s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel English rapecake, £7 5s to £7 10s per ton of 2240 lbs; linseed ditto, £7 ditto to £7 5s ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £9 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 to £5 10s per ton; canary, 50s to 60s per quarter English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s, extra, —s per cwt

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 9d; of household ditto, 6d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

Imported Weekly Average.—Wheat, 55s 9d; barley, 32s 1d; oats, 22s 6d; rye, 32s 3d; beans, 35s 8d, peas, 36s —d

To-day's Arrivals.—Wheat, 31s 5d; barley, 30s 6d; oats, 21s 6d; rye, 30s 8d; beans, 36s 11d peas 36s 4d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s 6d; barley, 2s 6d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 3s 6d; beans, 2s 6d, peas, 3s 6d

Tea.—The sale is tolerably steady; but we have no improvement to notice in the quotations.

Sugar A large business has been done in foreign sugars for export. For home consumption, however, only a limited demand exists.

Coffee.—A steady business is doing in most descriptions at last week s quotations

Rice.—A fair sale of fully fo per cent has taken place in the value of rice, with a very inactive demai)

Provisions. The best parcels of Irish butter are in moderate request, at about last week's quotations but all other kinds have not participated at a decline of 2s per cwt In foreign butter, a steady trade has been doing, at late rates Kegs of Kiel or Kiepels are value quotations Fine Dorset, 90s to 96s per cwt., fresh do to 92s per firkin Best Belfast, 80s to 82s; middling to ordinary, 74s to 78s Best Waterford, 84s to 86s per cwt. The best blackberry bacon is scarcely in good demand, and the rates have receded 2s per cwt. The best middling kinds are steadily supported, but other sorts of provisions are dull, and the supplies of which on offer are considerably good—on a very slow inquiry.

Tallow.—A good business is doing in all kinds of tallow, at full prices P Y C is selling at 45s to 45s 6d per cwt Town-tallow 42s 6d to 43s per cwt net cash

Oils.—Sperm oil is dull, and rather cheaper Seal oils have no alteration to notice.

Spirits.—The market is quiet, yet last week s prices are supported on every occasion.

Rum and Brandy.—Old rum is in buyers' 2s 6d to 2s 8d per gallon; fine do, 3s; old clover, 2s 6s to 2s 11d., new ditto, 2s 10s to 2s 8d and strong, 2s 4d to 2s 11d per gallon

Hops.—Very little fresh business has been done in the value of this article, which is very inactive Foreign, 1s 3d; Sussex, 1s 6d; Farnham, 1s 6d; Kent, 2s 2d to 3s 3d; Essex, 1s 6d to 2s 3

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Last week but three of the [illegible] engagements having been made for the appearance of the [illegible] of the Establishment at both much Crowded [illegible] to witness the gorgeous Spectacle of Mazeppa. A strong attraction [illegible] of Circles, is produced, for the first time, Miss. PLAUB, the great Equestrian Diseuse, and the astonishing feats of Mr. C. FARLEY and Mr. [illegible] Equestrians of Europe. Last week of Mr. Godfrey. MONDAY, SEPT 11, the performance will commence at a Quarter to 8—an, with (Last Week) Brown's grand Spectacle of MAZEPPA; or the Wild Horse. After which (Last Season of the Season. The Spectacle in which he has so highly successful, Extraordinary Equestrian of LADY DOROTHY and PEEPING TOM of COVENTRY.—Box office open from 11 till 5.—Sole Manager, Mr. W. West.

CREMORNE.—Phalanx of Talent, Vocal, Instrumental, Choreographic Pyrotechnic and Gastronomic combination of Attractions.—[illegible] SABIA and WILLIAM SEPT. 11th, 12th, and [illegible] Saturday Tournament on the Thames, in front of the new and magnificent River Espl[illegible] To-night (Monday), and last Night of Vocalist Mr. [illegible] Walking Gentlemen Pelle, Feats of Natation &c. Vocal and Instrumental Concert. First time of the new military Pas de [illegible] Scene and Dénouement of the Comedietta Scene. With entire new music, scenery, costumes, and appointments. Representation of a Storm in the Pyrenees, with descriptive music, scenery and pyrotechnic effects. Grand Sports and Pastimes. Monster Mayoral Troupe of Acrobats. The new covered Promenade, 450 feet in length, will be brilliantly illuminated with gas [illegible] Band of 50 performers. Brilliant illuminations, and magnificent Pyrotechnic Display by the Chevalier Morlacchi. Admission to the entire Entertainments, 1s. Doors open at Three; close at Twelve o'clock.

THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK [illegible] REVING,' manned by a Chinese Crew—This most interesting Exhibition, which has been justly called the "greatest novelty in London," has been visited by her Majesty the Queen, all the Royal Family, and an immense number of persons, including nearly all the nobility and gentry of distinction in London. The "Keying" is now open for Exhibition, from Ten to Six, in the East India Docks, next to the Railway and adjoining the Fair Blackwall.—Admission, ONE SHILLING. Junk Tickets, including fare and admission, can be had of the Blackwall and East & Counties Railways. Conveyance may be [illegible] from Blackwall Pier, at the Pier between West minster and Woolwich; fare 6d. Catalogues obtainable only on board, price 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Cause of the Partial Explosion in Albany-street explained and illustrated, by Experiments, in a Lecture, by Dr. Bachhoffner, on Gas Making, in which the new patent Gas Apparatus of Sugden, Wilson, &c., will be exhibited daily at Half past Three o'Clock and in the Evening, at Half past Eight o'Clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday, at Three. Also, the Manufacture of Glass. Portals by Dr. Bachhoffner daily, at Four o'Clock, and in the Evenings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The various Optical Effects. Diver and Diving-Bell. Working Model of Vessels, with Improved Apparatus. Panorama of Italy, by Taylor. Electric Telegraph.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half Price. Descriptive Catalogues, 6d.

CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSANTES, Every Evening, from 8 till 12.—Admission, 6d.; per Quarter, £1 1s.—The best place in London for adults, having the privilege of permitting with 1000 in a room capable of accommodating 1500.—81, Private Lessons, at any hour, £1 1s.—19, 20, and 21, Dean-street, Soho.

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DRESSINGS, WEDDINGS, BIRTH-DAYS, &c., may be selected from SUMMERLY'S ART MANUFACTORIES, sold by all first-class Retailers. The late Novelties are Flowers, Fruits, Grapes, Cherubs, a Wood-carved Frame and Rack in Stand for a New Set. A Catalogue, with 24 Designs sent on receipt of Three Postage-stamps, from SUMMERLY, 19, Old Bond-street.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House.—Gentlemen having modern instruments, and who may [illegible] not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction at which they are now sold will induce every other Maker or Manufacturer, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent Free. Hand Gives a Sketch of Watchwork, sent Free for a Twopenny Stamp.

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A HANDSOME PRESENT.—A GOLD WATCH and FINE GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a morocco case, for £9 9s. very suitable for a present. The capacity of the watch is as follows:—Double-backed gold case, gold dial, seconds, movement, four holes jewelled, measuring three-quarters of an inch broad, and, as a recent improvement, is a wireless warranty given. A movement and a trial allowed. The name is of no consequence. SAHL and SONS, Watch Manufacturers, 18, Cornhill, opposite the New Royal Exchange.—N.B. Watches sent to any part of the country through the post-office with perfect safety, upon the receipt of an order for the amount.

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Strong Silver Tea pot	£12 12 0	Strong Silver Teapot £12 12 0
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Ditto Coffee-pot	16 16 0	Ditto Coffee-pot 16 16 0
	£47 0 0	£47 0 0

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ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOLS, PIMLICO.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOLS, PIMLICO.

This picturesque pile has been erected from the design of Mr. Teulon, for the Boys' and Girls' Schools of St. Michael's, Chester-square, and was opened on Monday last. The site is on the south side of the Grosvenor Canal, upon a piece of ground the gift of the Marquis of Westminster; and the first stone of the building was laid by the Marchioness of Westminster, on the 14th of July, 1847.

The Schools form a portion of the north side of an intended street in continuation of Hugh-street. The entrances for the children are from the projected roadway next the Canal, so that the occupiers of the houses in Hugh-street will not be subjected to noise. The Schools are calculated to accommodate—Boys, 125; Girls, 125; Infants, 140

The Boys' and Girls' Schools are so arranged that the two may be thrown into one, for the purposes of a weekly service or public meeting. The Infant School is completely divided from the other schools. The Boys' and Girls' Schools have, in connexion with them, a committee-room, with masters' and mistresses' house, with basement story; and the Infant School has also a residence for the Infant School mistress. Each school has a separate yard or play-ground; and the masters' and mistresses' houses respectively are provided with a piece of garden ground, reserved towards the Canal.

The exterior of the buildings is Elizabethan in style; the materials red brick, with chequer of black bricks. All the window-frames are mullioned with Bath stone, and all the decorated portions are executed in that material.

The roof of the schools internally is open-timbered, after the manner of the roofings of the Elizabethan period, and affording thereby a complete ventilation. The staircases are carried up in the towers which flank each end of the general design. In plan, the schools form together a Latin cross; and they are among the most tasteful edifices of their class that we have had occasion to illustrate.

The cost of the building has been defrayed principally by subscription, and partly by the aid of the Committee of the Council on Education

CRICKET MATCH EXTRAORDINARY.

By the kind permission of the authorities of Greenwich Hospital, the hardy veterans of that splendid establishment were entertained at a cricket match on Monday and Tuesday, in the Priory-grounds, near Lewisham. The novelty of the conditions upon which alone these worn-out sons of the ocean would be allowed to enter the lists, was the cause of a large and fashionable party attending each day. These conditions were, that twenty-two men should be chosen or the field, one half of whom should be minus an arm, and the other a leg! Yet there was no lack of candidates for the honours of the bat and ball, and the number was very soon selected. The weather, too, was beautifully fine; the locality selected for the display a most charming spot; and the spectators as well as the actors appeared to be highly amused

A large tent had been erected on the southern side of the field, and within it was spread forth an ample supply of the creature comforts of this life, to which the dilapidated tars did ample justice. They were invited to this entertainment by Mr. Ingersoll, of Lewisham, who, in conjunction with Mr. Ireland and Mr. Staunton, had got it up at their sole expence, in addition to distributing a sum of money amongst the competitors. Upon the first day the wickets were pitched, and the sports commenced shortly after two o'clock, the bands striking up "Rule Britannia," the eleven one-armed men taking the first innings, and during the whole time the bats and balls were at work, the spectators were kept in an almost continued roar of laughter by the grotesque figures the poor old veterans made as they measured their length on the slippery sward in their vain efforts to reach the ball, or to exercise their diminished "under-standing" beyond their ordinary gait to reach the goal in time.

Upon the first day the one-arms made 50 runs in the first start, and 41 at the second. On Tuesday they assembled again with renewed vigour; and now the wooden legs went at it in high glee. Their first innings made 32, and their second 42; thus leaving the game to the one-arms by 16. Nothing could exceed the delight with which they appeared to enjoy the sport, or the kindness and courteous attention of Mr. Ingersoll to all their wants. The game was concluded by six o'clock, and the hearty old blue-coats marched in procession from the ground, headed by the band, banners, &c., and were again entertained at a parting feast by Mr. Ingersoll, at the Black Bull Inn.

GREENWICH PENSIONERS' CRICKET MATCH, AT THE PRIORY GROUNDS, NEAR LEWISHAM.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland.—At a Diocesan Synod, held within St. Andrew's Chapel, Glasgow, on the 30th of August, the Rev. Walter John Trower, M.A., formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxon, and now Rector of Wiston, Sussex, and Rural Dean, was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Glasgow and Galloway. Mr. Trower is well known to the Church as the author of several valuable works published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge

Dockyard Battalions.—These troops concluded drill, until May next, on Friday evening (last week), when they were dismissed with highly complimentary addresses from their respective commanding officers. The Clarence battalion (Gosport) concluded by being inspected by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.B., the Governor of Portsmouth.

The steam-ship *United States*, which left Cowes for New York, on Sunday afternoon, with 100 passengers and a valuable cargo, broke down off Scilly and returned at nine P.M., on Tuesday, to Southampton Water, where she must be docked. The Messrs. Baring are part proprietors of the *United States* steamer which ran between New York, Havre, and Southampton.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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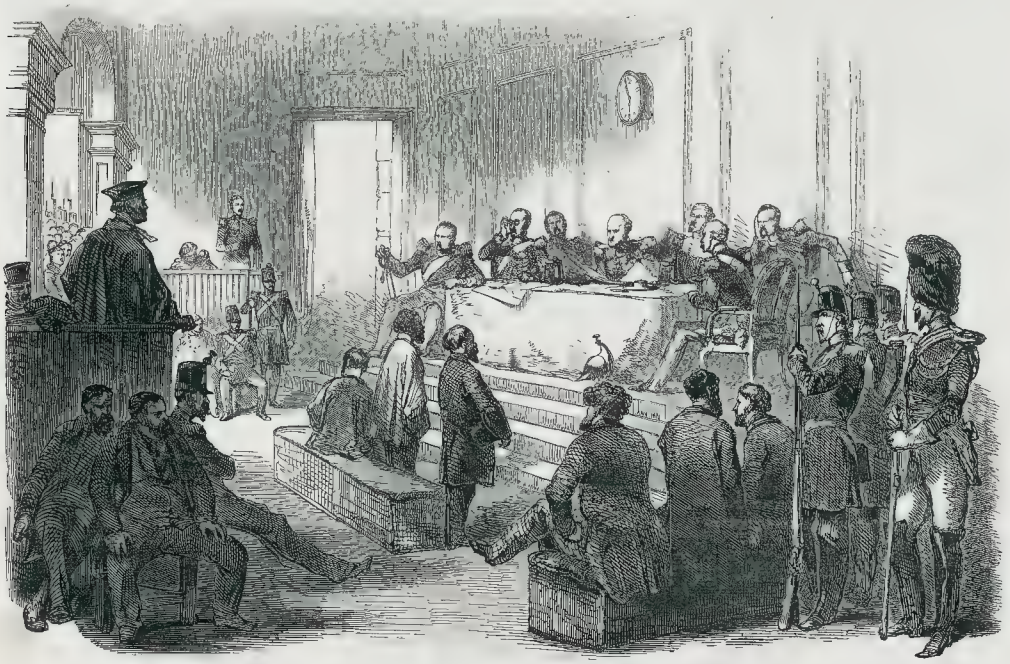
SECULAR EDUCATION.

THE question of the Education of the People in all free countries, where there are diversities of religious belief, is necessarily one of greater difficulty than in those nations where despotism allows no difference of religious opinion. If we take the two extremes afforded by Europe—of Russia, where the will of the Emperor is the law, and of Saxony, where there is a Constitution on the broadest basis of popular liberty—we find that there are systems of National Education in each. In the one country the system is founded upon the universal religious opinion of the people (for in Russia there is no dissent); and in the other it has no especial reference to any one creed, but is cognisant of all. Both, however, attain the important end in view—the education of the masses. In the first the theory and practice are alike easy; in the second, difficult, but, nevertheless, reconcileable. The great problem to be solved in this country, which has a rich and powerful Established Church, and rich and powerful Dissenting bodies of various denominations, is how to educate the people, as successfully and systematically as in despotic Russia and free Saxony, without doing violence to the civil rights and religious feelings of either the one or the other. Successive Governments, fully aware of the urgent importance of the question, and of the danger to society of allowing a large and preponderating section of the next generation, greatly increased in numbers as it must necessarily be, to grow up in a state of dense ignorance, in the very heart and centre of civilisation, have endeavoured to meet the difficulty in which the purely religious phase of the question has landed them, by adopting the voluntary principle as the basis of operations, and giving State aid to each sect, in proportion to the amount raised by each for the education of its own members, in Religious as well as in Secular knowledge.

There can be no doubt, that in this country the voluntary contributions of rich men and the voluntary exertions of good men, who have, perhaps, been poor, have done very much to educate the people. The land teems with evidence of the good they have both effected. No true friend of education can deny that to the pious bequests of past ages, and to the steady exertions of the intelligent and active men of the present day, we are largely indebted for the religious as well as for the intellectual supremacy of the British people. Every one will admit, that, unaided by the State, voluntary exertion has done much for Education; but we have still to inquire, has it done enough, and can it do enough, to meet the exigencies of our increasing population, and to provide for the safety of society?

Much has been said in praise of the *laissez faire* principle. The experience of all time bears testimony to its value. In all matters relating to the physical well-being of the human race, to the increase of wealth and luxury, to the various ramifications and extensions of trade and commerce, *laissez faire* may be safely trusted. The desires, necessities, and luxuries of the physical nature make themselves keenly felt. There needs no aid of States or Governments to force them into vigorous maturity. With *laissez faire* as the principle of Government, nations, as well as individuals, will grow rich; but the conviction seems to increase amongst us that *laissez faire* is not the principle by which either nations or individuals are to become educated. The poor man ardently desires to be rich—he needs no State stimulus to force him to acquire his subsistence. The ignorant man does not, as a matter of course, desire to be instructed. The more ignorant he is, the less he values knowledge. If there needs no inducement to make him love wealth, there needs many to make him love instruction. It, therefore, becomes necessary to adopt some other principle than *laissez faire*, by which he may be duly impressed, both for his own good and for that of the aggregate society of which he forms a part, of the paramount importance of Education for himself and for the children that are to follow him. Men who have devoted much attention to this interesting subject, have come to the conclusion, that, however much voluntary exertion—either by itself, or with the eleemosynary aid of the State—may do, it never can do enough to educate the people. It may shed a feeble ray upon the dark clouds of popular ignorance; but it never can dissipate them. It may rescue individuals from the slough of ignorance; but it can never rescue the whole community from its filth and contamination. It may teach the willing, it may improve the partially instructed; but it can never reach, either with its funds or its zeal, the unwilling and the totally uninstructed, who despise because they do not know the value of the boon it offers. We see that voluntary effort cannot even maintain the poor of this rich country, and that a compulsory assessment is required for the purpose. But by a still sterner necessity voluntary effort is powerless to instruct the ignorant of this intelligent country. A compulsory assessment and a compulsory system are as necessary in the one case as in the other. If we would prevent physical starvation on the one hand from overwhelming large numbers of the population, or mental degradation, and all its consequent evils of vice, crime, and misery from overwhelming on the other a still larger proportion of our people, we must adopt a large, a general, and a coercive principle. We have done so in the case of the destitute. We must yet do so in the case of the ignorant.

But here the religious difficulty intervenes; and sects, conscientiously impressed with the superior importance of religious to secular knowledge, put forward claims to exclusive teaching, which no one sect will ever accord to another. While they disagree, the people remain and increase in ignorance; both of the religious teaching which all sects have at heart, and of the secular instruction which it is so vastly the interest of the civil Government to diffuse amongst them. These and other points in connexion with



COURT-MARTIAL AT PARIS APPOINTED TO TRY THE INSURGENTS OF JUNE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the subject have, we are glad to see, been brought prominently under public notice by the "Lancashire Public School Association;" a body that exists amongst the densest population of the whole country, and that, consequently, has abundant opportunities of witnessing the insufficient results of the principle at present acted upon. Under its auspices has just been issued a series of "Reasons for exertion in the cause of general Secular Education." In the arguments of this document we entirely agree. We think its publication at the present time will be of some service in arousing the attention of the public on a matter that has slipped out of notice for a time, amid the whirl of revolutions and the clash of kingdoms. The following extract seems to us to state with much clearness and force the real secret of the insufficiency of the system to which at present endangers society, and to point out the only true remedy: —

"The principle," says the Association, "on which the assistance of the State is at present given for educational purposes, is manifestly erroneous. It requires all recipients to raise a sum of money amongst themselves, proportionate to the aid received; *so that to the rich and willing, where aid is not needed, much is given -while to the poor, who cannot, and to those who, not properly appreciating the value of education, will not subscribe (and consequently where aid is most necessary), nothing is given.* Education is the best protector of property. To leave it entirely to voluntary effort, is to throw all the duties of property, as regards education, upon the benevolent; while those who are able, but unwilling to contribute, entirely escape. It is a policy similar to that which would disband all our police, take away the "commission of the peace" from the magistrates, break up our sanatory committees and corporations, and leave our watching, paving, and cleansing to whomsoever chose to do them. It is so with regard to voluntaryism in education. It will always be strongest where competitions are richest; *i.e.* where it is least needed: it will, for the most part, expend itself at home, while the poor and needy districts will be almost entirely neglected. Voluntaryism also varies so much with the times,—failing in bad times of trade, or at the death of a rich and good man,—that it cannot be regularly depended on."

The Association is of opinion, for these reasons, that Education, to become universal and efficient, must be systematic; that any system likely to be generally acceptable to the people must be free from *doctrinal* religious teaching, and removed from the direct control of Government; managed by local authorities popularly elected, and, as a consequence, supported by local rates, thereby securing the right of free admission to all, without religious distinction.

It dwells upon the necessity of establishing schools for infants; day schools for the young; evening schools for those who labour during the day, or whose education has been hitherto neglected; and industrial schools for those outcasts from our social system, who, in the absence of such means of improvement, are receiving a practical education in immorality and crime.

Great Britain has long been in advance of the world in the intelligence of her inhabitants: there is now some danger that she will fall behind, for the want of such a system as is here shadowed forth. Our Poor-Law declares that no child born within our realm shall die for want of food; and in this respect we are still an example to the nations. But we require an educational law equally stringent and universal in its application to meet the mental necessities of our age. The child that perishes physically entails no future burden upon us; but the child that only perishes intellectually, lives on, a curse to, and a disease upon society. As for the fear that, were a general system of secular instruction adopted by the State, religious teaching would fall into neglect or disuse, we hold it to be quite unfounded. The religious fervour of the people of this country may safely be trusted to do its appointed work. It will not labour upon a more unpromising field than at present, when it has a trusted and faithful ally called upon whom to exert itself, and to whom to bear the glad tidings of the Gospel. Secular teaching is but a surer foundation for the solid edifice, that Religion will be but too happy to raise if left to her own untiring zeal and devotion.

Two years ago there seemed a prospect that this mighty question would be brought forward by one or the other, and supported by all the influence of the two great parties in the State. Commercial panic—the revolutions on the Continent—our falling finances, sedition in England, and rebellion in Ireland, have, however, combined to throw it in the background for a while; but its immense importance will cause it to become once more the question of our age. The difficulties that beset it may be great, but they are not considerable. They have been conquered elsewhere; and it would be strange indeed if the great British people should prove inadequate to the task which other nations have accomplished.

COURT-MARTIAL AT PARIS.

THE Illustration upon the preceding page shows the Court (*Conseil de Guerre*) now sitting in the Rue du Cherche-Midi, at Paris, to try "the insurgents of June." This military tribunal consists of seven judges from the rank of non-commissioned officer to that of colonel, who is president of the court, and is seated at the middle of the raised table. The officers wear their brass collars; their shakos, helmets, &c. are placed upon the table and steps in front before the table are three prisoners, one seated; and between them as the tribune of the counsel for the defence, who wear their robes and caps.

In a sort of tribune in the distance is seen standing the officer (a captain) filling office of attorney general, or public prosecutor; near him is a secretary, and beneath are gendarmes and sentries, seated, while the foreground is similarly occupied, with a sprinkling of reporters and witnesses. Facing the tribunal, which is raised upon a platform, are grouped the insignia of the Republic; and in a second room, just seen between the two columns, are the persons who flock to hear these extraordinary trials.

THE POOR IN IRELAND.—The following statement of the prospects of the peasantry of the county of Mayo is extracted from a letter received from a most trustworthy writer, dated September 12, addressed to a friend in this metropolis:—"I regret to tell you that our prospects here are of the most gloomy description. The potatoes, of which there was a good breadth, have entirely failed. I examined numerous fields within the last week, and feel quite warranted in stating that at least three-fourths are gone, and that there will be scarcely a sound potato to be had in the course of a month. The out-door relief has altogether ceased; the people are now in a great measure thrown on their own resources. This, I think, is quite right; but in the course of a month or six weeks the mass of the population, which is at present reduced to permanent pauperism—at least one-third of the *existing* members will be in a state fearful to contemplate—without food, fuel, clothing—without shelter, nor any visible prospect of being in any way able to help themselves; how can they? 100,000 human beings without land, cabins, employment, or support of any kind. In 1846 and 1847 the resources of former years kept them on; these means are all gone; and I therefore don't hesitate to say that we are far, far worse off than at any previous time. I look on the coming winter with fear."—*Standard.*

DIVINE EXTRAORDINARY.—Holland, it is at present engaged in the moorings in the Tyne. He goes down daily, and traverses the bottom of the river, examining with all the minuteness of a person walking on shore position of the chains and buoys. On Monday he came in contact with a machinery opposite Whitehill Point. On being brought up it bore the 1813. having been immersed 40 y

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL. ration of this has unanimously presented to Mr. Eames, late secretary, an silver, upon which the following inscription is engraved: "Presented marriage, to A. J. S. Eames, Esq., secretary of the Royal Naval School, by the of their approbation of his valuable services in the welfare of that institution, during a period of 17

[illegible] Some months ago, a party was sent out by the United States Government to explore the Dead Sea. It appears that they have most satisfactorily completed their task, having been upon the sea in their boats encamped on its borders, for some two months, and their researches and observations have been of the most thorough and interesting character. They have sounded the sea, in all its parts, to the depth of 600 fathoms, and found the bed of it tabled salt. The pestilential effects attributed to the waters turn out to be fabulous. Ducks were seen skimming over the surface, and partridges abounded along the shore. The party are at present making their interesting passage the Holy Land.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The attention of the public in Paris during the past week has been principally occupied with the approaching election of three representatives for the capital, which was fixed for Sunday and Monday next. The most prominent of the candidates were—Prince Louis Napoleon, M. Emile de Girardin, Marshal Bugeaud, and MM. Fusey, Benjamin Delessert, Achille Fould, Edmond Adam, [illegible]r (du Nord). On the probable success of these persons, respectively, the journals speculate according to their party predilections; but the struggle would, it was believed, be between Prince Louis Napoleon and MM. Fusey, Delessert, Emile de Girardin, and A. Fould. The Clubs of the "Red Republic" have put forward the notorious Communists MM. Cabet, Raspail, and Thoré as their candidates. The partisans of Louis Napoleon are confident of not only in his election as representative, but as President of the Republic. And on this latter subject it was said that the Government had determined by some means or another—either by an Exclusion Bill, or by an alteration in that part of the Constitution which relates to the election of the President of the Republic—to prevent the possibility of the Prince arriving at the high dignity of the first [illegible]residentship.

The alteration contemplated would substitute Presidential election by the present National Assembly for that by the universal suffrage of the nation, which would no doubt have the effect of placing General Cavaignac at the head of the Republic as its first President.

The Legitimist party are getting up a biography of General Cavaignac's father, who was one of the most violent of the Conventionists, and whose [illegible]rocities at Bordeaux and other places are still remembered with horror. The Legitimists, it is said, have determined to bring forward General Lamoricière as their candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, in preference to General Cavaignac.

An envoy from W[illegible]kia has arrived in Paris, to solicit the aid of France [illegible] Russia.

The Bordeaux Legitimists have brought forward Count Molé as a candidate for the representation of that city.

Prince Louis Napoleon has addressed the following letter from London, dated the 27th ult., to his uncle, Jerome Bonaparte, the ex-King of Westphalia:—

"My dear Uncle,—Your wise counsels on the subject of the elections about to take place have only anticipated the letter which I was about to write to you on the same head. I believe, as you do, that as this time it will be my duty to accept the mandate of my fellow-citizens, if they shall honour me with their suffrages. Under circumstances which, happily, no longer subsist, I have not hesitated to prolong my exile, rather than suffer my name to be used as a pretext for perturbation and disorder. Now that order is established, I hope that my [illegible] will no longer prevent me from contributing, as a representative of the people, to the consolidation of the Republic, to its happiness and glory. Be pleased to make known these sentiments, and accept, my dear uncle, the assurance of my respectful attachment. Your devoted nephew,

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

Gen. Cha[illegible]on, who has been appointed Governor-General of Algeria, is replaced, as Director of the Affairs of Algeria at the Ministry of War, by M. Germain, member of the Governments Council of Algiers.

The Prefect of Police has addressed a circular to the Commissaries of the Police at Paris, stating that the Minister of the Interior, with a view to carry into execution the late decision of the Assembly of the National Guard, has ordered a census of the citizens liable to be called on to be immediately proceeded with in the department of the Seine. The Prefect calls on the Commissaries to aid the census-takers in their task, particularly in what relates to students, clerks, and workmen, "who form," the circular adds, "one of the most important elements of the population to be mobilised."

The Comité de Salubrité, of the Prefecture of Police, has received orders from the Prefect to visit the establishments of the *restaurateurs, garçotiers, charcutiers, and marchands de vin*, who supply food, both in Paris and in the *banlieue*, and to examine the state of the utensils employed, the quality of the food and liquors, &c., especially in those places which, on account of the lowness of their prices, are frequented by the poor and labouring class.

The fifth division of the Army of the Alps continued to assemble at Dijon. Three regiments of the line had just arrived there.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby entertained at dinner, on Saturday, General Cavaignac, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Apostolic Nuncio, the Sardinian Ambassador and the Marquis Brignole, General and Mme. Lamoricière, the foreign ministers are already accredited to the Republic, General Changarnier, the Count and Countess de Hatzfeldt, M. de [illegible], General Wubicsen, the Marquis Ridolfi, Baron Rothschild, the Earl of Harrowby, Viscount Sandon, the Hon. W. F. Campbell, M.P., and the gentlemen attached to the embassy.

The Marquis of Normanby, the British Ambassador, had a long interview on Sunday with M. Bastide, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The committee consisting o. the delegates of the five committees charged to examine the question of the penitentiary *régime*, has settled the bases of its report. It has condemned the system that now prevails, and the *bonbons*, and to be [illegible]ployed in hard labour out of the territory; and it has designated Algeria in preference to all the colonies as the place of transportation. M. Léon Faucher has been nominated reporter.

The Baron de Kœnneritz presented to General Cavaignac, on Saturday, letters from the King of Saxony, accrediting him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Government of the French Republic.

[illegible]wo other insurgents of June were tried by court martial on Saturday. [illegible] of them, named Lefevre, a carpenter, deliberately shot a person quietly passing on the street, suspecting him to be a spy. The other, named Lebas, an officer of the Republican Guard, charged with having surrendered the barrack of the Tournelles to the insurgents, without opposing any resistance, was condemned to five years' imprisonment.

The editors of the journals *Le Peuple* and *Le Peuple Français* were each sentenced on Saturday, by Police Correctionnel Police, to one month's imprisonment and 6 200f. fine, for publishing those journals without having previously deposited the required security.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of General Cavaignac, appointing Colonel Pierron, of the 34 Regiment of the Marines, Governor of Guadaloupe, in the place of M. Gatinee, Commissary-General of the Republic in that colony.

Marshal Bugeaud has published a circular to the electors of Lyons, proposed to him to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of the department of the Seine at the approaching elections. The Marshal accepts their offer, and adds that if returned by the three first departments, he will consider it his severance to defend civilised society against the anti-social doctrines of Communists and Terrorists, and that in fact he will be both in soul and body the soldier of good order, of family, and of property.

The *Réforme* publishes a letter from M. Caussidière, dated London, 8th inst., in which he explains his reasons for having evaded the arrest with which he was menaced in consequence of the vote of the National Assembly. He says, that having suffered an imprisonment of 22 months in consequence of the events of the year 1834, he is aware of the delays which attend the preparation of political trials; but that when the moment arrives when he can present himself before a jury emanating from universal suffrage, he will not disgrace the 160,000 intelligent citizens who elected him a member of the National Assembly.

M. Pascal Duprat has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Vienna.

The proposition raising the salary of the President of the National Assembly from 60fr. to 10 000 francs a month, has disappeared from the orders of the day. M. Marrast having discovered that it was not acceptable to the Assembly, and that it was doubtful if it would be supported by the Government.

The commission appointed to regulate the indemnity to be paid to the French colonists, in consequence of the abolition of slavery, meet every day. It appears that three plans have been proposed to indemnify the right of the colonists to an indemnity, but accede it to their necessities; the second recognises the right of the colonists to a full indemnity, according to the value of the slaves emancipated; the third fixes the indemnity at 120,000,000f. (£4,800,000), to be divided amongst the colonists. Several delegates from the colonies have been examined by the commission.

In a letter published in *La Presse*, on Tuesday, addressed to its readers, M. Emile Girardin informs them that, in consequence of the vote of the National Assembly on Monday rejecting the decree proposed by the Committee of Legislation, and likewise the suppression of the Council of Government on the previous day, he finds that he must retire from the contest, in which he admits that he has been completely vanquished, and he requests his fellow-editors here engaged in that contest to take charge of his flag, and to continue to unfurl the journal through the [illegible]s which surround it, until he shall enjoy the liberty of expressing his [illegible]s without transgressing the limits prescribed by the law.

M. Lestiboudois has given notice to the National Assembly on Tuesday the report of the committee to which the proposition of M. Lausedat relative to the papers found in the Royal palaces, after the revolution of February, had been referred. The committee propose to appoint a committee of fifteen representatives to examine and class those documents, and select such as were entitled to publication.

The rentes carried on the Bourse on Tuesday, that General Cavaignac had been fired at, is said to be well founded. The rumour states, that on Sunday evening an officer walking in the garden of the General's residence in the Rue de Varenne, was fired at from, it is supposed, a house in the Rue de Babylone. The matter is to be the subject of investigation. General Cavaignac is paying the penalty inflicted on every honest Governor or Governments of France; he is assailed on all sides by all parties with a degree of rancour exceeding that which compelled Louis Philippe to retire, all which is in proportion to his importance. One hears on all sides insinuations against the loyalty of the chief of the National Guard—that the soldiers have been rendered discontented by the representations of at once the Legitimists, Bonapartists, and Socialists—that the Garde Mobile are (it is true) infinitely better paid than they were, but, it is said, in proof of this, that at the review on Sunday last two regiments expressed loudly [illegible] the Garde Mobile [illegible] But the report [illegible] been contradicted by the *Moniteur*. Other rumours rendering the position of General Cavaignac painful are resorted to by the partisans of all but the existing moderate Republic. As the day for the elections (Sunday next) approaches, the efforts of the political agents of General Cavaignac will, no doubt, increase. The state of Paris is not satisfactory; the Red Republicans, Communists, and the Bonapartists respectively are described as in a state of [illegible]ement and hope.

Letters from Lyons of the 8th inst. announce that a club of Montagnards has been established in that city, which is regularly attended three times a week by at least 2000 operatives. At the last meeting an historical essay was read in praise of the most celebrated Communists who have appeared since the commencement of the world, comprising Socrates, Plato, Cabet, Considérant, and Prudhon. The reading of the composition was terminated amidst cries of "Death to the Aristocrats."

The accounts from the department of the Lower Pyrenees stated that the insurrection in the Valley of Arros had been appeased through the interference of several influential inhabitants of the country. A number of peasants of the Valley paid, on the 4th, their arrears of the tax of 45 centimes, and the others had abandoned all idea of resisting the payment.

From the departments partial disturbances, and complaints of the menacing attitude assumed by the peasantry, have been announced during the week. The miners employed at Rive de-Gier, in the neighbourhood of Saint Etienne, had struck work for the purpose of obtaining an increase of wages and a diminution of the hours of labour. They refused to work for upwards of nine hours a day, and demanded 4f. 25c. (3s. 6d.) for that time. The Attorney-General of the district having communicated with them, they returned to their employment, on an understanding that their demands should be taken into consideration

At Lille some alarm has been created by numbers of unemployed operatives parading the town, demanding work.

At St. Servan and St. Malo the population rose to prevent an English sloop from loading corn and potatoes, which were purchased for the English market; but the gendarmes and the coast guard having marched against the rioters, whilst the National Guard refused to aid, the quays were cleared at the point of the bayonet, and the sloop, having received her cargo, proceeded on her voyage.

Accounts from Algiers, of the 2d inst., announce that some agitation had manifested itself in the western parts of the regency, and two battalions had been accordingly embarked at Algiers for Oran

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.—M. Marrast, the President, took the chair at a quarter-past 12.

The order of the day was the discussion on the proposition of M. Crespel de Latouche, relative to the repression of offences of the press during the state of siege.

The proposition declares, that during the state of siege, whilst the Constitution is under discussion, no journal can be suspended. The Bill of the Committee of Legislation declares that the laws of the Republic can, in cases of sedition, summon the offending parties before the Court of Assizes, by means of direct summons, and in forty-eight hours. If a verdict of guilty be declared by the jury, the journal can be suspended for a period of from one week to three months. In cases of non-appearance, the Court shall condemn by default. The judgment by default shall be executed in what concerns the suspension, notwithstanding all opposition. The appeal to the Court of Cassation shall only be received after the definitive judgment.

M. Crespel de Latouche observed that what the proposition demanded was exceedingly important to establish, during the discussion on the Constitution, the regular administration of the tribunals for the irregular, and, in his opinion, arbitrary administration of the Government in its present position. The new Bill, as altered by the Committee, in part only respected to what he considered necessary. But numerous amendments had been given notice of, and, if adopted, would make the Bill of such a nature as to satisfy what he and the other friends of freedom of discussion demanded. He should, therefore, refrain at present from any further remarks, reserving to himself to support the amendments of which he had spoken

M.M. Dufaure, Labordère, St. Gaudens, and Victor Hugo opposed the Bill, which was supported by M. Marie, the Minister of Justice, that functionary considering [illegible] discussion ensued, in the course of which several deputies loudly protested against what they called "the dictatorship" at present existing; and a motion having been made to the effect "that the Assembly should not proceed to discuss the articles of the Bill," the Assembly divided, and refused, by a majority of 515 to 238 votes, to allow the discussion to proceed. The Assembly having decided against the discussion of the articles, M. Crespel de Latouche rose and declared that he did not abandon his proposition. The majority, he observed, might have voted as he did against the project of the committee, because it had introduced into it a new right, the right of suspending the journals, which did not exist in it. What he desired was, the common law, legality, and nothing but legality; since he proposed that the tribunals alone should have the right, even under the state of siege, to try offences committed by the press. This attempt to open the debate was, however, soon crushed by the carrying of the "previous question" (which was loudly called for) by a majority of 457 to [illegible].

General Lamoricière, Minister of War, next and on the tribune two projects of decree, the one demanding a credit of 4,000,000f. to indemnify several proprietors in Algeria, who had been expropriated many years ago, and to whom the State hitherto paid an annuity of 10 per cent., and the other claiming a further credit of five millions of francs to encourage emigration to Algeria, and establish agricultural colonies in that country. The Assembly next renewed the debate on the preamble of the new Constitution. The amendment on the 4th article, adding "labour" to the bases of the Republic (which were originally declared to be "family, property, and public order"), and the modification of the 6th article, which now stands thus, "The Republic imposes upon citizens, and contributes towards them, mutual duties," were adopted without any discussion. M. Mathieu, de la Drôme, then moved to replace the 8th paragraph of the preamble by the following clause:—

"It is the duty of the Republic to protect the citizen in his person, his family, his religion, his property, his labour, and to place within the reach of every one the instruction indispensable to all men; to afford assistance to necessitous citizens, either by procuring them the means of existence by means of its resources, or in giving, in default of family, the means of existing to those who are unable to work. With a view to the accomplishment of all those duties, and for the guarantee of all those rights, the National Assembly, faithful to the traditions of the great Assemblies which have inaugurated the French Revolution, decrees as follows the Constitution of the Republic."

M. Mathieu's amendment went to admit the right of all citizens to instruction, labour, and assistance. After M. Mathieu's speech on the subject, the Assembly [illegible]

TUESDAY.—The debate on the amendment of M. Mathieu was resumed, in the course of which M. Gauthier de Rumilly and M. de Tocqueville opposed the amendment as evidently moved by a partisan of Socialist doctrines. The latter declared that a growing danger of the cause of the French Revolution, and contended that it had been effected to destroy the order of things which the Socialists were striving to re-establish under another name. He next cited the history of the United States, to prove how necessary property was to existence, and showed what an insignificant part Socialism had acted in their revolution. He contended that the Revolution of February had been democratical and not Socialist.

M. Ledru-Rollin followed, and pleaded in favour of the right to labour, which had, he contended, been the constant pre-occupation of the members of the Convention, and which was formally inscribed in the report of Robespierre.

M. Duvergier de Hauranne opposed the amendment.

M. Corbon observed that if he advocated the right to labour, it was because he considered it as a necessity of the Revolution of February. The hon. deputy observed that he must deplore the decision of the distinguished men who had been charged to frame the new constitution, to resume the right in question in consequence of the events of June. He contended that that right had been recognised by all the *barreaux* (bars), and he had been delegated by his with the expression of defending it in the deliberations of those bodies. M. Corbon then examined the causes of the last Revolution, and contended that it had not been Socialist, but democratical and social. He disclaimed all personal participation in the overthrow of Louis Philippe, and added that, at noon, on the memorable 24th of February, he was not even dreaming of the Republic. His declaration was received by the right with a shout of derisive laughter.

M. Antony Thouret, M. Crémieux, and M. Grévy spoke in favour of the amendment.

WEDNESDAY.—The debate was resumed to-day at some length, in spite of an attempt by M. Delahaye to bring the question to a division

M. Armand de Lamoricière, after denouncing Communist opinions, strongly advocated the necessity of inscribing the right to labour in the new Constitution

M. Thiers, who followed, observed that the question before the Assembly was not a mere question of political economy, it was a social question. The honourable deputy went on to expose the insanity of the Socialist doctrines, and, after having defended the rights of property, together with liberty and (of) competition, the bases on which society rested. Its principle was labour, without which man would be the most miserable of beings, and society itself plunged in misery. God and society told man, "Work, work, and you will receive the price of your labour. The produce of your toil shall be your property and that of your children;" and man lived and died of his life with, at all events, a moral assurance. The prosperity of a country was to be judged by the more or less respect enjoyed by property. With respect to competition, M. Thiers maintained that it was for the people that suffered from it, and contended that the operative had been greatly benefited by the introduction of machinery, and the other improvements in industry. In the course of his long and eloquent oration, the speaker was frequently interrupted by the clamour of dissentient members, and having pronounced the word "fractions," the greatest confusion ensued, and one of the Montagnards called him a Royalist. When silence was restored, M. Thiers resumed his seat, and after enforcing his Conservative opinions by a mass of statistical and historical *data*, concluded by appealing to the justice and humanity of the Assembly not to inscribe the right to labour in the Constitution.

M. Considerant, who spoke next, maintained that the present society required to be reformed, and that it was the duty of the National Assembly to devote its entire solicitude to that desirable object. He was left speaking.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 6th inst. state that General Pavia had resigned the Government of Catalonia, in consequence of ill-health, and that he would probably succeeded by General Cordova. The Carlist force at present in arms against the Government in the province was estimated at 8,500 or 9,000 men.

Baron del Assio, the Chargé d'Affaires of Denmark, had received letters from his Sovereign according him as Minister Resident at Madrid, and had on the 7th presented his credentials to the Queen. Generals Cordova, Orbe, and [illegible]ay Alhos, were preparing to leave for Catalonia.

On the 6th an extraordinary courier, despatched from Paris by [illegible]s, Rothschild, brought to the Minister of Finance a sum of 4,000,000 reals in gold, the proceeds of a negotiation entered into between that house and M. Mon, relative to the quicksilver mines of Almaden.

Two other Generals, Galiano and Bolestal, had been ordered to Catalonia. A decree of the Queen granted leave to General Figueras, Minister of War, to

proceed to Grenada, and appointed the Duke of Valencia President of the Council, to direct the affairs of the war department during his absence.

The Madrid journals of the 7th inst. announce the sailing from Cadiz, on the 23d, for the Philippine Islands, of the frigate *Mercedes*, with 99 prisoners on board, viz 12 officers, 33 sergeants, and 54 soldiers. Among the first was Don Narciso de la Escosura.

BELGIUM.

The *Monsteur Belge* announced at Brussels on the 11th that the Discount-office (*comptoir d'escompte*) is about to enlarge its sphere of operation, and to receive bills payable in any and every locality in Belgium at the usual rates.

The *comptoir d'escompte* has been established for times of difficulty, and it will be a great advantage to commerce, if, when bankers refuse to discount bills out of Brussels, they may be cashed at these institutions.

HOLLAND.

Holland has just escaped a serious political crisis by a fortunate arrangement of the important question of the Fundamental Pact, or "reform" bill. It was generally feared that the liberal provisions of this measure would be rejected by the Upper Chamber, whereas, on the contrary, that assembly has accepted the Assembly's article as by majorities varying from 22 against 4 to 14 against 12 votes. Thus, all difficulties have disappeared, and the provincial states will assemble forthwith, for the purpose of electing the members who are, in conjunction with the existing members of the second chamber, to form what is called "the double chamber," whose office it will be to vote the revision *en dernier ressort*. The attention of the public is naturally directed to the choice of the new members, on whom the ultimate fate of the measure will depend.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT. The German National Assembly having, in their sitting of the 5th inst, resolved to suspend the execution of the military and other measures stipulated by the armistice which was concluded at Malmö on the 26th of August, 1848, the President of the Imperial Council of Ministers, and the body of the Imperial ministers and the Under-Secretary of State, have resigned their offices into the hands of the Regent, who has been pleased to accept their resignation.

The Regent has ordered Mr. Frederich Dahlmann, member of the German National Assembly, to form another Ministry.

One of the last public acts of the ex-Ministers was a decree, signed by the Archduke Regent, on the 2nd inst., and published on the 4th, in which the official forms are fixed under which the Regent and his Ministers are to communicate with each other, and with all German authorities. They are very simple.

An envoy has arrived at Frankfort from the Provisional Government at Bucharest, in Wallachia, and has sent his credentials to Baron Gagern. The letter, which was read by the President, recommends M. Majorescko, and announces that he is sent to give every explanation that may be required with regard to the great political changes which have taken place in the Principalities on the Danube. Baron Gagern said that he would place this interesting document in the hands of the new Foreign Secretary as soon as he should be nominated.

M. Donoleon, Ambassador of the United States at Berlin, in conformity with orders received from his Government, has announced official communications with the Provisional Executive of Germany.

Very considerable subscriptions are constantly made towards the German fleet, and no small sums arrive from Germans out of the country. An extraordinary donation was announced the other day:—"A hundred pounds or so from the German provinces of the Russian empire on the Baltic." It shows a good deal of courage on the part of those Germans, to send this patriotic remembrance from Russia.

The latest accounts from Frankfort agree in the opinion, that, from the present feelings of the Deputies, it might be confidently expected that, at the next deliberation (on the 11th) on the armistice, they would agree to its ratification.

On the 9th, the following combination of the new Ministry was reported:—

Baron Von Arnim, Foreign Affairs; Standmann, Interior; Compes, Justice; Herrmann, Finance; and Duckwitz, Commerce.

PRUSSIA.

On the 7th instant, Ministers sustained a defeat in the National Assembly at Berlin. For some days previously, considerable excitement prevailed in the capital, and every hour brought forth a fresh host of placards and circulars bearing the liberal clubs and the liberal portion of the civic guard, and inveighing against Ministers, for refusing, after a month's delay, to carry out the decision of the Constituent Assembly respecting the intimation to those officers who acted contrary to the spirit of the new order of things, that it was a matter of honour on their part to withdraw from the army. All efforts to conciliate the ultra-Liberals on the subject failed; they would accept no other motion than that proposed by the veteran Jacoby, to the effect that it is the strict duty of Ministers to carry out the decision of the Constituent Assembly on the 9th of August, with the view of pacifying the country, and avoiding a rupture with the above Legislative body. While, therefore, the preparations were being made for suppressing any popular disturbance, the Civic Guard gave free expression to their discontent with the conduct of the Cabinet, particularly for having on the 9th instant induced the Assembly to vote for that clause in the Civic Guard Bill which declares that every member of that armed body shall be equipped, not (as solemnly promised by the King on the 19th of March, the day after the revolution) at the expense of the state, but at his own.

In this state of things the debate on Stein's motion was begun on the morning of the 7th, and, after a long and stormy debate, it was carried by a majority of 67. The announcement of the result was received with the most enthusiastic cheers by the tens of thousands who were waiting outside to hear the result, and who, pending the debate, amused themselves by hanging the ministers in effigy. On the morning of the 8th Ministers tendered their resignation, which, however, had not been accepted by the King up to the 9th. M. Beckerath, of Crefeld, and Hansemann, of Frankfort, had been sent for by the King, and it is said he would be commissioned to form a new Ministry. M. Rodbertus, Minister of Religious Affairs, and MM. Robertus and Waldeck, were named as likely to be members of the new Cabinet. A great deal of excitement prevailed in Berlin during the whole of the 9th inst., in consequence of a report that the King would not accept the resignation of the Ministers.

AUSTRIA.

The *Wiener Zeitung*, the official organ of the Austrian Government, states that the negotiations for a peace with the King of Sardinia have as yet made little progress, and that the Austrian Government have resolved to proceed at once with the reorganisation of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Deputies from the different provinces will, therefore, assemble at Verona to give their advice on the subject of the new constitution of the country, on the basis of the greatest liberty and a proper consideration of nationality. "The interior administration of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom," adds the Vienna *Zeitung*, "will be exclusively Italian."

All eyes were, however, fixed with more intensity upon Hungary than upon Italy. It was said that the Emperor had refused to sanction his Hungarian financial and military code, and that Deak and Batthyany were, therefore, on the point of giving in their resignation.

On the 6th inst. a deputation of the Hungarian Diet, consisting of 21 members, arrived at Vienna, to request a decisive and definite answer in regard to the policy which the Austrian Government intended to pursue in regard to Hungary and Croatia. The deputation was to wait upon the Emperor on the next day, to demand from him in person the answer to this important question.

The Emperor had fixed an audience to five of the members of the deputation.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Ministry, which had been rendered more feeble every day by Kossuth's politics, was now on the eve of its certain dissolution at the date of our latest accounts.

Francis Kemeharzy had already sent in his resignation, and the other Ministers intended to follow his example.

The defeat of the Hungarians, at the Roman encampments, by the Croatians, had been officially confirmed.

ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY AND PIEDMONT.—It is stated that the Austrian Cabinet is divided in opinion as to three modes of arranging the Italian question. One party proposes the line of the Adige as the extreme frontier of the Italian provinces. The second, which is supported by the Austrian General Government of Frankfort, proposes the line of the Mincio. The third wishes to maintain the political union of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom with the Austrian Empire, whilst it be satisfied to secure to a national administration independent of the Central Government of Vienna. It is proposed by this party that a son of the Archduke Regulier, who was born at Milan, shall be placed at the head of the Lombardo-Venetian Government.

At Genoa, on the 3d, a grand dinner of 700 covers had been given by the officers of the Neapolitan Guard to the officers of the line. The utmost harmony prevailed, and no disorder took place either within or without doors. The troops composing the garrison took on the same day the oath to the statute and the state, as prescribed by the late order of the day. At de Boni, whose extraction by the mobs caused the late tumult, has returned to Genoa. The city was tranquil; but all the commoner classes were anxious that Genoa should become the port of Lombardy, and all sorts of sacrifices would be made to attain that object.

ROME.—Matters here are in a very unsettled state. To the political embarrassments of the Roman Council are added the pecuniary ones of the time

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

THE QUEEN LANDING AT ABERDEEN.

College in the saloon of the Royal yacht. They were accompanied by the Earl of Aberdeen, their Chancellor, and were severally introduced by his Lordship to her Majesty. The Queen then received the Provost and magistrates of Old Aberdeen, who were also severally introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen. The freedom of Old Aberdeen has been conferred on Prince Albert, by the magistrates of Old Aberdeen, and the degree LL.D. by the Senatus of King's College.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE LANDING.

In the immediate vicinity of the landing-place, the arrangements were also conducted admirably by Mr Abernethy. The quay opposite to the landing-place was floored and covered with crimson cloth, over a space of about forty feet square, around which walked sentries of the 93rd Highlanders. The grand stand in front was filled by nearly 1800 respectably dressed persons, and the crowd on each side of the line fenced in for the Royal progress was very dense. In the open space, between the grand stand and the Royal landing-place, were a number of the clergymen of the city, in their robes. A number of the principal citizens were also admitted. About half-past seven o'clock the boys of the Grammar School marched down the quay, under Dr. Melvin, displaying two white silk flags, with city arms emblazoned, and two Union Jacks. They took up a position along the inside of the Royal route from the triumphal arch westward to the Canal bridge. The boys of Gordon's Hospital followed, with two flags, and took up their position from the Canal bridge westward. Sheriff Watson's Female Industrial School, the Boys' Hospital, and other educational institutions, followed in succession; and the effect produced by this arrangement was particularly pleasing. The Gordon's Hospital boys' band marched up to the triumphal arch, and played "God Save the Queen," as a duet, in a very creditable manner.

"THE AULD BALGOUNIE BRIG."

The extreme height of the centre portion to the top of the parapet is 37 feet from the ground; the whole is painted in imitation of granite.

THE LANDING.

At a minute or two before half past 8, her Majesty and Prince Albert made their appearance in the round-house, and walked out to the quarter-deck in company with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, and his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, when the Royal party were received with a loud and continued cheer from the multitude.

Her Majesty was received on the quarter-deck by Lord Aberdeen, Lieutenant of the county, and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. Sir George Grey and Captain the Hon. Alex. Gordon were also on deck, as were also the Ladies in Waiting (the Countess of Gainsborough and Viscountess Canning).

Exactly at half-past eight, the Queen stepped from the yacht, down the gangway, to the platform—her Majesty being conducted down-stairs by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. Her Majesty led by the hand the Princess Royal; and was followed by Prince Albert, who led in his right hand Prince Alfred, the Prince of Wales holding his brother's left hand. Lord Aberdeen and Lord Fitzclarence accompanied the Royal party to their carriage. Sir George Grey, the Ladies and Equerries in Waiting, &c., followed.

Immediately upon her Majesty's stepping ashore, the Royal standard was hauled down from the mainmast of the Royal yacht, and the union jack substituted; a Royal salute was fired from a battery on the Inches; the city bells were set a-ringing; and the seamen on board of her Majesty's yacht and the *Firaga* gave three rounds of hearty cheers, which were responded to from the shore, and from the vessels in the harbour, with the utmost enthusiasm.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Royal children, having taken their seats in the Royal carriage, the *cortège* moved off in the following order. The Sheriff of the County, the M.P. for the city, in his own carriage; the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and the other city officials, in three carriages, the one containing the Lord Provost being last; the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the three Royal children, in the Royal carriage; followed by several of the Professors and Clergymen, in their ministerial habiliments, on foot: then, a carriage containing Lord Aberdeen, in military uniform; Admiral Gordon, M.P. for the county, in naval uniform; Mr. Grant, of Monymusk, Convener of the county, in military uniform; and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon: then came the carriage which contained the Countess of Gainsborough, and Viscountess Canning, &c. The carriages which followed were occupied by Sir George Grey, Sir James Clark, and others in attendance upon the Royal party. In passing along the quay the scene was extremely brilliant: the whole of the vessels in the harbour were decorated profusely with flags, some single ships displaying scores;

KING'S COLLEGE.

THE CATHEDRAL.

while on many of the houses along the quay huge union jacks and other flags had been erected. The pensioners lined the south end of Marischal-street; and when her Majesty turned up that street, they formed in immediately behind the Royal carriage, in two single files, in which order they followed her Majesty to Holburn. The houses in Marischal-street displayed many beautiful flags, and every window was crowded with beauty and fashion. The most hearty and enthusiastic plaudits resounded on all sides. The progress along Union-street was very grand. Flags and banners were suspended in large numbers, and the aspect of the street, when viewed from one end, was magnificent. On arriving at the confines of the city at Holburn, the magistrates and the other city officials drew aside.

Her Majesty, on passing, was graciously pleased to recognise the civic authorities, courteously bowing to them as they passed on. The Queen then passed on. The magistrates, immediately returned to town in their carriages, as did also the pensioners and special constables.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS TO BALMORAL.

After the magistrates of Aberdeen left the Royal party on the confines of that city, the Royal carriages proceeded along the Deeside-road; the first object of attention being the triumphal arch at Cuparston, where an immense crowd received her Majesty with loud cheering.

The arch consisted of three divisions—a large centre one, and two smaller side ones. On the summit was an imperial crown, tastefully executed in flowers, and at the two sides large Scots thistles. Throughout, the arch was a rich mass of flowers and evergreens, and the whole had a very fine effect.

At the Cults arch the families of the neighbouring proprietors and gentry had

MARISCHAL COLLEGE.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS TO BALMORAL.

ARCH AT CUPARSTOWN, NEAR ABERDEEN.

ARCH AT MURTLE.

met: and when her Majesty passed the whole party adjourned to the front of Mr. Ishirra Gibb's house, drank a glass of wine in honour of the occasion, and afterwards adjourned to Corbie Tap, or Morque, to a hearty breakfast with the laird

At Murtle, opposite the gate, was raised an arch of tasteful design, formed of two large pine trees, between which were suspended wreaths of evergreens, surmounted by a crown composed of natural flowers, beneath which were the Royal initials, V. A. Here her Majesty was pleased to stop, and receive fruit and flowers for the Royal children, from the Misses Thorburn, of that place.

The next arch was below Culter House; it was of massive proportions, and composed of evergreens, variegated with dahlias

At Drum was an arch of Gothic design, consisting of two castellated towers, and thus forming a large arch, spanning the carriage-way, with one on each side over the footpath.

At Park was a pretty sylvan and floral structure, of Eastern design, with "Victoria and Albert" inscribed in gold, and bordered with flowers.

At Crathes was a fine arch, of light and elegant design, with pilasters wrought with evergreens and flowers, and its pediment surmounted with a large crown,

ARCH AT PETER CULTER.

and a banner, stretched just above the archway, bore "Mearns hails its Queen."

At Banchory the demonstrations were numerous and tasteful. At the entrance to the village was erected a triumphal arch of gigantic dimensions, composed entirely of heather, and surmounted by a figure of the British Crown, six feet high, by five and a half wide, formed of dahlias and other flowers. The centre arch, and also the two side ones, were wreathed round with bouquets of flowers, and surmounted with two large banners, bearing inscriptions. At the west end of the village stood another triumphal arch, composed of evergreens and flowers, and surmounted by Princes' Feathers, Union Jacks, and two banners. In front of the Burnett Arms Inn, where the Royal party changed horses, and on both sides of the street, spacious hustings were erected for the accommo-

[ARCH AT CRATHES.

dation of the gentry of the county. At the distance of about one hundred yards above the village an arch was erected by Mr. Skene, a farmer, Kinneskie. It consisted entirely of oats, barley, and wheat, so neatly arranged that the ears only were visible, and bore the motto "Peace and Plenty."

About a mile and a half above the village, and close by the porter's lodge of Inchmarlo, another triumphal arch was erected, covered with heath, inlaid with moss, and festooned with flowers; and at the distance of about a mile further onward, and in full view of the mansion of Blackhall, stood another triumphal arch, erected under the auspices of H. Ross, Esq. This arch was composed entirely of stags' heads with splendid antlers. At each side of the arch was a pedestal, surmounted by two of the sons of H. Ross, Esq., in full Highland costume, and holding each a hound by the collar, and at the bottom of the pedestals were two Highlanders in their native garb, bearing a flagstaff and banner. Prince Albert, in passing Mr. Ross's arch of stags' heads, was heard to say, "What a beautiful display!" Early in the day a large concourse of spectators, numbering from four to five thousand, assembled in the village, to wait the arrival of the Royal party. Nothing could surpass the order and propriety manifested by this large assemblage.

At about a quarter to eleven o'clock, the Royal carriage, containing her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the three Royal children, drove up, and stopped in front of the Inn. Sir George Grey then introduced Sir Thomas Burnett, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, to the Queen and Prince Albert, and Sir Thomas presented a loyal address from the nobility and gentry, which was most graciously received. The Queen thanked Sir Thomas Burnett for the reception, and expressed herself very much struck with the beautiful scenery of the district.

After remaining in the village about 12 minutes, and changing horses, the Royal *carriage* moved on amidst the acclamations of the assembled multitude.

At Potarch Bridge a large Gothic arch was thrown across the road: it was composed of evergreens, moss, and heather, and surmounted by a crown of

ARCH AT DRUM.

flowers and banners, inscribed "V. and A.," and "Welcome, Queen of the Highland Home."

At Aboyne the Royal party arrived at 12 o'clock, and alighted to lunch, Lady Aboyne attending on her Majesty. An elegant foot-cloth, of Gordon tartan, had been prepared for her Majesty to walk on from her carriage to the Inn. Immediately after the lunch, the *carriage* left for Ballater.

Ballater was reached at half-past 1, where their approach was announced by the booming of cannon on the height of Cairndarroch. An immense assemblage of the inhabitants and summer residents and neighbouring gentry were dressed in full Highland costume. They attracted the attention of the Queen, and Prince Albert beckoned one of the clansmen to the side of the carriage, and questioned him as to the *sept* he belonged to several gentlemen had, also, the honour of paying their respects to the Prince.

As soon as the horses were changed, the Royal carriages set off at a rapid pace, crossing the bridge, and taking the south side of the river, and, notwithstanding the uneven nature of the ground, the journey of nine or ten miles was performed in little more than an hour, bringing her Majesty to Balmoral about a quarter to three o'clock. At Crathie, about a mile and a half on this side of Balmoral, the last public demonstration took place. There was an arch, and in large letters the phrase, "Welcome to your Highland home, Victoria and Albert." At Balmoral itself there was nothing like decoration. Indeed, beyond Crathie Lare was little interruption of the wonted solitude of the place. In the course of twenty minutes after the arrival of her Majesty, the detachment of the 93d Highlanders who were to receive her Majesty were on their way to their present head-quarters, the old Castle of Braemar; and, beyond the servants and a few London policemen, to warn off over-inquisitive intruders, there was nobody left to disturb the privacy which the Royal party wish to enjoy. The seclusion at Balmoral is the better secured, that all the Deeside traffic is on the other bank of the river.

This week we have engraved several of the arches raised upon this very interesting occasion. Next week, we shall present our subscribers with a few other commemorations of the Royal Visit, which were raised between Banchory and Balmoral

In the *Aberdeen Herald*, whence the preceding descriptive details have been condensed, the "Sporting Prospects" of the Royal Visit were thus glanced at:—"It being one of the objects of her Majesty, in taking a Highland residence, to afford Prince Albert an opportunity of showing his dexterity in the sporting line, Balmoral has been well chosen. Having had an opportunity of traversing his Royal Highness's beat, we should say, that, as regards grouse, the prospect is not very favourable, and we ground our opinion on the number of barren birds we encountered. If the ptarmigan are not wild, good sport may be expected amongst the crags, near the summit of Lochnagar; but, if the weather 'breaks,' he will have some difficulty and delay in following them from cliff to cliff The deer will, no doubt, be 'driven,' so sport in that way may be expected; but there is no doubt that his Royal Highness will have access to better beats, such as the Invercauld and Mar Forests. One of the best grouse shootings, viz the Moss of Monaltrie, is not far distant. The only dog about the place is the late Sir Robert Gordon's favourite deer-hound 'Danger,' and we could answer for him doing his duty."

HER MAJESTY AT BALMORAL.

FRIDAY

The Queen appeared to be in excellent spirits on her reaching Balmoral. In the course of the afternoon, her Majesty not only inspected the Castle, but walked through the grounds, and ascended the Craig of Balmoral the hill immediately over the Castle—from whence she obtained a fine view of the wild valley, all the way to the Pass of Ballater. A winding walk has lately been made to a point on the northern side of the hill, from which the prospect is most comprehensive and imposing. Below lies a deep wooded valley within an amphitheatre of hills; and from them e the eye wanders over a scene of wild magnificence, in parts of great beauty.

When night set in, a pile of fuel, which the Invercald tenantry had erected on Craig Lua, was kindled, and shed a bright glare down upon the Castle; while

ARCH AT PARK.

the grotesque figures of about one hundred men, dancing round the fire, added to the wildness of the nocturnal welcome.

At Crathie there was a display of fireworks given by one of the proprietors of the Loch na-gar distillery, Mr. Begg, of Aberdeen, who also kindly invited the young folks of the district to a ball. In the course of the evening the health of her Majesty was drunk with enthusiasm, as well as the healths of Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family.

The Royal dinner party this evening included her Majesty and the Prince, the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Canning, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, the Hon. Captain Gordon, Mr. Anson, and Sir James Clerk

SATURDAY.

"To-day"—says the *Balmoral Correspondent*, a journal published at Aberdeen *pour l'occasion*—"the weather was somewhat threatening;" but the clouds cleared from off the hills, and their rugged fronts were clothed in sunshine

ARCH NEAR BLACK HALL.

"It is with much pleasure that we have learned that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have expressed the high gratification afforded them by their journey from Aberdeen to Balmoral. The display of public feeling, and the spirit with which it was evinced, they warmly appreciated."

To-day all was quiet at Balmoral, where yesterday all was bustle. There was no visible token of the presence of Royalty, with the exception of the appearance, now and then, of some of the constabulary force patrolling the grounds. There were few visitors in the neighbourhood; indeed, there is no accommodation for any, the whole of the houses in the locality being occupied by those in some way connected with the Royal visit. Harvesting was in progress; and, during the day, the Queen stood for a considerable time viewing the reapers employed in a field near the Castle; her Majesty was on foot, that the labourers knew her not.

In the morning, her Majesty and the Prince walked out in the grounds of Balmoral. The Princess Royal, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, accompanied by Miss Hillyard, also walked out. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Countess of Gainsborough and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, drove out in a pony carriage on the road to Braemar.

SUNDAY.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Canning, and the rest of the Royal suite, attended divine service this morning at the Established Church of Scotland, at Crathie. The service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Anderson.

MONDAY.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out early to enjoy the sport of deer-stalking, attended by his *piqueur* and one of the suite staying with the Court. The Prince was early a-foot, and soon had found a fine stag, which he cautiously followed some time; but the moment he had raised his rifle to fire, one of the under-keepers came in the direct range of his piece, and his Royal Highness missed the opportunity of killing his game.

In the course of his excursion the Prince brought down a fine roe. Roes are abundant in the neighbourhood of the castle, but red deer are not generally so plentiful, as their haunts are the higher altitudes; yet still there are sufficient numbers to afford excellent sport, from having been strictly preserved.

Loch an gar was this morning covered with snow, which is rather an unusual occurrence at this early period of the season, but the weather is in general extremely cold, and there is a prospect of its continuance.

Her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Canning, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Paget, the Hon. Captain Alexander Gordon, promenaded the private grounds surrounding the castle this morning.

Lord John Russell is not expected to arrive on a visit here before the close of the week.

TUESDAY.

This morning, her Majesty, attended by Viscountess Canning, rode out; and Prince Albert, accompanied by Sir George Grey, went grouse shooting. The Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred walked in the castle grounds; and during the day the Queen and Prince Albert visited the whisky distillery of Messrs. Begg.

FESTIVITIES AT ABERDEEN.

A grand banquet was given by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, in the Town Hall, on Friday, in celebration of the Royal visit. Among the noblemen and gentlemen present were—Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Haddo, Sir Michael Bruce, Bart., the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Aberdeen, the Provost of Old Aberdeen, James Gordon, Esq. of Craig, Alex. Forbes, Esq. of Blackford, General Byers, of Tonley; John Gordon, Esq. of Cairnbulg, Colonel Fordyce, M.P., Admiral Gordon, M.P., Major Gunr, Robert Grant, Esq. of Tillyfour, Convener of the county, Henry Lumsden, Esq. of Auchindoir, Colonel Fraser of Castlefraser, Captain Hope Johnstone, Thomas Blaikie, Esq., Major Taylor, Alex. Forbes Irving, Esq. of Drum, Hugh Lumsden, Esq. of Pitcaple, Comptroller Donaldson of the Customs, Colonel Sawyers, Captain Charles W. Gordon, the officers of her Majesty's squadron, &c. About 260 covers were laid and occupied. The Lord Provost occupied the chair, and the croupiers were Provost Reid, Bailie Nicol, the Dean of Guild, Bailie Rose, and Treasurer Webster. As this Henry and Gordon presided at the side tables. After dinner, the health of "The Queen" was drunk with enthusiasm; as was, also, the health of "Prince Albert," "The Prince of Wales," "the Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal;" "The Queen's Ministers," coupled with the name of Sir George Grey; "The Lord-Lieutenant of the County" (Lord Aberdeen); "The Lord Provost and Magistrates;" Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and the Officers of her Majesty's squadron;" and other toasts.

When the company broke up, the departure of the Royal Family and suite, a very large majority of ladies and gentlemen partook of a most elegant lunch, prepared for them by Mr. Grant, the obliging landlord of the Bamoral Arms Inn. Many of the Queen and Prince Albert were voted with acclamation.

On Thursday and Friday nights there were several tasteful illuminations in Aberdeen.

The number of persons to witness the landing of her Majesty at Aberdeen, on Friday, was immense. An approximation to it than "many thousands" (*Herald*) from eighty to a hundred thousand persons in sight from one point. Lie Cross, at the time her Majesty was passing beyond Union Bridge. And, also, many of the persons who had Marischal-ground and the Castle-street in full view—some farther, ran into Union-street, and this appeared twice, it is certain, that at least fifteen thousand, including the scholars of every educational establishment in the city, were spread at these stations, and have thus to be added to the number above mentioned.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

The several incidents and localities in the Royal Progress which we have engraved are mostly detailed in the preceding narrative. Thus, we have the landing of her Majesty in the noble Harbour of Aberdeen, at page 164; and the progress of the Royal cortège towards the city, at page 165.

The three establishments visited by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which we have also illustrated are—first, a front view of *King's College, Old Aberdeen*, about one mile from the New City. This was founded by James IV. in 1494, and opened for students some time previous to 1506. It possesses a fine library, and the chain from the Stationers' Company of London a copy of every book entered at their Hall. The edifice is chiefly remarkable for its tower, from the angles of which spring four arches bristled with pinnacles, and supporting a central lantern.

Next is a view of the *Cathedral of St. Machor*, or, rather, only a portion of it, at Old Aberdeen, which is retained for the celebration of divine service: its main features are two square towers, surmounted with spires. Another of the prebends of the cathedral, "*Sir Gregory Cayneyow*," one of the pensioners and chantry Bishop Cheyne, in the early part of the fourteenth century, and popularly known in our time by the mention of it in Lord Byron's "Don Juan"—

> "I am half a Scot by birth and bred
> And love a haggis; and my heart flies to my head,
> As 'auld Lang Syne' brings Scot and, one and all,
> Scotch plaids, Scotch swords, the pibroch and claymore,
> The deer, the Don, *Sassenach* frity a hawk while,
> All my boo foregone and her other chums
> Of wand like grouse, chiefs in their own pall,
> Like *Hamlet's* offering—Scotch grace not some
> My childhood in this confluence of runs:
> I care not—'tis a glorious sight of auld lang syne."

Marischal College takes its name from George Keith, Earl Marischal, who founded it towards the close of the sixteenth century as an irregular building, in the north-east part of New Aberdeen, and contains a museum, observatory, and library of 10,000 volumes.

The several Arches raised in commemoration of the Royal visit have already been described.

The newly purchased Royal property lies amid the mountains of Marr, upon the north bank of the Dee, and is thus described by a correspondent of the *Morning*:—

"From the south Deeside road, the entrance, through a plain gateway, descends through shrubbery towards the house. There is, besides other offshoots, a centre, square and lofty, containing the dining-room on the ground story, and the drawing-room immediately above it—both spacious and handsome rooms for a house in the country. The furniture, and indeed the whole house, is just as it was left at the death of the late Duke of Gordon, the reversion of whose lease from the Earl of Fife, dated 1 Car. I. 1628, for ninety-seven years, has been taken by Prince Albert. Only a few articles of value, the plate, and the clocks have been removed. No time was left for altering or adding, and in the dining-room, the pictures, the property of Lord Aberdeen, remain. The drawing-room has much comfort, but no splendour. The walls are covered with light coloured prints with furniture and hangings to match. A grand piano forms one of a pendage, and a bagatelle-board another. The chief beauty in the drawing-room is the windows and balcony, whence the well-known town and the hill of Craig-Gowan, waving fragrant with every breeze, fill the eye. Attached to the centre there are two wings of equal size, but somewhat different construction from each other. On the wing on the entrant's left hand its front is partially covered with a verandah. All the apartments that can be spared are devoted to bed-rooms; dressing-rooms are, of course, few, and the servants' rooms are in the attics. The kitchen, servants' rooms, and the library and billard-room [illegible] the ground floor of the right wing.

"The entrance hall is at the corner next the main, occupying the remainder of the ground-plan of this wing. Over the interior door is a shallow pectinal *front*, in Dutch Low-work, the word '*Suite*.' The entrance-hall has a Dutch tiled pavement, bearings, flag stands, and the Royal motto, '*Cum crescit*.' The fire-place is of iron bars crossed on the south, for wood; and the mantel-piece has figures of projecting warriors. Above these, and overhanging the breadth of both hall, library and the entrance-hall, is the Queen's bed-room; the walls, hangings, and furniture are here too of chintz. The house, be it remembered, runs parallel with the river that is, from east to west. All these rooms, then, look to Craig-Gowan and the south. Prince Albert's dressing-room off the

(*Continued on page 168.*)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 17.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 18.—George I. and II. Landed.
TUESDAY, 19.—The Moon enters her last quarter at 9h. 58m. P.M.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Ember Week. The Sun rises at 5h. 44m., and sets at 6h. 2m.
THURSDAY, 21.—St. Matthew.
FRIDAY, 22.—Autumn quarter begins. Autumnal Equinox.
SATURDAY, 23.—The length of the days 12h. 6m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 30	5 0	5 18	5 40	6 0	6 25	6 55
7 45	8 0	8 30	9 0	9 30	10 0	10 30
11 0						

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Louisa.*"—See "*Blunt's Art of Dancing.*"
"*Ideas from Deauville.*"—We have not room.
"*A Young Artist.*"—Write to the Secretary of the Society.
"*R. M. W.*"—The Sir. Michael's Schools, independent of the basement story (engraved in our Journal of last week), cost £3000 building.
"*J. C. M'—.*"—Fleming and Tibbins's "Grand Dictionnaire Français-Anglais and Anglais-Français," and Nodier's "Latin Dictionary."
"*Alpha.*"—Further.—The law for abating the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister has not been repealed. Our Correspondent had better provide himself with the pamphlets published upon the subject, to understand its present position.
"*W. B.*" *Plymouth.*—The announcement would be subject to advertisement duty.
"*R. S.*," *Dublin.*—We do not know of any memoir of Madame Grisi published separate.
"*F. D.*," *Birr.*—The Mechanics' Magazine Office is at No. 166, Fleet-street.
"*Scholasticus,*" *Dublin.* Certainly not.
"*A Lover of Music*" *Norwich.*—The Law of Governors, &c., at the Counting-house, Christ's Hospital, Newgate-street.
"*A Subscriber,*" *Hammersmith.*—No.
"*Tees,*" *Hastings.*—Apply, with the Bible, to Mr. Lumley, bookseller, No. 56, Chancery-lane.
"*Tees*" *Hastings.*—The patronage of the Royal Navy is lodged principally with the First Lord of the Admiralty.
"*Subscriber, W.*" should advertise the Napoleon coin.
"*A Subscriber,*" *Ansell.* Apply at the Savings Bank of your own district.
"*Pati.*" "The "*History of Wool Engraving*" has been beautifully reprinted from our Journal, and published at 10s.
"*T. M.,*" *Boulogne,* is thanked.
"*J. P.,*" *Rugeley.* We have not room.
"*R. E. B.*"—*The song in question may be had, by order, of any music-seller.*
"*W. H. B.,*" *Liverpool,* has a vote for each county in which his property is situated.
"*W. & W. R.*" *Stroud.*—"*Electro-Metallurgy*" is published at 10*s.* 6*d.*
"*Juvenis.*"—*Apply at Watkins and Hill's, Charing-Cross. The usual sense in which we use the word "erratic" is that of preposterous.*
"*A. M.*" *Doncaster,* is thanked. *Hackland Forward Church has already been engraved in our Journal.*
"*R. G.*," *Norwich.*—*Regent's Park.*
"*A. S.*" *Renfrewshire, is altogether in error.*
"*A Brighton Subscriber*" and "*La Tercelosa.*" *We cannot take cognisance of such matters.*
"*X. Y. X.*"—*Our correspondent must be misinformed. There never was an Earl-dom of De Tiffon.*
"*An Old and Feeble Subscriber.*"—*By consulting Burke's "General Armory," the arms and crest may be discovered; or by referring to the College of Heralds.*
"*A. B. C.*"—*An application to some of the officers of the Court of Chancery might elicit the information desired.*
"*M. G. F.*"—*We do not know what motto is borne by the Bruces, of Berks and Northampton. A reference to the exemplification of arms granted to the late John Symonds, on his taking the name of Bruce, in 1783, would show. That document may be consulted at the Heralds' Office.*
"*J. V. H.*"—*Dr. Ball, Ann and Ca., 26, Cheapside, or Thomas, on Corhill.*
"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The sample interest only would be paid; and, if the dividends remain unclaimed for several years, they are transferred to the Government, who will pay them only after having received the most conclusive evidence of the right of the parties applying to receive the amount.*
"*Hypra.*"—*See Darley's "System of Popular Algebra."*
"*James.*"—*We cannot decide.*
"*H. H.*" *Pigeon-house-harbour.*
"*W. W. H.*" *Apply to Messrs. Allen and Co., or Mr. Maddox, booksellers, Leadenhall-street.*
"*C. L.*," *Shrewsbury.*—*See a "Catechism of Phrenology," published by M'Phun, Glasgow.*
"*R. J. O.*"—*Refer to our Journal.*
"*E. W.*" *Agnes Sorel was the reputed mistress of Charles VII. of France. She died A.D. 1450, and all contemporaries agree in commendation of her loveliness and intellectual powers.*
"*Inquisitrix.*"—*See Bernard's "Book of Archery," published about fifteen years since.*
"*W. S. W. R.,*" *probably refers to "Arnold's History of the Later Roman Commonwealth."*
"*H. J. B.,*" *Bristol. Omitted for want of space.*
"*Invernys.*" *Our charge for our Journal is Twenty-six Shillings per Annum, paid in advance.*
"*Hyson.*"—*We do not interfere in wagers.*
"*Worcester.*"—*The price of a Cornetcy in the Light Cavalry is £840. The pay amounts to eight shillings a day—a sum quite inadequate for the befitting support of a gentleman in the station of a Cavalry Officer. There is, we believe, no standard height.*

* Our correspondent of the counties of Clare and Galway will find, hereafter, that we have not lost sight of the questions to which his letter alludes. We retain our own opinion as to the propriety of the Irish tenantry, and the Irish people; but we are far from asserting that that generosity was wise, or that the amount of the gift, whatever it may have been, was properly distributed. On the contrary, we quite agree with our correspondent, that the British Government demoralized the Irish people, both by its gifts and by its sudden introduction of a poor-law into a country unable to bear it. The whole suspect, however, is one of the highest importance, and we shall endeavour to do justice to it at a future time.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

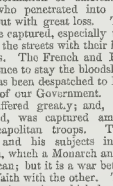
LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1848.

It must not be expected that because the foolish attempt of Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher to found a Red Republic in Ireland has been so easily crushed, that a large proportion of the Irish people are not disaffected towards this country, and prepared for rebellion at some more favourable period. Wherever there are large masses of starving men, there are the elements of civil commotion. Unfortunately large masses of the Irish are scarcely ever removed from the near confines of starvation; and during the approaching winter, with a new failure of the potato crop, and a disinclination on the part of the British people to pay any more millions to relieve them, which did not exist on the occasion of the first failure, the misery and discontent of the people are only too likely to be greater than ever. We have already a foretaste of what the winter has, in all probability, in store for us. In consequence, apparently, of the service of some law processes on the peasantry in a dispute for rent, or of a distraint upon the growing crops, the peasantry in the neighbourhood of Kilkenny, Carrick, and Waterford have arisen in large numbers. Notwithstanding the recent search for arms, they have contrived either to secrete the weapons they formerly held, or to provide themselves with new ones; and in numbers variously estimated at from 4000 to 12,000, they last Monday made an attack upon the police-barracks at Carrick, killing one man, seriously wounding a great many, and completely demolishing the building. Other outrages are spoken of, but as yet the accounts are somewhat confused and contradictory. The last authentic intelligence upon the subject will be found in another portion of our paper. One thing seems plain from all we can learn, that the approaching winter will severely try the temper of the people of Ireland, and the patience of the British Government. The collection of the poor-rate, established to relieve the people, has but added to the bitterness and disaffection. A poor-rate, in many parts of Ireland, is equivalent to a confiscation of property—to a killing of the goose that lays the eggs. In Nenagh the furniture and even wearing-apparel of persons, formerly in respectable circumstances, have been seized and sold for arrears of poor-rate; and former rate-payers have thus been transformed into rate-consumers and paupers. We have a letter before us showing the case of one Union, that of Scarrift, the whole property of which, by the Government valuation, is £47,000. In that Union, according to the writer, there are 10,000 paupers. Thirty thousand pounds have been spent within this Union in nine months; it is now £7000 in debt; and a rate of 7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound upon its property has just been imposed. Tranquillity is not reasonably to be expected in a country which offers many samples of a condition like this; and the well-intended Poor-Law has but aggravated the evils it was intended to alleviate. So powerless are Governments in all attempts to feed and employ the people, or to improve the social condition of a nation! Yet, powerless as they are, an attempt of some kind must be made to give profitable work to the Irish, and raise them from their present state of dangerous and degrading pauperism, under the penalty of continually repeated turmoil and convulsions.

While Germany is peacefully pursuing her projects of consolidation and union, amid the doubts and fears of Europe, the fortunes of Italy are more varied and complicated. Austria has at length accepted the offered mediation of England and France in the affairs of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, but upon a basis which can evidently lead to no final or satisfactory adjustment. In the meantime, however, the hope is strengthened, that whatever the final adjustment may be, the peace of Europe will not be again troubled by the armed struggles of the conflicting parties. But, as the conflagration becomes extinguished in this part of Italy, it bursts out in another. The old garment no sooner receives a patch on the right side, than a worse rent displays itself on the left. One difficulty is only soldered, but to disclose another of greater magnitude. Lombardy is disposed of; but Naples and Sicily alarm the whole of Europe by the new turn of events in that part of Italy. The King of Naples has landed a large body of troops at Messina to reduce the Sicilians to subjection; and at the time the last advices left a deadly struggle was raging between the Neapolitans and the Sicilians. On the 3rd inst. the city was bombarded from two sides—great numbers of women, children, and aged people having taken refuge on board of the British and French ships in the harbour. The greater portion of the property of the inhabitants had, in anticipation of a protracted struggle, been previously removed into the interior of the country; so that literally nothing of value was left in Messina, except beds and mattrasses, which were placed against the windows to make loop-holes, as a means of defence and offence against the besiegers. Men and women, old and young, civilians and clergy, rich and poor, laboured in the formation of barricades. A body of Neapolitans and Swiss, who penetrated into the city on the 1st instant, were driven out with great loss. The Messinese took fearful revenge upon the captured, especially the Swiss; and the people marched through the streets with their heads affixed upon the points of their bayonets. The French and English squadrons looked on without interference to stay the bloodshed; but it is said that an envoy from Sicily has been despatched to England to demand the aid or intervention of our Government. Messina, being placed between two fires, suffered greatly; and, after the city was almost entirely destroyed, was captured amid great slaughter by the Swiss and Neapolitan troops. The struggle between the King of Naples and his subjects in Sicily is not like an ordinary rebellion, which a Monarch and his advisers should be left to settle as they can; but it is a war between nations, the one of which has broken faith with the other. The King of Naples has refused the Sicilians the rights which he solemnly promised, and which were the condition of his Sovereignty over that portion of Italy. Great Britain was a party to the stipulation, and may fairly be called upon by the Sicilians to interfere in their behalf. Let us hope that the intervention will be not only speedy and effectual, but that it will prevent the further effusion of blood; and secure for Sicily, without the horrors of any further warfare, the rights of a free people, long promised and too long withheld.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

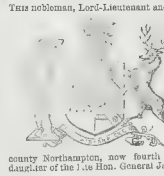
CHARLES, LORD DOUGLAS.



This nobleman, Lord-Lieutenant and hereditary Sheriff of Forfarshire, died on the 4th inst., in his 73d year. The title he had enjoyed since 1844, when he succeeded his elder brother. His father, the first Peer, was Archibald Steward, who contested with the Duke of Hamilton for the estates of his uncle, Archibald, Duke of Douglas, and eventually succeeded, after a long suit, known so well by the name of "the Douglas cause," which made a noise all over Europe, and is one of the most extraordinary ever litigated. Lord Douglas, last deceased, was never married. His brother and successor, the Hon. and Rev. Jas. Douglas, Rector of Broughton county Northampton, now fourth Baron, is married to Williamina, second daughter of the late Hon. General James Murray, but has no issue.

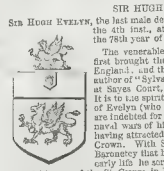
SIR HUGH EVELYN, BART.

Sir Hugh Evelyn, the last male descendant of the author of "Sylva," died, on the 4th inst., at his residence, Forest Hill, Sydenham, in the 78th year of his age.



The venerable Baronet represented George Evelyn, who first brought the art of making gunpowder to perfection in England, and the celebrated and accomplished John Evelyn, author of "Sylva," who obtained the Clerk Peter the Great, at Sayes Court, Deptford, with such princely hospitality. It is to the spirit of planting timber, created by the writings of Evelyn (who was Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital), we are indebted for the timber that built our ships during the naval wars of his Majesty George III., the scarcity of trees having attracted the earnest attention of those officers of the Crown. With Sir Hugh Evelyn, Bart., expires the third Baronetcy that has been granted to this ancient family. In early life he served in the Royal Navy, having been present as midshipman of the *Sir George*, in Rodney's action of 1782, and at the taking of St. Lucia, in the West Indies.

Sir Hugh was fond of recalling the extinction of an ancient family, but more especially when he [illegible] with a Bailie so distinguished in our country's annals as [illegible] Jarvis, whose descendant is "Discourse on Forest Trees" has gained him no mean position in literature, and whose high character and honour stand as [illegible] forth amid the corruption and licentiousness of the period in which he lived. Of that eminent man, the Baronet, whose decease we record, was the great great-grandson.



THE HON. AND REV. ALFRED WODEHOUSE.

The decease of this gentleman occurred last week. He was the fifth son of Lord, second Lord Wodehouse, by Charlotte Jane, his wife, daughter and heiress of John Norris, Esq., of Witton Park, Norfolk. He was born 10th June, 1814; and married, 3d April, 1840, Emma Marcella, second daughter of Reginald Macdonald, Esq., Chief of Clanranald, by whom he leaves several children.

JOHN FRANCIS LEATHES, ESQ., OF HERRINGFLEET HALL, SUFFOLK.

The death of this lamented gentleman occurred on the 8th inst., at his seat, Herringfleet Hall. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county, second Lord Wodehouse, by whom he was high sheriff of the former in 1827. The family of Massenden, of which Mr. Leathes was the male representative, came over from Normandy in the reign of William the Conqueror, and soon acquired such high position that Sir William de Massenden held the dignified office of Grand Admiral of England A.D. 1123. He founded the Abbey of Massenden, and dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin, in fulfilment of a vow made during a storm at sea, in which, his whole fleet were in the most imminent danger. From this ancient house lineally descended Catherine Massenden, beq., M.P. for Horwich, who assumed, at the death of his maternal uncle, William Leathes, Esq., Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague—the surname and arms of Leathes. He was father of George Leathes, Esq., of Herringfleet, Major of Dragoons; whose son—John Francis Leathes, Esq., lord of Herringfleet and Readham—forms the subject of this brief notice. At the time of his death Mr. Leathes had completed his 81st year. He was never married.

POSTSCRIPT.

IRELAND.

The latest intelligence from Ireland proves that the descriptions of the disturbances in the vicinity of Carrick and Waterford are much exaggerated. The numbers who attacked the Police barrack of Portlaw did not exceed 300, and they were immediately repulsed by the force within. The rebels got under a low wall which fronts the barrack, under the piers of a gate, quite close, and round the walls of a public-house almost adjoining the barrack, standing erect seen by the police of the fellows under the wall but their pikes standing erect At this time there were about three hundred pikemen and twenty with guns and blunderbusses outside, and six police, a special constable, and magistrate (Mr. Medgwell) inside. The firing was kept up with spirit on both sides for some time, when the rebels decamped, leaving one man dead, one mortally and several slightly wounded. The police remained unmolested in their many halls and slept based them very closely; and from the cool deliberate manner in which they conducted themselves, the rebels would have a different story to tell were it not for the fortunate (for them) cover under which they sheltered themselves. This ended the "Battle of Portlaw," which, like the "Battle of Boulash-common," should show these wretched misguided people and their insane leaders how vain were their efforts to cope with Her Queen's troops, and how hopeless their visionary expectations that the police would fraternise with them

No attack was made on Curraghmore House; it was only threatened. Having so fortified his Court that it would take many thousands of the rebels to dislodge him, Lord Waterford nobly offered protection to the wives and children of the men who were determined to fight the constituted authorities. The wives and children of 100 women and children were safely lodged within his lordship's precincts, while their husbands and brothers were standing in battle array, waiting for the rebels' approach, who, however, altered their sense than to expose themselves to the fire of men who were and are determined to show them that, when provoked to it, they will punish without mercy the disturbers of their country's peace

DONCASTER RACES.—FRIDAY.

DONCASTER CUP

Chanticleer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bolaski	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Van Tromp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Won in a canter

PARK HILL STAKES.

Canezou	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Queen of the May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Attraction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

In Paris the chief subject of discussion is the speech of M. Thiers against the Socialists and Communists; it has been quite a triumph, and is praised by men of all parties.

Placards containing an appeal in favour of Henry V., were surreptitiously affixed to the walls of Aix during the night of the 10th. The moment they were discovered by the police they were pulled down.

The police paid a visit to the Duphot Club, in the street of that name, and seized a copy of the song called "Monsieur Crédit," the name given to the Duke de Bourdeaux, and by which he is hailed as the restorer of confidence and credit, and an anagram of the words "Henri de Bourbon," by which he is called the "Roi du Bonheur."

The accounts of disaffection having manifested itself among several of the regiments of the garrison of Paris, are confirmed: on ration of biscuit being served to them instead of bread, they revolted, and refused to fall into the ranks when the drum was beaten. The mutiny was only quelled by a promise from the authorities that the ordinary ration should be resumed.

AMERICA

The British and North American Royal Mail steam-ship *Cambria*, Captain Harrison, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday. She sailed from New York on the 31st ult., and Halifax on the 3rd instant, but encountering strong head winds for nine days in succession, the voyage has been rather protracted

The *Cambria* brings 74 passengers, and £4000 in specie. She saw the Yacht from Liverpool to New York, about one day's sail from Halifax, after she had left that port.

The intelligence by this arrival, although a week later, does not contain anything that is very important.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ADMIRALTY. The Lords of the Admiralty, with the exception of the Earl of Auckland, who is detained in town owing to slight indisposition, left on Monday on an official inspection, visiting on their route Woolwich, Gravesend, and other points of the river. The First Lord left the Admiralty for Portsmouth on Thursday.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—An extra reserve battery is in progress of formation, to be composed of married men of from fourteen to twenty years' service; and the horses when cast in future as unfit for field battery service, instead of being sent to one of the London horse repositories for sale, are to be put in the extra reserve battery, and employed at the long and very unpleasant work of the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, and the fatigues of the garrison. By this improved arrangement the horses of the regular field batteries will always be available for service, and become more proficient in their duties than they have hitherto been when employed in conveying stores and other works connected with the Royal Arsenal and the garrison. The non-commissioned officers of the extra battery will have a better chance of getting on full pay or addition to their pay when employed at the Royal Arsenal, or on the fatigue duties of the garrison, which will be a great acquisition to many steady married men who have seen long service.

NEW MILITARY ACADEMY.—The preparatory military academy for training pupils, who will afterwards be admitted as cadets of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, will be opened on the 2nd of October, at Carshalton, in Surrey, where spacious premises have been taken by the Board of Ordnance. The number of pupils will be limited at first to eighty, the appointment being in the hands of the Master-General of Ordnance. Dr. Andrews has been appointed Head Master, and the various professors have been already named. The pupils will remain at this training school for three years and will go through a course of study in the elements of mathematics, chemistry, French, Latin, drawing, &c., and, if their conduct is unimpeached, will, at the end of that time, be transferred at once to Woolwich, where they will remain till they receive their commissions as second lieutenants of Artillery or Royal Engineers. The establishment at Carshalton will be under the control of the officers of the establishment at Woolwich; Major-General J. B. Parker, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor; and Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Jones, the Inspector

ROYAL PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—Thursday afternoon a special general meeting of the committee and authorities of the Philanthropic Institution was held at the society's establishment, London-road, for the purpose of adopting a plan for the farm school about to be founded. The boys are to be accommodated in families of 50 or 60 each, the school being arranged in the style of a village; but, although they are to be thus divided, every facility for the most complete superintendence will be maintained, and every care taken to render the general regulations of the establishment efficient.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening a fatal accident occurred to Mr. West, junr., son of Mr. West, brewer, Hackney-road. It appeared that he mounted a horse which had thrown him on a previous occasion, when the horse started off at a terrific speed, and at length both horse and rider fell, when the animal, rolling over Mr. West, killed him almost instantaneously. He was a fine promising young man.

THE CHARTIST prisoners in Newgate now awaiting trial have been permitted by the authorities to have the tools requisite for shoemaking and tailoring, in which occupations they are all engaged. The articles they manufacture are to be devoted to their defence

MORE CHARTIST ARRESTS IN MANCHESTER.—On Thursday, Mr. Beswick, chief superintendent of police, Manchester, arrested Patrick Devlin, of Manchester, and William Grocott, secretary to the Miners' Association, also of Manchester. They were ordered to find bail, themselves in £100 each, and two sureties of £50.

APPREHENSION OF THE BRADFORD "WAT TYLER."—On Wednesday morning the Rev. Isaac Jefferson, the Chartist blacksmith of Bradford, better known by the appellation of "Wat Tyler," from the leading part which he took in the Chartist agitation there some months ago, was apprehended at a lone public-house near Swilling, a few miles from Bradford. Three constables, it appears, went on the previous Tuesday afternoon a strong deal box, about eight inches square, and iron-bound, containing 2000 sovereigns, was sent from the firm of Messrs. Praed and Co., Fleet-street, addressed to Tweedy and Co., bankers, Truro, Cornwall; it was forwarded in the first instance to Chaplin and Horne's offices, Swan-with-Two-Necks, Lad-lane, to be by them conveyed in the usual course to Paddington station; on the next morning a hackney coach, which was sent by the mail train, directed as above, was received at the establishment of Messrs. Tweedy and Co., and on its being opened it was found to contain nothing more than a quantity of melted pewter and other rubbish. It turns out that the said box was of somewhat larger dimensions than the one sent from Praed's, but that the address thereon was a very good imitation of that on the original box, for which the other had been in so artful and extraordinary a way substituted. A gentleman from the Truro bank, accompanied by an officer of police, arrived at Paddington on Thursday night a week, when they had an immediate interview with Mr. Sanders, the secretary of the railway company. Mr Collard, the active superintendent of the company's police, with other officers, upon the alert, in order to discover, if possible, the perpetrators of the plunder.

IRELAND.

RENEWAL OF DISTURBANCES.

Intelligence arrived in Dublin on Wednesday, that a disposition to renew the recent disturbances had been manifested by a portion of the peasantry of Tipperary. The details are given by the *Kilkenny Moderator* on Wednesday:—"No doubt remains that an insurgent force has assembled, showing a spirit of [illegible] determination

"The main body of the insurgents, said to be 4000 strong, has encamped on Ampey Hill, in the county of Tipperary, but within a mile of adjoining the slate quarries in this county. The position is an exceedingly strong one, and every possible measure appears to have been taken to add to its security. There is no doubt that leaders of some military experience are amongst them, and the peasantry are being regularly drilled. They are chiefly armed with pikes, but many have rifles. Richard O'Gorman is said to be chief commander, and Doheny is also supposed to be amongst them. About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a detachment from the camp proceeded to the police barrack of Islandike quarry, which the constabulary had up-tied only 20 minutes previously to take refuge at Tooltown. The insurgents, at some distance from the house, fired through the windows; but finding there was not any person within it, they soon took possession, and ultimately set fire to it, reducing the entire house and furniture to ashes. It is rumoured that the surrounding constabulary stations were attacked, and in some places the police were disarmed, but in others the men had fortunately quitted the barracks, and retired upon Clonmel and Cahir.

"The driver and guard of the Cork Mail, which arrived here about 10 o'clock last night, report that the police had quitted the Glenbower Station, and retired to that of Nine-mile House. Shortly before the arrival of the coach at the latter place a party of rebels had surrounded the station, and demanded that the men (about 10 in number) should surrender their arms. The police refused, and upon their proceeding to attack the house the little garrison first upon the insurgents, and soon put them to flight. The fate of the party is, however, doubtful."

A man from Clonmel reported that "Carrick is in an awful state; the hill around are covered with armed men, who have forced all the farmers to give barrels of bread, meat, and other supplies, as well as arms and ammunition Many of them have been also forced to join the movement, and he stated that Carrick was to be taken forthwith. Not a labourer was to be seen between Carrick and Clonmel, until he reached this town; all have joined the rebels on the hills, who are represented to number several thousands.

"On Monday night there were bonfires in the mountains in the vicinity of Carrick-on-Suir. At two o'clock a constable went to Mr. Coulson, resident magistrate, and roused him from sleep, to inform him of a rising that had taken place near Kilmacthomas. He immediately despatched an express for a company of the 3rd Buffs, to assist the Carrick troops in an expedition against the insurgents They arrived at four o'clock A.M. Meantime pickets patrolled the streets and the vicinity of the town in the expectation of an attack. In half-an-hour after the arrival of the Buffs they started, accompanied by another company of the Buffs from Carrick, and one company of the 83rd, together with a detachment of the 4th Light Dragoons and a party of artillery, with two pieces of cannon. They proceeded to Kilmacthomas, where the rebels were said to be encamped

"It is reported that Doheny headed the armed insurgents who made the attack on Curraghmore for arms on Monday night. He has taken the command of the Waterford rebel division, whose present rendezvous is to be Portlaw; and the Tipperary rebel division, under the command of O'Mahony, is to rendezvous at Slievenamon. Their commissariat is said to be most abundantly supplied, at the expense of the neighbouring farm-houses; and it is a condition on all recruits joining, that they are to bring arms, ammunition, and a supply of food, meat, &c., for a certain number of days. This has all the appearance of a determined and sanguinary rebellion. It is also reported that General Macdonald has demanded an immediate reinforcement of artillery and cavalry.

"But little alarm was excited in Waterford, the firmness exhibited in quelling the recent outbreak giving every confidence that this, also, would soon be effectually put a stop to."

The electric telegraph has transmitted the following account of the mails having been stopped. It is dated "Dublin, Wednesday:

"As the Cork mail was on its way to Dublin, it was met, last evening, between Clonmel and Glenbower, about six miles from the former, by a party of the people, who told the coachman and guard to return, as there was a collision between the police and the people at the Glenbower police station. On arrival there, a man was found lying dead in the road; the police were still safe, but expected a renewed attack. The coachman hurried on to Callan, where he collected a mail from the people, asking for assistance.

"The mail coach did not meet with any obstacle on the part of the peasantry, who are in a high state of excitement, in consequence of ejectments in the neighbourhood and seizures of corn for rent.

"The Waterford mail, which left Dublin yesterday (Tuesday) morning, was stopped near Granny-bridge by a large party of men, who in the first instance would not allow the coach to pass, as they were about to pull down the bridge. After some remonstrance they permitted it to be drawn across. On arrival at Waterford, the guard reported the circumstance to the postmaster, and to Sir C. O'Donel, the General of the district.

The *Kilkenny Moderator* of Wednesday states that when it went to press, "no further intelligence had arrived in Kilkenny, and we should hope that any matter of importance which may have taken place at Slievenamon could not be of sufficient importance to give rise to serious apprehension. We, however, have no doubt that a partial and unimportant *émeute* will take place."

THE STATE TRIAL.

On Thursday se'nnight the summonses were served on the Grand Jurors of the South Riding of Tipperary, ordering their attendance in Clonmel on the 21st inst., under the penalty of £100 each in the event of failure

The High Sheriff of the county of Dublin, and the Board of Superintendence, and Mr. Governor Brien and Mr. Hamilton, on Friday, have waited on Mr. O'Brien, at the state trials. The preliminary proceeding or reading over the enormous mass of evidence before the prisoners was not concluded until Saturday evening. One of the witnesses, a boy of 15, who identified Mr. Scott O'Brien, was asked by that gentleman where he saw him, and the lad replied, laughing, "Faith, I saw you, sir, at Mullinahone

It is understood that Mr. Gerald Dowling will be put upon his trial on a charge of high treason before a special jury of the county of Dublin, at the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, which stands adjourned to Saturday, the 21st of October It was supposed that the gentleman would have been tried along with the other leaders at the Special Commission at Clonmel

According to the *Freeman*, up to the present time nothing is known as to the removal of the prisoners to the place of trial, as neither the post office nor the railway company have received any communication on the subject. It is supposed that they will be sent by a special train, strongly guarded

HIS PRISONERS.—The political prisoners in Clonmel are in good health and spirits, save Mr Dunne. They have a corridor to themselves, to which they are wholly confined, excepting for two hours in the morning, when they are permitted to take exercise in the yard. Their relatives can see them on Wednesdays and Saturdays, but none others. They have been allowed to get their own beds, and provide themselves with their board, of which all of them have availed themselves. Books are excluded, except professional works to two who are pursuing studies. They regularly attend worship on Sunday.

The *Freeman's Journal* states that the discreditable rumours respecting the fealty of Halpin, the secretary of the Irish Confederation, have no foundation

LANDLORDISM. The Dublin correspondent of the *Bath News*, in the following communication, strikes at the true source of much of Ireland's misery—the worthlessness of the landlord class. He says: "It is difficult to believe the tales we find from time to time recorded regarding some poor law unions in this country; and many of the incidents which are now of daily occurrence, it is not easy to reject them. I was confidently assured the other day that one of principal graziers of Roscommon, who is about to break up his establishment has been brought to this determination by the remoteness of the poor-rate. All his life this gentleman and his class have found that they could manage many thousand acres of land in sheep pastures and bullock farms with little or no labour, and had not a dozen men, the remaining peasant population burrowing in the bogs. Under the Poor-Law he finds that these people, of whom no account was had, have claims upon him which the law on their behalf insists shall be fulfilled; and not daring to adopt himself one of the only resources, or perhaps, not well knowing how to do so, he has formed the resolution of giving up that which has hitherto been the occupation of his life. He will not be robbed of his property, as he terms it—evictions—seems to have become even a mania. I have heard myself the names of landlords in the west of Ireland who would now permit the occupation of farms, whereon rent or arrears have been evicted. Now, if this gentleman would be able to till the soil and pay the poor-rate. They have themselves no capital, and without it they cannot employ themselves on their own lands which I believe they have no wish to cultivate themselves, and they forget the penalty to be off, more probably that Government will undertake the employment or maintenance, or that population of the proportion they regard as redundant In the union of Kilrush, where we have official knowledge that 1000 houses have been thrown down, I find it stated to-day, in a Limerick paper, that one gentleman will have to pay this year £7000 in poor-rates. I should be curious to know how much this gentleman expends in labour. And the people do not manifest any hesitation to labour, but the contrary. By and by, accustomed to pauperism and the workhouse, it will probably be difficult to withdraw the able-bodied from the workhouse as it is during maternity. At present, in many parts of Clare, and even adjacent to the city of Limerick, the able-bodied labourers engage with the farmers for their board without wages. Some get 2d. per day" for tobacco.'

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is nearly two centuries since the city of Aberdeen was graced by the presence of its reigning Monarch. The last Royal visit was that of Charles II. in 1650, when that Monarch, an exile from England, came from Holland protected by the Dutch fleet

The committee charged to examine the question of using the Tuileries for the sittings of the French National Assembly, have declared that building to be [illegible] inappropriate for the purpose

By an Act of the Session just ended (11 and 12 Vic. cap. 90), it is declared that, after the 1st of January next, no person shall be required, in order to be on the list of voters for Members of Parliament, to have paid any poor rate or assessed taxes, except such as shall become payable from him previous to the 5th of January in the same year; and that no person shall be entitled to be on any such list of voters, unless the poor-rates and assessed taxes payable from him previously to the 5th January shall be paid on or before the 20th July next following

On Monday last a notice was issued that an election of six directors of the East India Company for four years, would take place on the 11th of April, 1849, the names of all proprietors entitled to vote at such elections to be made up on the 5th of November.

By command of the Postmaster-General, Lane End, near Stoke upon-Trent, is affordable, in future to be designated Longton, for all purposes of postal communication, and instructions have accordingly been forwarded to all postmasters

On Monday morning most of the bakers at the west-end of the metropolis made a reduction in the price of their bread, from a halfpenny to a penny in the four-pound loaf. The full-priced bakers are now selling the best wheaten bread at 8½d., and household at 7½d. per 4lb. loaf, and the low-priced bakers from a penny to three-halfpence cheaper. A still further reduction is expected to take place in a few days

On Friday afternoon, last week, part of the tunnel running under St. Catharine's hill, near to Guildford, connected with the branch of the South-Western Railway from Guildford to Godalming, gave way, falling in with a fearful crash. Fortunately no person was injured. This accident will delay the opening to Godalming some time, as the great quantity of chalk, earth, &c., which has fallen in will occupy some days in clearing away.

A decree is about to be issued by the chief of the French Executive Government for adding to the cross of the Legion of Honour the profile of its founder (Napoleon), and for inscribing on the reverse the words "Honneur et Patrie," with the name of the Republic.

We have, on more than one occasion, had reason to allude to the importation of some packages of hops, the produce of the United States of America, and consigned to one of the eminent brewing firms of the metropolis. The American line of packet ship *Hendrick Hudson*, from New York, has lately brought so many as 100 packages

At Blackpool, a watering-place on the coast north of Liverpool, nearly a dozen bodies have been thrown up by the sea, of persons who had been passengers by the *Ocean Monarch*. A figure-head, supposed to be that of the illfated vessel, has been thrown on shore also; and on other parts of the same coast dead bodies recently continued floating to land while the wind continued westerly.

Marshal Radetzki has proclaimed a general amnesty to all Italian soldiers having deserted the Austrian colours since the 18th of March last, on condition of their presenting themselves within three weeks from the 3rd inst

According to the official statement, the losses of the Austrian army from July 26 to the close of the campaign (Aug. 11) amounted to four staff officers, 103 officers, 2068 soldiers, and 73 horses; while the Piedmontese lost on the field, and in consequence of wounds, 2900 men; wounded, 1500; missing, 300; sick of the fever at the time of the retreat, 12,000; total, 16,000 men *hors de combat*

On Thursday night, last week, after or during prayers, six convicts in the Dartmouth, moored off Gosport, effected their escape in a boat belonging to that ship. Four of them are said to have belonged to the ship's gig, used in conveying to and from the shore the convict keepers, chaplain, and other officers on service with the establishment, and one of them a convict who has been for before sentenced to transportation.

A new helmet for the Gentlemen-at-Arms, devised by Lord Foley, Lieut.-Colonel, is now in preparation, and will come into use at the commencement of the coming year. It will be a very handsome piece of head gear, being of burnished gold, elegantly ornamented, in shape corresponding with the Life Guards' Horse Guards, surmounted by a white plume

Prince Gustavus, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, died on the 8th inst., of apoplexy He is succeeded by his brother Prince Ferdinand

Paris is beginning to re-assert her title to the appellation of "gay" Fêtes, receptions, and balls are becoming the order of the day, and it is announced that the chief of the Executive, the President of the Assembly, the Prefect of Police, and the Minister of War, have mutually agreed to expend their entire salary and emoluments in such entertainments

The commission appointed to prepare a report as to the choice of a colony to which to transport the French insurgents of June, has unanimously resolved that Algeria is the fittest place of transportation

The funeral of the late General Baudriand took place on Monday, with great military pomp, at the church of the Madeleine, in Paris

In Lyons, suicides are following each other with frightful rapidity. There have been four in one street within a few days, one of whom was a merchant ruined by the events of February

The *Ateliers Nationaux* of Lyons cost that city 1,650,000 f. the work done is estimated at 30,000

In the county of Kerry the value of the agricultural property and labour has so diminished under the burden of poor-rate, grand jury cess, and the depreciation of land rental, that several prizes recently signified to Bishop Egan their absolute inability to maintain the sacerdotal station with ordinary decency, much less with comfort, such is the destitution of their flocks, and that they were going as curates in the larger and comparatively affluent parishes of the county

Colonel Somerset, Lieutenant-Colonel Cloete, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mackinnon, are appointed Companions of the Bath for their services in the late war

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have an increased revenue in Ireland this year of £1500 by the death of the late Bishop of Cork; and they have also upon an addition of not less than £16,000 annually to their funds at the demise of the present Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of Derry and Clogher

A peace convention, to which alone those are invited who deem all war incompatible with the teachings of Christianity, is to be held at Brussels, on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd inst., for the purpose of influencing the public opinion of the Christian and civilised world in favour of substituting some ordinance of settling international differences by an appeal to arms. The three practical points to be brought forward for consideration are: The introduction of an arbitrating clause in all international treaties; the establishment of a high court of nations for the settlement of international disputes; and the general dissarmament of nations

Amongst those who perished on board the *Ocean Monarch* were the wife and daughter of Mr. Murphy, the manager of the Killarney Savings Bank, whose deductions amounted to a large sum, and who fled to America, whither his wife and only child were hastening to join him, when they met with their terrible and untimely deaths.

A soldier of the Athlone garrison, who has within the last few days been found guilty of having cursed the Queen and cheered for repeal, has been sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Mr. J. R. Barry, of Cork, is appointed a Commissioner to carry out the fishing laws in Ireland, at the large salary of £1500 a The Assistant Commissioner, [illegible] is a gentleman of [illegible] appearance; and they will be a [illegible] addition to the present worn and fatigued appearance; and they will be a [illegible] addition to the present station, even in time of war, more harassing duty. For several weeks night and day, they were obliged to be ready at a moment's notice.

The guards of the mail coaches robbed at Abbeyleale during the late abortive attempt at insurrection have, after a consideration of the circumstances by the authorities, been restored

A Galway paper states that the "Most extensive estate in Ireland is about to change hands." This can only refer to the estate of Mr. Martin, of Galway, which in surface extent may be considered a principality, though not of such vast intrinsic value. The encumbrances thereon are said to be enormous, and the statement made is that the owner is to have £60,000 for his interest purchaser assuming all liabilities

Mr. Monahan, the Irish Attorney-General, is threatened with opposition at the election for Galway, in the person of Mr. Gregory, the late member

Captain Miller, Royal Engineers, who arrived on Monday last in the *Deucalion*, at Portsmouth, has come home from the Cape on account of the perpetual anxiety which unfortunately deprived him of the sight of both eyes. Captain Miller was using a gun cotton, when it accidentally exploded, and caused the calamity he has now to deplore.

The Act of Parliament (11th and 12th Victoria, cap. 108) which occasioned so much discussion, entitled "An Act for enabling her Majesty to establish and maintain diplomatic relations with the Sovereign of the Roman States," contains only three short clauses. By the statute her Majesty is empowered to establish diplomatic relations with the Sovereign of the Roman States; no person is to be received as an Ambassador, &c. from the Court of Rome who shall be in holy orders, &c.; and nothing in the Act is to affect any laws now in force for upholding the supremacy of the Crown.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has licensed the Rev. S. Gambier, M.A., formerly British Chaplain at Leghorn, to the incumbency of Sandgate, Kent, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Baptist G. Greene, M.A., on the nomination of the Hon. F. D. Pelham

It was announced on Saturday last in the lobbies of the National Assembly at Paris that J. Dufaure, Representative, had been sent as Ambassador extraordinary of the Republic to England, that the King of the Belgians [illegible] month [illegible] M. Dufaure had also left Paris [illegible]

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING CASTLE-STREET, ABERDEEN.

(*Continued from page* 165.)

Queen's room, looks to the east, or down the river. Down a few steps are three rooms, entered from a narrow lobby. In the first of these is the room for the Princess Royal and her maid. Next, there is a small room for the "governess. Both these look eastward. To the west is the nursery a large, well-aired room. I enjoyed the prospect of the Royal nurselings sporting on these heathery braes, amidst cran, craw, and blaeberries, and the rippling of the water, and the sough of the wind mellowed through the gumle trees, the unrodden ground below, and the smokeless heaven above, more than the thought of slain deer and Highland gatherings. These three rooms are papered, and hung with white dimity

"The garden is to the right as you enter, quite close to the house. It occupies something less than an acre. It is sown principally with annuals."

BALMORAL CASTLE, HER MAJESTY'S RESIDENCE IN THE HIGHLANDS.

THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL, IN SAINT ANDREW'S HALL.

MUSIC.

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NORWICH, TUESDAY.—The ninth Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival will commence this evening, with a concert. Her Majesty the Queen is the patron: and the Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and Duchess of Cambridge, Vice-Patrons. The Earl of Leicester, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, is President; and amongst the Vice-Presidents are the Bishop of Norwich and the Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, the High Sheriff, the Marquis of Douro, M.P., the Mayor of Norwich, the Marquis of Bristol, the Earls of Orford, Roseberry, Gosford, and Stradbroke, Earl Jermyn, M.P., Lord G. Bentinck, M.P., Viscount Ranelagh, Viscount Jocelyn, M.P., Viscount Acheson, Lords Hastings, Berners, S[illegible]ford, Sonde, Walsingham, Wodehouse, Colborne, Rev. Lord Bayning, [illegible]nson, Hon. Baron Alderson, Hon. Baron Rolfe, Hon. E. R. Coke, [illegible] and Thetford, the [illegible] R. F. J. Harvey [illegible] ers, Esq., M.P., E. S. Gooch, Esq., M.P., E. Fel[illegible] &c. The arrangements for the festival are in the hands of a Committee of Management, of which Edmond Wodehouse Esq., M.P., is the Chairman; J. Finch, Esq., Deputy-Chairman; T. Steward, Esq., and Mr. F. J. Blake, Treasurers; and Messrs. G. Simpson and R. Kerrison, Hon. Secretaries.

Although these triennial gatherings are of no ancient date, having commenced only in 1824, [illegible] with [illegible] interest both by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] per[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Spohr—was creditable to these musical energies, neglect was exhibited towards the living genius of Mendelssohn, who alone, since Handel, has been enabled to establish a novel and high standard of oratorio composition. The success of 'Elijah' at the Birmingham Festival, in 1846, having proved that Mendelssohn was the only existing oratorio-composer possible, the Norwich committee, through the Rev. R. F. Elwin, addressed to him an invitation, both in 1846 and 1847, to compose a new work for this Festival of the present year, or to conduct either "Paul or "Elijah." Mendelssohn's reply to the last communication, written a month prior to his lamented and premature decease, will be perused with deep interest:—

"Leipsic, October 2, 1847.

"My dear Sir,—Having been obliged to give up my intended journey to Italy, I returned to this place, and found your letter of the 18th of September, for which I beg to return my very sincere thanks. I am afraid I shall not be able to offer a new oratorio or sacred cantata for performance next year; for, although I have been at some work of the kind, I have the winter so entirely taken up with performances in different parts of Germany, and with other occupations, that I shall not be able to finish that work in time for your festival. But as you intend doing my 'Elijah,' in that case, I have only to say that it would afford me great pleasure if I could find the opportunity to conduct at such a festival as yours, of which I have always heard the most interesting and brilliant accounts, and from which I may anticipate so great a musical treat.—Believe me, &c.,

FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY."

"To the Rev. R. T. Elwin.

Scarcely a month had elapsed after the gifted composer had written the above, and he was no more; and within a few months, Mr. Elwin, to whom the letter was addressed, who had been the life and soul of the Festival, was struck with paralysis, and the meeting is deprived of his fervid enthusiasm for the good cause. Another fatality has attended the celebration. A near relation of Mr. Wodehouse, a most active and popular member, was struck the other day with apoplexy; and the Festival is thus deprived of the presence of the members of the Wodehouse family.

With every continuity, and with the drawback of very unsettled weather, the Festival bids fair to be prosperous. Those amateurs who arrived early, and heard the musical services on Sunday morning and afternoon at the Cathedral, had reason to congratulate themselves on their early coming. The edifice itself is alone sufficient to attract the antiquarian and architectural admirer to Norwich. The noble nave and the glorious cloisters, the lofty tower, the elegant spire, offer to the eye the effect of the purest Gothic, and the beautiful. The organ, with the superb chanting and singing of the choir fall upon the ear, and excite reverential and devotional feelings in harmony with the architectural attributes of the building. In the morning the Sanctus and Responses were by Mr. Buck, the organist; the "Te Deum" by Hall and Hine; and the anthem, "Lake as the hart," by Greene. The Precentor of Canterbury, Mr. Stratton, stated that he had never heard the anthem so well sung, especially the execution of the very difficult and continuous passing shakes. In the days of Greene and some of the old writers, the shakes were frequently used, and they must have had more expert singers than we have now, or execution must have been indifferent. Mr. Buck, in his responses, has judiciously introduced to the alternate commandment the major and minor. In the afternoon, Gibbon's masterly service, in E major, was done very beautifully; the observance of the light and shade was in the best taste by the entire choir. The anthem, "How beautiful the feet," was sung by Master's Mann and Bennett. I never heard more exquisite vocalisation; there is a touching by in the quality of the boy Mann's voice which has never been surpassed, and it affected the auditory powerfully. Many services have I heard, in various countries, but I must state that in Norwich Cathedral is one of the finest; and such an authority as that of the Precentor of Canterbury, and of a dignitary of another cathedral, with whom I had the pleasure of conversing, confirmed me in the opinion I had formed. Mr. Buck's execution of the "Samson" overture, of Handel's, as a voluntary, was also remarkable.

Visitors who did not attend the guinea rehearsal on Monday morning had ample attractions in viewing the antiquities of the town, which, with its gardens and bridges over the river Yarrow, has in many parts the aspect of a Dutch town. St. Andrew's Hall, in which the Festivals are held, is admirably adapted for the purpose. Upwards of two thousand persons can be accommodated. It was a conventual church, commenced in 1415 by Sir Thomas Erpingham, and finished by his son, Sir Robert, a monk on the foundation. The nave, in which the meetings take place, is one hundred and twenty-four feet long, with two aisles seventy feet broad. Twelve pillars sustain the roof; and there are fourteen windows on each side in the upper tier, and six in the lower. The orchestra at the western window, appears which is a clock ornamented by the Royal Arms in carved-work, and a gilt figure of Justice. The Hall is filled with paintings, amongst which the portraits of Nelson, Queen Anne, Prince George of Denmark, and a few others now visible, are the most distant of the galleries fissure at both sides the extent of the Hall. The Patrons' Gallery, to which the guinea tickets are admitted, is at the east end; and in the centre of the first row is a chair of state for the Duke of Cumberland. The effect of the orchestra is imposing, but I do not think that the vocalists and instrumentalists are judiciously placed. The arrangement is thus:—Beneath the organ, which reaches nearly to the arched roof, are the violoncellos on each side, the trombones and ophicleides, horns and trumpets, beneath. Then come the clarionets, flutes, oboes, and bassoons, flanked by stringed instruments. Beneath are the first and second violins and the violas. In the front row are ranged the violoncellos and double basses, the leader being just behind, with the conductor's desk behind the principal singers. To the right and left of the instrumentalists in the aisles—the former are entirely in the nave—are posted the chorus singers, up to the ceiling. The fault in this distribution of the forces is obvious: the first violins, from which the subject or melody emanates, play through these of basses and violoncellos from the aisles are heard through the phalanx of players in the nave. The German mode of placing the executants at a festival is the most effective. The choral singers are posted in advance of the instrumentalists, and the brass band is united with the double basses and violoncellos; and the first and second violins are brought the most forward. The policy of a special conductor for the chorals, whenever there is a large body, I think, should be abandoned.

However "doctors may differ" as to acoustics, justice must be rendered to the Committee for their spirit and intelligence in the engagements; and it is highly creditable to Nor- ich that it can indeed produce such a vast and efficient body of choristers. The numbers given are 80 trebles, 80 altos, 68 tenors, and 76 basses; in all 270, of whom not above 80 are taken from London and other towns.

The Choral Societies here are in constant practice, and reflect the highest credit on their master, Mr. J. F. Hill, for their executive facility, nature having certainly bestowed a beautiful flow of voice upon them, especially amongst the fair trebles and the boys. The instrumental troops are first-rate. Amongst the first violins are Blagrove, W. Thomas, G. A. Griesbach, J. Loder, Dando, E. W. Thomas, W. Cramer, Baker, J. Day, R. Bray, Banbers, &c.; second violins—Watts, Watkins, H. Westrop, Day, Ferry, Patey, Newsham, T. Westrop, Hall, &c.; violas Hill, Wagstaff, Alsept, S and J. Calkin, &c.; violoncellos Lindley, Lucas, Hatton, Bonner, Hausmann, W Loder, Lavenu, W. J. [illegible], &c.; double basses—Howell, Flower, Severa, Casolani, Remagle. & Card, senior and junior; oboes G. Cooke, Mubach, &c.; clarionets [illegible], Maycock, &c.; bassons—Baumann, Godfrey, &c.; horns—Jarrett, Harper, trumpets—Harper, jun., Irwin, &c.; trombones—the Smithies, Bowhill; ophiecleides—Prosperle and Brighton; Chipp, Goodwin, and Norton, at the drums. The total was thus divided, the violins, 59; second violins, 52; violas, 10; second violas, 10; violoncellos, 11; double basses, 11; wood band, 17; brass, 17. The total forces approach 400 performers.

The musical conducting of the Festival was originally confided to Beethoven, who had the distinguished post at the meeting in 1845; and, judging from the rehearsals of yesterday and of to-day, the programme will be executed with judgment, taste, and energy. Mr. Harcourt, as president proferred, is the organist. All the great artists have arrived. Viardot, who left Paris on Friday, was here on Sunday. Alboni, who sang at Plymouth on Saturday, and at Reading yesterday, arrived at Norwich during the morning. Mesdames Castellan, who came from Worcester; as also those celebrated vocalists, the Misses A and M. Williams, Sims Reeves, and Lockey. Mr. H. Phillips and Mr. Whitworth are the basses

To add to the musical excitement, there has been a loyal demonstration in favour of the Duke of Cambridge, who arrived here by a special train at four, P.M., yesterday, having come from Lincoln at Lynn, Downham Junction, and Eastern Railroad. His Royal Highness was received by the Mayor and Corporation; conducted by an escort of the 16th Lancers to the Guildhall, the ancient customs of the "whifflers" clearing the way as being observed; and an address presented. The Royal Duke then went to the Palace of the Bishop, and a banquet and concert were given. This by his Royal Highness attended Divine Service at the Cathedral; the musical selection was from Handel's "Messiah," the Choruses "Lift up your heads" and the "Hallelujah," and Master Mann singing the air, "But thou didst not leave his soul," with rare perfection. Mr. Buck presided at the organ. The Duke of Cambridge afterwards visited the Government School of Design, and attended the Horticultural fete at the Corn Exchange.

There have been four choice Concerts given at St. Andrew's Hall, the receipts of which are devoted to the Festival. The last one, last night, was crowded to excess, and nearly £100 was taken; but the performance was not of a nature to call for criticism. The profits of the Festival are appropriated for the benefit of the Norfolk and Norwich, the West Norfolk and Yarmouth Hospitals, the Dispensary, the Eye Infirmary, the Blind Institution, &c. The admission tickets to the body of the hall and side galleries are fixed at half a guinea

WEDNESDAY.—The first performance was given last night, and the receipts exceeded those of the opening concert last Festival considerably. In 1845 there were 76 in the guinea gallery, and 1150 in the side galleries; but last night there were 152 guinea tickets, and 1150 half-guineas, making a total of 727 guineas. Thus the meeting commenced most auspiciously, and the brilliancy of the weather yesterday, with a most brilliant morning to-day, afford every promise of continued success. The first movement of the No 8 Beethoven Symphony in F had been executed, and the picturesque second movement was in progress, when the presence of the Duke of Cambridge was announced. He entered, accompanied by the Bishop of Norwich and his diocesan, and the third being given by Madame Viardot. The conductor then returned to Beethoven; but whether it was the attraction of Royalty, or whether the Norwich Concert frequenters are not amateurs of symphonies, the work passed off without a hand, although energetically played, and with slow blemishes to take notice of.

Misses A and M. Williams obtained the first encore by their neat execution of the cadenzas in Mr. W. H. Holmes's duo, "The Swiss Maidens." The blending quality of the voices of the two sisters, and the perfect precision with which their roulades were rendered, gained for them at once the suffrages of the audience. Madame Castellan sang the Polacca from Donizetti's "Linda," "O luce di quest' anima," brilliantly; and Mr. Sims Reeves, whom we have heard in better voice, delivered Weber's scena from "Oberon," "O ! a glorious sight," with immense power. Then came Labloche, rapturously received and encored in the "Largo al factotum;" and next Viardot, with the "Ah non credea," from Bellini's "Sonnambula." The exquisite beauty of her delivery of the adagio did not render her hearers so much as her fire vocalisation merited; but when she poured forth the "Ah non giunge," she produced an electrical effect. Her deep contralto notes in the passage, "Ah! mi abbraccia," recalled the voice of her sister Malibran; and when she took the highest notes in the upper octave of the soprano register, finishing with a most marvellously articulated shake, there was no end to the plaudits, and she was compelled to repeat the finale. Her *début* was thus triumphant, and it was the greatest achievement of the night. In the "Larzo Concertola" finale; but here again we remarked that her beautiful execution of the adagio, "Nacqui all' affanno," was not sufficiently appreciated; while the vocal dexterity in the "Non piu mesta" was applauded vehemently, and she was encored.

The first part terminated with a selection from Cimarosa's "Il Matrimonio Segreto," comprising the trio "Le faccia," the popular duo "Se fiato," and the cavatina "Tu me dien," sung by Castellan (*Orsolina*), Viardot (*Lesetta*), Alboni (*Fidelina*), Sims Reeves (*Paolino*), H. Phillips (*Il Conte*), and Lablache (*Geronimo*). This selection was badly placed—it ought to have come first in the order

The second part opened with gleanings from Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," beginning with the overture; and then the *Page's* cavatina, "Voi che sapete che duo, "Crudel, perche," between the *Count* and *Susanna*; the aria, "Dove sone," of the *Countess*; the "Non piu andrai" of *Figaro*; the duo, "Sull' aria," of *Susanna* and the *Countess*; and the finale of the first act. It was thus cast:—Madame. Castellan, the *Countess*; Viardot, *Susanna*; Alboni, the *Page*; Misses A. Williams, *Marcellina*; Lablache, *Figaro*; Whitworth, the *Count*; Mr. Lockey, *Basilio*; and H. Phillips, *Bartolo* and *Antonio*. The "Sull' aria" was encored. The selection was executed with great spirit

Lockey sang Mendelssohn's song, "The Garland," expressively, and the Prayer from Rossini's "Mose;" and Sims Reeves Bishop's glee, "The Chough and Crow," terminated the concert; which, with five encores, was over at half-past eleven, beginning at eight o'clock. The Duke of Cambridge remained until the conclusion.

Amongst the company were Dowager Lady E. Suffield, Lady Buxton, Lady Mest Stanhope, Lady Stafford, Lady Stanley, Lady Colborne, Lady Flower, Rev. Canon Freer, Sir W Foster, Colonel Smith, Sir W. Folkes, E. Wodehouse, Esq., M P., Sir J. Preston, &c

The first morning performance, to-day was very fully attended—Haydn's "Creation" being always attractive at these meetings. There were 152 guinea tickets in the Patrons' Gallery, and 1134 half-guineas—a total of 769 guineas. In 1845 the receipts were 258 guinea tickets, and 1077 half-guineas—a total of 796 guineas; so the balance is in favour of Monday's performance. The Duke of Cambridge (attended by Baron Knesebeck), the Bishop of Norwich, Lady Stanley, Viscount Raceaich (who arrived expressly from Scotland to attend the Festival), the Mayor of Norwich, and a long list of the town and county gentry, were present. The brilliant rays of the sun through the windows set off the toilettes of the Norfolk belles to the best advantage.

The scheme opened with Spohr's "Christian Prayer," translated from the German by Professor Taylor. This work in its least worthy of all Spohr's compositions, which are greater in opera than in oratorio. The composer's peculiar modes of thought and expression, his monotonous mannerism, and his chromatic crudities are conspicuous in his version of the "Lord's Prayer." The poetry, through Mr. Taylor's filtered translation from German to English, is not of an elevated nature, the musical imagery is gloomy and unimaginative, and the fugal writing is slipshod. It was excellently executed—Madame Castellan, the Misses Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Whitworth, and Phillips singing the *soli*

A miscellaneous selection succeeded, beginning with Alboni's impressive delivery of Cherubini's "Oh! sdegno bosila." Lablache then sang Rossini's scena, "Chi puo nederli," from the "Passione," with stupendous force, conquering its florid divisions with surprising flexibility, sustaining his great reputation as a singer who loves to act, and who is great in all schools, from grave to gay—from lively to severe. Marcello's Psalm, "I cieli immensi," so popular at our Ancient Concerts, was sung by Alboni, and was encored by the Royal Duke. Mr. Sims Reeves next gave a magnificent rendering of the "Power and deeper still," from Handel's "Jephtha," developing his declamatory powers with overwhelming force—the recitative and breathing forth the air "Waft her, angels," with truly devotional feeling.

The genius of Viardot then asserted its supremacy by a splendid interpretation of the air "Farewell ye limpid streams." The fervour with which she poured forth the movement, "Brighter scenes I seek above"—her exquisite musical accent, and her refined and intellectual conception of the sublime composition, up and altogether a prodigious sensation; and although applause at these sacred performances is strictly refrained from, there was what indeed could be termed of delight at the close of her pathetic singing, which proved how deeply it was felt and appreciated. This part terminated with Rossini's chorus "La carita," proving how great effects may be produced by the simplest means. The solemn subject of this chorus, and the gentle tinge of melancholy pervading its stately and massive harmonies, raised the most pleasing emotions.

On such a work as that of Haydn's "Creation" it would now be as useless to dwell on its points as the beauties of Handel's "Messiah" or Mendelssohn's "Elijah." These great and musical epics at once took their stand as marvellous and unapproachable oratorios, perfect in their conception and design, marvellous in their development and treatment, and truly in their effects Of the execution of the "Creation" the praise cannot be too earnest Every lover of the art must have been delighted with the choral singing and the orchestral accents in the "Representation of Chaos." Viardot, Misses Castellan, Miss A. Williams; Messrs. Reeves, Lockey, Whitworth, and H. Phillips; the first, with Whitworth, having the duo, "Graceful consort," Misses Castellan, the air "With verdure clad," Miss A. Williams, the marvellous world "On mighty pens;" Messrs. Reeves, "In native worth," Mr. Lockey, "In splendour bright" and "In rosy mantles;" and Mr. Phillips, the music of "Raphael."

THURSDAY.—The second concert, last night, was not so fully attended as on the first evening. The numbers were 79 in the Patrons' Gallery, and 901 in the body of the Hall. The scheme opened with Mendelssohn's "Walpurg-s Night," the solos and recitatives sung by Miss M. William, Lockey, Whitworth, and Phillips. The singing of the choruses "Pizzaro," "Come with torches," and the concluding *chorale* was superb. The Storm Movement was finely played by the band

The encores were seven, namely, Mdme. Castellan, in the "Nel dolce encanto" of Benedict and De Beriot; Mr. Lockey, in Lachner's song, "When midnight's darkest veil;" the horn obligato of which, played by Jarrett, was one of the finest pieces of execution, whether as regards tone or dexterity, I have ever heard; Mdlle. Alboni, in Rossini's "Una voce;" Mdme. Viardot and Lablache, in the "Ah guardate" from "La Prova;" Mr. Sims Reeves, in Benedict's song, "Tis sad thus to fall;" Lablache, in his Neapolitan song; Mdlle. Alboni, in "I Segreto;" and, finally, Mr. H. Phillips, in Handel's "Mans from, eyrny," with the laughing chorus. It may be perceived that the concert went off with spirit, as, in addition to the above, there was the "Semiramide" duo, "Serbami ognor," most wonderfully sung by Viardot and Alboni; the "Dunque io son," duo, between the latter and Lablache; besides the grand vocalization of Viardot in Weber's "Der Freyschütz" *scena*, which she sang in German. Lablache's humourin the Neapolitan peculiarities produced intense merriment, and Phillips in his jovial rendering of Handel's song. Wallace's anthem, "Oh preserve and bless the Queen," terminated this fine concert

THURSDAY EVENING.—The weather continues magnificent, and the attendance at the second morning performance to-day was very great. There were 152 visitors in the Patrons' Gallery, and 1264 in the other places, making a total of 1645 persons. The Duke of Cambridge, Baron Knesebeck, the Bishop of Norwich, and a distinguished array of rank and fashion, were present. His Royal Highness had the scene before him, and gave the signal for the encores in the finale of the first part, "Sons in ether vibrate." The trio "Left thine eyes," sung perfection by the Misses A. and M. Williams and Viardot

Of Madame Castellan, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Messrs. Sims Reeves and Lockey, we had to regret most deservedly in our account of the Worcester Festival; they were in good voice to-day, and sang conscientiously and impressively. The readings of Benedict were highly judicious; his beat was steady, and his accompanying was unexceptionable. The concerted instrumentalists were encouraged and inspired by his example, and took up their several points with unerring precision and immense fire

My account of this third and last concert, this evening, and of the final performance to-morrow morning (Friday), will not be in time for your early publication, and the general results of the festival, terminating with a ball to-morrow night, for the present season, must be given next week; but up to this moment it has progressed triumphantly, as the attendances for four performances in 1845 were 650 guinea tickets and 3719 half-guineas, whilst this year there have been sold 724 guinea tickets and 4530 half-guineas.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL. We are compelled to postpone our general summary of this meeting, together with an account of its financial result, until our next publication, in consequence of the non-arrival of the Norwich gathering

MDLLE LIND. The Swedish Nightingale's Concert at the Town Hall, Birmingham, with M. Roger, Signori Belletti and F. Lablache, and Balfe as conductor, was a complete success. The receipts were £800, and the artists for the two concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre. On the 7th, Mdlle. Lind sang at a concert in Liverpool; and on the 9th and 11th performed in "Lucia" and the "Sonnambula," at the Theatre Royal, Manchester. On the 14th she sang at Hull; and next Monday will be at York

THE ITALIAN OPERA IN DUBLIN Grisi and Mario have terminated a most successful season of performances in Dublin. Bellini's "Sonnambula," in which they appeared twice, drew enormous houses, as did "Norma," the "Puritani," and "Gazza Ladra.

MUSIC IN MANCHESTER. M. Panofka, the composer and violinist, has taken up his residence in this town, where he will no doubt meet with the co reception due to his distinguished abilities

MARGATE On Friday evening, September 8th, Mr. Gardner gave, in the Assembly Rooms, a concert of Sacred Music, consisting of selections from Handel's "Judas Maccabeus" and "Messiah," which was well attended It is solos were sung by Miss Wells, Miss J. Wells, Mr. Pettman, and Mr. Henry Smith, supported by an efficient band and chorus.

THE THEATRES.

There has been next to nothing done in the theatrical world during the past week. The Adelphi company at the HAYMARKET has gained by the appearance of Mrs. Yates, in the "Wreck Ashore," and the house has been crowded to inconvenience Mr. Phelps and the principal members of the SADLER'S WELLS company have been starring at the SURREY, playing in "Lady of Lyons" with great effect; Miss Cooper performing *Pauline Deschappelles*, and Miss Laura Addison. The drama of "Time tries all," which we noticed last week, is firmly established in the minor theatres such as the OLYMPIC; and Mr. and Mrs. Keeley conclude this evening a most prosperous engagement at the MARYLEBONE At this theatre, a young lady, said to be a daughter of Mr. F. Vining, made her appearance, under an assumed name, on Monday, in the farce of "Perfection." She has a prepossessing figure and face, and sings agreeably; but is, as yet, scarcely calculated for a metropolitan theatre. Mr. Hudson will appear on Monday in some of his most popular Irish characters

There appears to be as little going on in the Parisian dramatic circles, just at present, as in our own; and it is difficult to tell what our translators will do, by reason of the dearth of new French pieces. None of the leading Paris dramatists will set to work upon the chance of having their plays and spectacles eclipsed by the performance of more terrible and interesting ones out of the theatre; and none of the managers feel disposed to go to much expense upon their stages, when they may be, upon the shortest notice, all turned into hospitals. If this "stoppage of supplies" has the effect of driving our authors to trust to their own invention, it will not be such a misfortune after all.

An amateur dramatic performance will take place at the Strand Theatre on the 4th October, supported by the members of the Whitington Club, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Hurlstone, in aid of funds for increasing the Library of the institution. The pieces selected are "The Rent Day" and "The Loan of a Lover."

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ENDURANCE.

WERE the lonely acorn never bound
In the rude cold grasp of the rotting ground;
Did the rigid frost never harden up
The mould above its bursting cup;
Were it not for the rain and hail,
Or chill'd by the breath of the wintry gale,
It would not sprout in the sunshine free,
Or give the promise of a tree;
It would not spread in the summer air
Its lengthening boughs and branches fair,
To form a bower where, in starry nights,
Young Love might dream unknown delights;
Or stand in the woods among its peers,
Fed by the dews of a thousand years.

Were never the dull, unseemly ore
Dragg'd from the depths where it slept of yore;
Were it never cast into searching flame,
To be purged of impurity and shame;
Were it never molten 'mid burning brands,
Or bruis'd and beaten by stalwart hands,
It would never be known as a thing of worth;
It would never emerge to a nobler birth;
It would never be form'd into mystic rings,
To fetter Love's erratic wings.
It would never shine amid priceless gems,
On the girth of imperial diadems;
Nor become to the breast in power and a pride,
Cherish'd, adored, and deified.

So, thou, O man of a noble soul,
Starting in view of a glorious goal,
Wert thou never exposed to the blasts forlorn—
The storms of sorrow—the sleets of scorn;
Wert thou never refined in pitiless fire,
From the dross of thy sloth and mean desire;
Wert thou never taught to feel and know
That the truest love has its roots in woe,
Thou wouldst never unriddle the complex plan,
Or reach half way to the perfect man;
Thou wouldst never attain the tranquil height
Where wisdom purifies the spirit,
And God unfolds to the humble: gaze
The bliss and beauty of His ways.

CHARLES MACKAY.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been, for the most part, fine. A remarkable fall in the mean temperature of the air took place between Sunday, the 10th, and Monday, the 11th. Owing to illness I am unable to give the usual meteorological weather each day in the following, however, is the mean temperature of ever- day; viz Thursday, 55°; Friday, 61°; Saturday, 59°; Sunday, 58°; Monday, 51½°; Tuesday, 49°; and Wednesday, 4 ; and that for the week ending this day was 54°

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day —

Thursday,	Sept. 7,	the highest during the day was 64½ deg., and the lowest was 49½ deg		
Friday,	Sept. 8,	.....	67½	 53
Saturday,	Sept. 9,	.....	67½	..... 49½
Sunday,	Sept. 10,	.....	67	 53
Monday,	Sept. 11,	.....	60½	 41
Tuesday,	Sept. 12,	.....	58	 39
Wednesday,	Sept. 13,	.....	46½	 32

I am unable to give the temperature of the air on Wednesday declined to the low point of 32°: in fact it was less than 32° at about the time of the eclipse of the Moon, which was visible, the sky being clear; but, owing to illness, was not seen by myself.

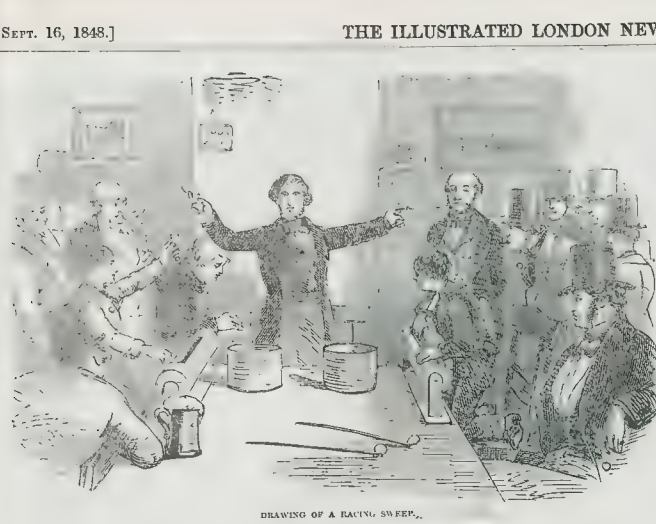
Blackheath, Thursday, Sept. 14 J. G.

HALO.—The inhabitants of London had, on Thursday night, an opportunity of witnessing one of those celestial phenomena which sometimes, though rarely, occur in this latitude. For several hours the moon, when full, was surrounded by a well-defined and magnificent halo, of the largest dimensions we ever remember to have witnessed Instead of the ordinary size, the arch seemed to embrace a full third of the visible horizon, and the moon, at about ten o'clock, being nearly south, the appearance was beautiful. The rim of the *halo* was at perfect and well defined as the arc of the rainbow, having the advantage of being a perfect circle. It lasted until near one o'clock

PAYMENT OF DEBTS OUT OF REAL ESTATES.—The Act (11th and 12th Vict., cap 87) to amend the law as to the payment of debts out of real estates is now in force. As the law stood before the 31st ult., when the Act received the Royal Assent, the heir-at-law, by 3 & 4 Will. IV. cap. 104, was subjected to the case of lands, tenements, or hereditaments of a deceased debtor which were by descent or otherwise than by devise vested in the heir or coheir of such debtor, subject to an executory devise over in favour of a person or persons not existing or not ascertained; but it is now declared that the provision recited, in the Act mentioned, shall extend to lands, &c., of any deceased debtor, and the Court of Chancery may order the property to be sold, and a conveyance so made to be as effectual as if the heir or coheirs were seised or possessed of the fee simple or other whole estate so to be sold, and if an infant or infants was or were of full age.

WESTMINSTER WORKING MAN'S EMIGRATION CLUB.—On Monday evening a numerous public meeting of the labouring classes, the majority of whom were bricklayers, bricklayers' labourers, &c., took place at the Working Man's Institute, Pearl-street, Struton-ground, a very densely populated but wretched part of Westminster, for the purpose of receiving the report of a committee appointed to inquire into the practicability of forming an emigration club for the working classes, Mr. Attchison in the chair, who opened the business by observing that the subject of emigration had of late years attracted a large share of the attention of the working classes, and he rejoiced to think that the benefits might be extended to the over-crowded population of Westminster. It was only necessary for him to explain that a short time ago a lecture had been delivered in that room on the subject of emigration, when it was decided on the appointment of a committee, in order to consider the propriety of organising an emigration club. The committee had met several times, and he was now prepared to submit their report to the meeting. The chairman then proceeded to read a voluminous report. It proposed that a society should be formed, to consist of an unlimited number of members, and to be connected with the Society for the Promotion of Colonization, that the subscription should be 2s. per week, per share, and one shill ng entry, and that the election of members for emigration should take place every three months, and be decided by lot. It was calculated that the society would send out one hundred persons in four years Mr Staunford moved the adoption of the report and the formation of a society based on the resolutions of the committee He entered at much length into the question of surplus population, contending that to that surplus and the ruinous competition which it entailed, the present low rate of wages and general distress in the manufacturing districts was to be attributed. He saw from the returns of the trades' Union, that, of 200,000 working men in London, one-third were in employment; one-third in only partial employment, pawning their clothes, and partly dependent on charity; and the remaining third wholly relying on charity. He was ashamed to see the rate of wages in our Australian colonies, and to the small

[illegible] on of human beings to the soil, and concluded by contrasting the advantages to be derived from properly organised emigration clubs, with the visionary projects held out by the Chartists and their land scheme. The motion was [illegible] and a committee formed for the purpose of carrying out the views of the club.



DRAWING OF A RACING SWEEP.

RACING "SWEEPS."

LOTTERIES have long since been declared public nuisances; and all raffles and other devices under the denomination of sales, which are equivalent to lotteries, are prohibited, under heavy penalties, by a great variety of statutes. Nevertheless, of late years, lotteries, in which the names of favourite horses in racing lists are prizes, have been tolerated in the metropolis, and other parts of the Kingdom, to an almost incredible extent. The practice has been condemned as illegal by magistrates from the Bench; and her Majesty's Attorney-General has declared it to be his intention, in future, to prosecute newspapers under "The Lottery Act," for inserting advertisements announcing "sweeps;" and this has been followed up by an official letter from the Home Office to the Solicitor of Stamps, directing that, in the event of any infringement of the law in this respect hereafter, he shall take immediate proceedings against the offenders.

On the other hand, there seems to be no inclination on the part of the Attorney-General to suppress the more innocent amusements themselves. The racing season is now at its close, and, before the commencement of another, there will, we trust, be time to abate waist must, in its social bearings, be regarded as a pernicious practice.

The form of decision, or the "drawing" of a Sweep, which our Illustration represents, is briefly as follows:—A number of tickets are issued, at 1s. each, or more, according to the amount of prizes; a corresponding number are placed in a wheel, and in an other the names of the horses and blanks. These numbers and names are drawn by boys; they hand them to a person, who calls out the number; a prize or blank. If a horse be drawn, the fortunate number is entered in a book provided for the purpose, and the holder is entitled to receive a sum of money, according to the position of the horse in the race.

Some "Sweeps" are devoted, like the Art Union awards: there are no blanks, but the horses alone are drawn; and the holder of the number drawn at the same time receives the prize or horse named. It should be added, that money lost or won in the "Sweeps" cannot be recovered by law.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE *GREAT* ST. LEGER!

We are much afraid
As dreams are often found to be,
That we are dreaming now.

One man begins to snore before his head touches the pillow, another "sleeps with an eye open;" but all are dreamers. So said Plato and Anacreon Moore; and so says the experience of every twenty-four hours, as often as there are seconds in them. But when we "steep the senses in forgetfulness," it matters little what dreams may come; it is the waking fantasy that does the mischief. Somnambulism won't answer in Cheapside, nor any where else. Such being the case, need it be observed that Yorkshire is the sort of place wherein people ought to be wide awake? And was this the case during its great Olympic festival of the present week? Were its multitudes drowsy, dreamy, or whose-eyed? That is the question. A King once said in the Tuileries, "*La France, c'est moi*." Your Yorkonians pronounce "The Leger" to be Doncaster Races. There is no doubt about it, no more than there is about its being the filthiest [illegible] carcases and a suit of the carcasses of ninety-nine hundredths of those who experience it. Did you ever see an *auto-da-fé* if not, look at the Grand Stand at Epsom or Doncaster when the Derby or Leger is being run for, and you will have a fair idea of such a spectacle. . . . . .

The Doncaster Meeting for 1848 was not suspiciously ushered in. The Corporation had a misunderstanding with the Jockey Club, or, rather, with its representatives; but one must make allowances for such misunderstandings. The clouds, however, cleared away, and there was sunshine when the curtain drew up for the ceremonies. The scene was as miscellaneous as that in which we are introduced to Mrs. Jeppe. It is at Doncaster that you meet every body you meet elsewhere—and many that are never seen anywhere else. Your mere "Yankee Doodles and Windsor" are its commonplaces: the adjacent country furnishes scenes that beat the (——) in "Frankenstein" all to smash. On Monday the regulars were *en route* from London and their other resorts; and the same evening they were as busy as circumstances permitted at the Rooms. The character of the communications at that rendezvous resembles (——), by the style and spirit of the "Thousand and one nights." You Listen while it is stated "upon ex edifici d," that a certain sum(m) cannot avoid winning the approaching St. Leger though, of your particular knowledge, it was turned to discontent in the course of last Leni. You hear this, and your surprise is no less than was that of the Arabian Caliph. In the eve of the meeting, as aforesaid, I drew a considerable company after dinner to the place where betting people congregate—but the business transacted was small and little worth. Out of a lot of from twenty to thirty, that at one time or other found speculators at one price or another, but four were mentioned at any price at all. And the favourite only was fancied, her backers at 6 to 4 hang the call to themselves

This may serve as well as saying that all was flat and unprofitable. Springy Jack, so long the great creature of Scott's lot, was declared not to start, and Justice to Ireland began to look a hopeless affair. To sum up, as people are apt to say when they have something disagreeable to communicate, the meeting had all the symptoms of a milk-and-water flavour. There could not be a more seasonable day than Tuesday—but that was all. The racing was below zero in the matter of interest. The Flying Dutchman flew away with the Champagne in a canter. The great Four Old Sweepstakes was a walk over; there was a match, which Lord Glasgow lost of course; two other wretched apologies for sport; and that ended it. The morrow, moreover, cast its shadows before.

Now were the dreamers about to learn what stuff their brains were made of. The morning came in bright and joysome; and, as of yore, came also in its pleasure people by thousands. Doncaster, moreover, has become the centre of a radius of railways; consequently, the concourse had increased with the facility for their gathering together. True, there was not the manifestation common to the days of the road, when key-bugles and tin a—ns announced the advent of the company; but not the less was the fair town full on the noon of the Leger. And as all the race was the theme and the cynosure—for, in Yorkshire, the spirit of the turf is common to both genders. It looked not promisingly; nevertheless the excitement was mighty; and ere the turn of day a flock-like set towards the course. The sport began with a couple of pairs, followed by the Municipal biddies for two-year-olds, which Lord Clifden won with his colt to Ennui; and the observed of all observers was now to be put upon the scene.

From an entry of 134, the effective force of the great northern race [illegible] Stake had dwindled to nine, the number announced by Lord [illegible]. And not the half of these had a friend in the world would give a maravedi for their prospects. Cancrou was backed at 7 to 4 as the average; surplice vacillated between 2 and 3 to 1; Flatcatcher was nominally at 4 to 1; and at a point worse may be quoted justice to Ireland. When the final began to muster, and people's hearts to beat quicker, it was pretty obvious that Surplice was in a very different form from that in which he showed at Goodwood, and as if to point the moral, Dis...ima ran third in the opening race of the day for a Fifty Pound Plate! And now with bright weather, and a course like velvet, the great turf problem was once more put to the issue. For the Great St. Leger of 1848, nine animals rose, and after a fast and true race, Surplice was the Conqueror by a neck—time running both Derby and St. Leger, a performance but once before accomplished by Champion in 1811.

Waving technical details, which are rarely of general interest, it may be handful to exist in the issue of the St. Leger—If only because it so rarely affords such occasion. After a short of eminent services to our first of National Sports, Lord George Bentinck has seen the produce of his stud achieve the most notable performance accomplished by a British race-horse. No shade of manœuvre tars shed the laurels he won; all was unalloyed, as well in the course pursued with the winner as with those opposed to him. It was a passage of true English sporting—may it be the herald of good omens for the turf!.....Turning to the deeds of the Graftons, Exeters, Chesterfields, Peels, Jerseys, and all the strong men of the *Calendar*, who would have dreamt of a young nobleman making his *début* on the turf by winning, in his first season, with one colt, both the Derby and the Leger?

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*E——d*"—*You were misinformed. Of the games lately played in Paris, between our distinguished amateur, Mr. Buckle, and M. Kieseritzky, the celebrated Livonian player, one only was preserved, and that we have been favoured with. Eight games were played in all: of which Mr. Buckle won three, M. Kieseritzky two, and the remaining three were drawn.*

"*M. P.*"—*You are mistaken in supposing mate can be given, in No. 241, in the way suggested. Look at it again attentively.*

"H. B."—*In the case mentioned Black would take the Kt with his B checking, and then defer the mate some moves.*

"*J. [illegible]*"—*Easy in three moves.*

"[illegible]"—*I may be obtained through any bookseller, or by post if you prefer it. Direct to the publisher, Hurst, King William-street, Strand. Your letter has no signature.*

"*J. W.*"—*In the opinion of many problem-makers, the King may be allowed to Castle in a Problem. We think differently, but willingly yield the point.*

"*Sopranista*"—*You have failed in No. 230 and 232.*

"*J. Mac[illegible]*"—*Your last attempt, as amended, is a palpable mate in two moves:—*

1. Kt takes Kt (double ch), 2. Kt to Kt 1th (double ch) and mate. With respect to the strateem to which you allude, we are sorry to pronounce it quite unadapted for publication. As we before said, there are not half a dozen players living who would look at a Problem wherein the mate was to be given under such restrictions. Try your hand at an ordinary position, as much like as actual end game as possible, with the simple condition that mate is to be given in three or four moves, and, if it possess merit, you may rely on its insertion

"*A. Z. Y.*"—*It would rank as about a match or seventh-rate player.*

"*J. M. H.*" 1. *If spurred, and found to be more than seven days old, it would be liable to be sent to the Dead Letter Office.* 2. *A Knight can Castle after he has been checked.* 3. *In Castling on the Q's side, the King is placed on the Q B sq, and the Rook on the Q sq.*

"*E. and T.*" *Strictly speaking, we should say that "T." had resigned the game; but the best way, perhaps, would be, to play it out from the point in question*

"*W. L.*" *Is an enigma, in No. 230, you cannot see the impossibility of White's checking on his Q B 2d, where there is one of his own Pawns*

"*C. E. B.*"—*If thoroughly examined, they will be pretty sure to prove acceptable*

"*Juvenis*" *For an instructor in Chess, we should recommend you to apply to Mr. Harrwitz, at the London Chess Club. The Treatise mentioned is a very serviceable one, both to young and old players.*

"*J. G.*" "*T. V.*" "*M——n*" *and others.*—*We hope next week to have room to resume the publication of our Chess-game.*

"*G. S. T.*" *problem shall be examined, and reported on forthwith.*

"*W. D.*" *It may be accomplished in six moves easily.*

"*F. R. S.*"—*It would seem invidious to institute a comparison; both are players of the first order*

Solutions by "*T. V.*" "*A. Z. B. Y.*" "*H. P.*" "*W. B.*" "*J. W.*" "*F. G. R.*" "*G. T. N.*" "*Myles*," "*G. A. H.*," "*W. L.*," "*A. T.*," "*A. B. K.*," "*A. B. T.*" "Mp. Βάμβλε," *are correct.*

*** An old rusty amateur is anxious for a chess competitor in a game by correspondence. His simple request is, that no youngster will be barking at him but some fine fellow that can keep his wicket against some stubb overhand bowling. Address, "A. B. C.," Post Office, Newport, Isle of Wight.

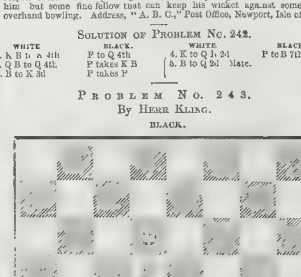
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 242.

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK
1. B B to 4th	P to Q 4th	4. K to Q 3d	P to B 7th
2. Q B to Q 4th	P takes K B	5. B to Q 2d Mate.	
3. B to K 3d	P takes P		

PROBLEM NO. 243.

By HERR KLING.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
15. P takes P	

London to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 359.—By Mr. Silas Angas.

White. K at his K 4th, Q at her K 4th, B at Q B sq, Kt at K 4th; P's at K Kt 4th and Q 2d

Black. K at his B 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 360.—By Mr. Edney.

White: K at his Kt sq, R at Q B 4th, B at K Kt 4th, B at K sq, P at Q B 2d.

Black: A at K 6th: P's at K Kt 6th and K 7th

White playing first, can mate in four moves.

No. 361.—By Mr. C. E. Banker.

White: K at his Sq, R at Q Kt 5th, Kt at K 4th, P at Q R 4th.

Black: K at Q B 5th, P at K 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

THE SALE AT STOWE.

WE resume, from our Journal of last week, our notes upon the Sale; and next week we shall complete the series of Illustrations of the rarities.

The second day's sale of plate (the 6th inst.) proved very attractive; and the prices realized were very high. It would, however, be of little interest to our readers (had we space), to report the price at which gadroon-edged plate was sold per ounce, or the name and residence of the purchaser.

Among the more noticeable lots were—

Lot 413. A noble oval salver, with Adonis bringing the head of a boar to Venus, in high relief, in the centre, the borders of scrolls pierced, and handles; sold at 12s. 8d. per oz., to Mr. Poljzno.

Lot 414. A beautiful epergne, with centre baskets and four small stands supported on the tails of dolphins, with four branches for lights, and four extra stands, of very fine old design, and stated to be the only piece of plate in the mansion formerly belonging to the Grenville family. It was purchased at 8s. per oz. by Mr. Roberts, as was understood, for presentation to the Marquis of Chandos.

Lots 416 and 418. A magnificent pearl nautilus, supported by Tritons and sea-horses beautifully modelled. This exquisite work of art, which, with the companion ornament, weighs 196 ounces, was bought by Mr. Hennell, after much competition, at 17s. 6d. per ounce.

Lot 419. A magnificent urn for the centre of a sideboard, the bowl ornamented with three dolphins, and enriched with flutings and mouldings, surmounted by a figure of Neptune. This urn is of very ancient date; it was bought by Messrs Garrard at 7s. 6d. per oz

Lot 420. A superb tankard with Alexander crossing the Granicus, with numerous figures, chased in high relief, after Le Brun; a warrior on horseback on the top, the handle formed of a group of a faun and children. This tankard, weighing 140 oz., was bought by Mr. Evans, at 16s. per oz

Lot 421. An ovform sideboard vase and cover, fluted, with two handles: formed exclusively of snuff-boxes presented to the Marquis of Buckingham, grandfather to the present Duke, by the cities and corporations in Ireland, 1779; at 9l. per oz

Lot 450. The mace of the borough of St. Mawe's, in Cornwall, presented to the borough, by the Marquis of Buckingham, and returned by the corporation to the late Duke on the dissolution of that borough. Mr. Emanuel bought this lot for £30.

Lots 456 and 457. A pair of superb large sideboard vases, enriched with masks and scroll-work, actually produced 40s. per oz.

On Thursday, the most interesting items were a beautiful ewer and dish, of ancient Italian manufacture, sold to Messrs. Garrard at 56s. per oz. The address Testimonial presented to the Duke of Buckingham by the farmers of Bucks, was withdrawn; its weight is 2200 ounces, and it was purchased at £772 3s. 9d. on behalf of the subscribers, to restore this tribute to the Duke

Lot 515. A pair of the two Waverley centre-pieces, designed by Cotterell, and executed by Garrard, for the Duke of Buckingham, produced 17s. 11d and 17s. 9d. per ounce.

Lot 779 and 780. Two beautiful stands for flowers, with female figures supporting a shell-shaped basket, with reliefs of Cupids, were sold to Mr. Redfern, at 56s. per oz.

Lot 516. A running footman of gold and enamel on a pedestal of jade and lapis lazuli, set with stones, and gold mounted. Purchased by Mr. Durlacher for £10 5s.

Lot 817. A ring with emeralds and brilliants, formerly belonging to the Countess of Shrewsbury, to whom it was given by Charles II. Bought by Mr. Hawkins for £10 10s.

The Sale was not resumed until Tuesday, the 12th, when was commenced the disposal of

THE PICTURES

The first division of the paintings commencing with portraits, the following being worthy of notice in this class. 2. John Duke of Argyll, by Hoibein, 7½ guineas. 3. The Duchess of Montague and Miss Molesworth, £6 6s. 6. Helena Forman, by Hudson, 12 guineas. 7. Miss Penelope Seregen, by Sir P. Lely, 14 guineas. "Henrietta Maria, a copy from Vandyck, 25 guineas. 11. Peace and War, by Giovanni d'Udine, after Rubens, 30½ guineas. 12 Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, painted by Mary Marchioness of Buckingham, herself a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, after the original of that name, 16 guineas. 16. Lord Cornbury: this was the first of a series of portraits of members of the Beefsteak Club, 12 guineas. 18. Philip Earl of Chesterfield and John Earl Granville, two other members of the club, 17½ guineas. 29. James Duke of Monmouth, by Kneller, 11 guineas. 31. Francis Bertrer, formerly M.P. for St. Mawes, by Owen, 30 guineas, bought for Sir Robert Peel. 34. Two small portraits—Sir Thomas and Lady More, by Holbein, 18 guineas. 39. The Siege of a Town on a River in the Low Countries, by Wm de Velde, was secured by Mr. Norton for 84 guineas. 40. The Fire of London, by Scott, 84 guineas. 46. Mary Queen of Scots, by Janet, 80 guineas, bought by Earl Spencer. 47. Edward II. and Queen Jane Seymour, by the same artist, 14½ guineas. 48. Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, after Vandyck, 23 guineas. 50. Margaret of Parma, by Russell, 4½ guineas. 51. Holbein's Portrait of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, founder of the house of Buckingham, 21 guineas. 54. Calvin and Anne Boleyn, by Holbein, 27 guineas, bought by Earl Spencer. 55. Mary Queen of Scots and Lord Darnley, by Zucchero, 60 guineas, bought by Earl Spencer. 58. A Head of Christ, by Carlo Dolce, 10 guineas 59. A Boy with a Bird's Nest, by Metsu, 12 guineas. 63. A River Scene, with boats and figures, by Van Goyen, 15 guineas. 64. An Old Woman and a Boy, candlelight, by Schalken, 15½ guineas 66. A pair of small landscapes, after Ruysdael, 10 guineas. 71. The Adoration of the Shepherds; and the Return of the Prodigal, two pictures, by Bassano, 10½ guineas. 72. A classical landscape, with a bridge and figures, by Claude, 28 guineas. 73. The Virgin and Child with St. Joseph, by Van Leyden, 10 guineas. 77. A Horse Fair, by Van Falens, 11½ guineas. 83. Viscount Cobham, 10 guineas. 85. Sir William Wyndham, in robes, by Kneller, 18½ guineas. 87. The Hon. Mrs. Greenville, by Hoare, 16½ guineas. 90. Charles, Duke of Somerset, after Kneller, £5 5s. 101. St. Christopher and a Companion, £11. Two pictures by Fuseli, illustrating passages in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," one 63 and the other 53 guineas. 105. The Emperor Paul of Russia, presented to Lord Grenville, bought by Earl Spencer for 26 guineas. 107 and 108. Portraits of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and his Princess, by Kauffman, 12 guineas. 110. Charles I. on horseback, after Vandyck, by Thornhill, £51. A set of four pictures, by J. F. Cippel, followed the next lot: they consisted of a Fancy Concert, a group of eight figures; a Quadrille Market, with an old woman weighing cherries; Two Young Noblemen, with a Group of Gipsies, and Italian Peasants at their Repast: the four together, 80 guineas. 117. Hagar seated in the Desert, with Ishmael before her, by P. da Cortona, 38 guineas. 118. The Reclining Venus, after Titian, 21½ guineas. 119 and 120. Two full-length Portraits of George III. and Queen Charlotte, by Ramsay, 14½ guineas each. 125. Henry VIII. and his Queens, miniatures, [illegible], 30½ guineas. 127. Portrait of Henry Duke of Gloucester, 10½ guineas. 132. Portrait of Camden, 19 guineas. 135 and 136. These two pictures were by old Bonnar: they represent the Duchess of Hamilton and the Countess of Coventry, the one as a washerwoman, and the others being engaged in ironing, 38 guineas. A water-colour drawing of her Majesty, by Denning, after Sully, the American artist, 32 guineas. The sale ceased by the day's sale exceeding £1800. A supplemental catalogue, extending over five additional days, has just been issued. The catalogue contains the valuable contents of the museum, and the whole of the remaining effects. It has been determined that the library of manuscripts, and the collection of miniatures, shall be entrusted to Messrs. Christie and Manson for sale at their rooms in London during the ensuing season.

We have been favoured by an accredited Correspondent with the following instances of the extraordinary prices brought by certain lots of the antique plate, originally furnished to the Duke of Buckingham by Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings, of Coventry-street:

Lot.			Price at Sale.
Lot five Chased Dish and Ewer	..	£150 ..	£330 .. 0 ..
,, 102 and 633. 2 Oval silk Toilet Boxes ..	..	80 ..	101 .. 0
,, 779 and 780. 2 Stands for Flowers	..	70 ..	327 15 0
,, 326. Gilt Chalice and Cover	..	95 ..	99 10 0
,, 765. Toilet Glass	..	126 ..	129 4 0

THE CHOLERA.—Letters from the frontiers of Galicia state that the cholera has appeared with such violence in the government of Lublin, in Poland, that in the small town of Krasnystaw alone more than 400 persons died. The malady declared itself after the arrival of some regiments of Cossacks, of whom a considerable number were the first victims. It appears, from letters received from St. Petersburgh to the 31st ult., that the cholera is drawing to a close in that city. On the 27th of August there were but 36 new cases and 18 deaths, and on the 28th only 22 new cases and six deaths. There remained but 376 patients suffering under that dreadful malady. At Moscow, likewise, the cholera appears to be about to expire. On the 17th and 18th ult. three cases had appeared, and 24 deaths. There remained 379 under cure. At Riga 220 new cases were declared between the 16th and 22d ult., and 68 deaths. At Helsingfors, the capital of the grand Duchy of Finland, the cholera had attacked 48 persons, of whom 27 had died.

GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE ON AUGUST 16.—BURNING OF THE YAGH KAPAN.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.

GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent at Constantinople, with the accompanying Sketches of a Conflagration of vast extent, even for this fated city, which took place on the 16th ult. For the details of the catastrophe—a spectacle of fearful magnificence—we are referred by our Correspondent to a letter in the *Morning Herald* of the 4th instant, the writer of which, we are assured, has spared no pains to ensure the authenticity of his information.

"As an eye-witness (says the narrator), I must endeavour to give a description of the dreadful disaster, which, on Wednesday last, astounded the whole population of this vast capital. The weather was particularly fine—not a leaf was stirred by the slightest zephyr; the dark cypress groves bordering on Pera seemed, by their stillness, transformed to black marble, so unruffled was the atmosphere. Towards seven in the evening of the 16th, a straight column of grey smoke was seen from Pera to ascend slowly into the sky. Some said it must be from Galata, others that it was evidently the beginning of a fire in Constantinople, on the other side of the water. At a quarter-past seven the alarm guns were fired, and in a very few minutes people were seen running in different directions, in order to gain information as to the locality, or some height by which to ascertain from whence the threatening smoke was proceeding; now bright flames shot upwards, and it soon became evident that a fire had broken out in Yemi-h Iskelessi (dried fruit bazaar), situated between the two bridges. The intensity of the conflagration acquired such force, on account of the surrounding inflammable matter, that in a short quarter of an hour it had extended itself in a fearful manner. The non-existence of wind was a sad occurrence on this occasion, as the fire spread in different directions, whereas had there been any wind it would have driven the flames in one direction alone. In the immediate neighbourhood of the fruit bazaar was the Yagh Kapan, or oil depôt, the magazines and warehouses being well stocked with this inflammable matter; on the other side, towards the arsenal, was an immense timber-yard, the greatest in the city, a quarter of a mile it. length, one hundred feet in height, and five hundred in breadth. By eight o'clock, both these places were in flames. When the whole line of sphere on which the timber was piled was one blazing sheet of vivid flame, the appearance was that of one burning mass of liquified gold. A compact mass of shipping was moored opposite this spot, and the masts of several Turkish vessels, laden with oil, wheat, and timber, soon took fire.

"Kaiks darted in all directions over the Golden Horn, some containing a few curious and idle foreigners, rowing along the shore to view the scene, others transporting from the flames what property had been saved. The towers, the mosques, with their elastic and delicate minarets, the reflection of the roofs of houses, and minute lines of carved woodwork in the windows, were discernable from a great distance, on account of the blaze of light that filled the heavens. Among the many sights that such scenes necessarily furnish to the observer, none were more striking than the innumerable groups congregated in the burying-grounds that line the declivities of Pera, from whence an excellent view of the fire could be obtained.

"Towards nine o'clock, the fire in one direction was travelling at a rapid rate towards the Cal-mouniljar, in another towards the Uzun Charski, whilst on the other it was raging at the Odun Kapoussi. Notwithstanding great efforts were made to prevent its spreading towards the hill, which gradually rises until it reaches the crest, on which stands the mosque of Suleymanieh, and close to that the palaces of several vizirs, the Sheik-ul-Islam Kapoussi (Porte of the Ulemas), and other extensive public and private buildings, with their hanging gardens and kiosks, it was all of no avail. The houses were destroyed one after another. The flames rushed up the walls, and stood like pyramids of fire in the air. At length, at about eleven o'clock, the pinnacle of one of the minarets of Suleymanieh, on the extreme height, and fully one mile from the scene of destruction, caught fire; whilst the flames in a vast body kept beating like waves against the angle of the Sheik-ul-Islam's palace, after having destroyed, in rapid succession, all the intervening buildings.

"At about midnight it had reached Baluk Bazaar, in the immediate neighbourhood of the new bridge, and great anxiety was entertained respecting the Drug Bazaar, which is a splendid building, well known to tourists who visit this city. In the opposite direction it had reached the Skemnjelar, and was proceeding at a rapid rate towards the Oun Kapan. The efforts made by the Turks to extinguish the fire were useless; they everywhere ceased, and were mostly employed in pulling down buildings. With the poor inhabitants it was a general *sauve qui peut*; indeed, many were so surrounded by the flames as to be unable to escape, and were burned to death. Near Oun Kapan a dreadful destruction of life occurred, and it is said that upwards of 30 persons have perished. The gaps caused by the demolition of buildings were mere child's work, for the fire leaped over them; thus successively destroying house after house, shop after shop, and shed after shed. At about two o'clock in the morning the fire had sensibly decreased in its violence for want of fuel to ailment it, and at about half-past three no more danger was anticipated.

"The fire has consumed, according to a detailed estimate, about 2500 shops and 500 houses; about 40 of the latter were splendid palaces belonging to the Sheik-ul-Islam, Moustapha Pacha, Said Pacha, Irvec Pachs, Hassan Pacha, and others. The general loss is calculated at averaging from £2,000,000 to £4,000,000 sterling; but some have carried it to £5,000,000. I should state it at, approximatively, about £3,500,000. To account for this great loss, it must be understood that vast depositaries of merchandize were kept there, besides whole bazaars of oil, fruit, wax, rice, spices, tallow, coffee, sponges, &c., as well as the establishments of the knife grinders, wholesale grocer, nut sellers, &c. In addition to these must be noted nineteen khans, seven mosques, four baths, two public granaries, 13,000 barrels of rice belonging to the Pacha of Egypt, a government steam-mill, and seventeen vessels, and among the rest an Austrian and a Russian vessel, &c.

"This fire exceeds the conflagration at Pera two months back, not only in the extent, but in the value of the objects destroyed; in the former case, the houses were burnt, and here and there a pianoforte, table, chair, or bed, that could not be extricated from the flames, but here the people are positively ruined, as their all was there—it was their means of subsistence as well as their fortune. A fearful night of havoc indeed it was. The Sultan went *incognito* to the scene of destruction, and subsequently took up his position in a steamer in the arsenal. Chairs were placed on the old bridge for some pachas, and the people were kept from accumulating and obstructing the road."

FIREMAN OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Our Correspondent has appended a characteristic sketch of one of the firemen of Constantinople—a regularly organised body of men, whose services are very frequently called into requisition to save from destruction this "triple metropolis."

COUNTRY NEWS.

BOLTON ELECTION.

On Tuesday, the election of a representative in Parliament for Bolton took place, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Bolling. The circumstances of the election were somewhat peculiar. Mr. Stephen Blair had issued an address accepting the invitation, but had excused himself from being present on the ground that heavy rains had rendered the roads impassable in the neighbourhood where he was sojourning. The Chartists had also prevailed upon a candidate, the Rev. Joseph Barker, of Sheffield; but the police had laid hold upon him on the night previous to the election (Monday), and conveyed him to Manchester, his name having been included in the indictment preferred by the authorities of Manchester against 46 Chartists at the late Liverpool Assizes, for conspiracy, and a bench warrant granted by Mr. Justice Creswell being out against him.

Shortly after ten o'clock A.M., Mr. P. Rothwell proposed, and Mr. Alderman Grey seconded, Mr. Blair, as a fit and proper candidate to represent the borough. Neither proposer nor seconder said anything about the political opinions of their candidate; but it is understood, from the short, vague address issued to the electors, that Mr. Blair is a Peelite Conservative.

Mr. Flitcroft, Chartist, proposed the Rev. Mr. Barker, and the nomination was seconded by a "Working Man.

There being no other candidate, the Mayor called for a show of hands, when several hundred hands were held up for Mr. Blair, and more than as many thousands for the Rev. Mr. Barker. After a pause the Mayor called for another show of hands, on the ground that he was led to believe the distant parts of the crowd had misapprehended the call. The result was more decidedly, if possible, in favour of the Chartist than before. He then declared the show of hands to be in favour of Mr. Barker. The proposer of Mr. Blair demanded a poll, and, after an altercation between some of the parties and the Mayor, in consequence, as was understood, of an inuendo thrown out that Barker's friends were only kept from going to the poll by the uncertainty as to whether their candidate could be liberated from prison on bail in time to appear the next day (Wednesday), the latter said, "I hereby declare, that, a poll having been demanded on behalf of Stephen Blair, Esq., this court stands adjourned till Thursday morning at ten o'clock."

Mr. Flitcroft here came forward, and said he withdrew his candidate, and would not be answerable for any expenses.

The Mayor: You have heard Mr. Flitcroft withdraw Mr. Barker; therefore, to save the borough the time and money which would result from an adjournment, I hereby declare Stephen Blair, Esq., duly elected as one of the representatives of the borough. The proceedings lasted only an hour.

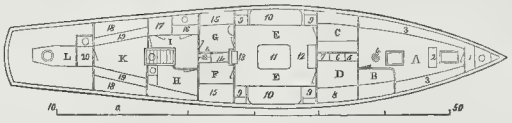
F. M'NAUGHTON, who forged the cheque on the Bank of England purporting to be signed by A. and S. Henry and Co., for £3500, and who escaped to Newfoundland, was brought up at the Borough Court, Manchester, on Saturday morning last. A gentleman from the office of Mr. Freshfield, solicitor to the Bank of England, attended to prosecute; and at his request the prisoner was remanded until Wednesday, when he was committed for trial on the evidence adduced.

POISONING IN ESSEX.—The cases of poisoning in this county are still under investigation. The case to which the authorities are now directing their attention is that of a person named Nathaniel Button, formerly a resident in the parish of Ramsay, who died on the 30th of September, 1846, a few days after the death of Mary May's first husband, about whom some suspicion also exists. The next case is relative to a person named Palmer, resident in Ramsay, who died shortly after Button. Almost immediately after his death Mrs. Palmer left Ramsay, accompanied by a man with whom she had long been intimate. The town of Great Holland is the Tendering Union has also, it is suspected, been the scene of one, if not more, of these dreadful poisonings. From the investigation which has taken place, it appears that a man named Brudger died suddenly some time since in great agony, having been well and at his work until within a few hours of his death. Two other cases are under consideration—one in the parish of Tendering, and another in the parish of Bradfield. In the investigation of these cases it has been ascertained that most, if not all, owe their origin to the existence of what are in this part of the country called "Death Clubs." A person (man or woman) enters one of these clubs, agreeing to pay a sum of 7d. per quarter, at the same time appointing a nominee, at whose death the subscribing party receives £10 or £8, according to the number of persons enrolled. In addition to this subscription each member of the club pays 6d. extra on the death of any nominee. Mrs. Southgate was a member of one of these clubs. Mrs. Button was also a member, and received £8 on the death of her husband.

THE "VOLNA" (WAVE), IRON SCHOONER YACHT, BUILT AT BLACKWALL, FOR THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.

THE SCHOONER YACHT "VOLNA" (WAVE).

THIS beautiful sailing yacht, built for the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, Lord High Admiral of the Empire, left the Thames for Cronstadt on Sunday week. She was designed and built of iron by Mr. Ditchburn, of Blackwall. She is 83 tons burthen, of shallow draught of water, being only 7 feet 6 inches, to admit of crossing a bar. Her internal fittings, especially the state cabin, are surpassingly beautiful and spacious; the height under the deck-beam to the cabin flooring being 6 feet 6 inches. To furnish the reader with an idea of the cabin accommodation of this superb yacht, we have Engraved an outline of its plan.



A, Sailors' mess-room
B, Master's cabin
C, Steward's pantry
D, Ladies' cabin
E, State cabin
F, Grand Duke's private cabin
G, Gentlemen's cabin
H, Grand Duke's dressing cabin
I, Passage and entrance
K, Attendants' cabin
L, Hall and smoking-room
1, Sailors' closet
2, Cook's galley
3, Seats and lines
4, Masts
5, Washhand-stand
6, Closet
7, Wardrobe
8, Bed place
9, Bookcase and sideboard
10, Sofa seats
11, Table
12, Fireplace
13, Fireplace
14, Desk and library
15, Sofa-bed
16, Closet
17, Store-room
18, Bed places
19, Sofa seat
20, Closet

THE PROGRESS OF A BILL.

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD
ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS.

(*Continued from page 158.*)

CHAPTER II.—THE BILL IS CASHED.

WHEN Henry Pursey was fairly out of sight, Macfum shaped his course in the direction of Furnival's Inn. He drew the bill from his pocket, and read it over, chuckling the while, and then he hastened onwards. "I wonder whether the old rascal is at his office yet," he soliloquised, "or whether he has shut up that vile swindling shop of his for the night." The current of Macfum's thoughts then ebbed back to the *café*; and, as he hastened to the inn, he recalled the points of his manœuvre to mind, and felt serenely conscious of his talents as a trickster. Among his associates Macfum numbered a few young Lords and a sprinkling of mushroom Baronets; and these green and "fast" noblemen, the height of whose ambition was to train a winner for the Derby, or make more famous than anybody else, and who had promised their progenitors to turn presently from a study of horseflesh to that of politics, patronised Macfum, and associated with him, because he was a jolly fellow and an aristocratic-looking dog. He was an expert practical joker, and was admired for his daring, and for his unfailing impudence. He had gained a bet with Lord Rappee, that he would get a Scotchman to accept a bill; and his success in the matter had established his reputation for consummate tact. It was generally believed that Macfum had accomplished what the persuasive powers of fifty special pleaders would have failed to bring about, namely, the acceptance of a bill by a Scotchman. Indeed, it is reported that the duped Scot was thenceforward looked upon by his countrymen as a disgrace to his fatherland, and that his family, for this one false step, disinherited him.

Macfum's spirits never failed him, and he had the rare faculty of making his liveliness contagious. He once induced a funeral party to make a night of it, and in the character of witness made the Lord Chief Justice shake with laughter in his ermine. So, his friends were always pleased to meet him, and did not busy themselves about the purity of his principles or the gentility of his descent. They accepted his story about his uncle in India as a true tale, because they did not care to satisfy themselves that the said uncle was an apocryphal personage, inasmuch as this discovery would have condemned their jovial friend as an adventurer, and consequently have rendered the continuance of companionship with him impossible. And thus matters stood between Macfum and the world. Macfum did not disguise the humbleness of his sleeping-room from his aristocratic acquaintance. He called his apartment his perch, and talked of finding his roosting-place when he was about to withdraw for the night. He was an open admirer of the style of dwelling patronised by Diogenes, and would ask his bachelor friends (if he had decided upon honouring their domicile for the night with his presence) whether they had a convenient tub wherein he might shake down till morning. This facetious philosophy disarmed the scandal of the world, and up Julius Macfum flourished, unquestioned and unsuspected.

He stopped before the dirtiest house of the dirtiest of inns, and having summoned a lean clerk by means of a dusty and rusty knocker on the right-hand door, under which was painted "Mr. Zachariah Moss" (a gentleman who repudiated his Jewish descent), that consumptive and tightly-clad functionary declared that Mr. Moss had left office for the day, but would be in town by ten o'clock on the morrow morning.

"You're sure he'll be here at ten, eh?" asked Macfum.

"Yes, sir; he'll be glad to see you at that hour."

"Don't doubt it. You can tell Moss from me that I was never up but once at that disgraceful hour; and that was when I was roused by a relation of his to take an early trip across the water. Tell him I'll call at one, and that he must be at home. But you need only say that a gentleman of an eccentric turn of mind wishes to be swindled out of forty pounds to-morrow, and that he naturally comes to him to do the business, and Moss will be here to the minute."

The clerk's face wrinkled into a grin as Macfum disappeared. "Well," thought the clerk, as he resumed his seat at his desk, "that chap must have had a deal to do with attornies; he's up to the dodges; but we shall have him all right and tight yet, I'll bet a wager." And at this thought a malicious grin—an expression quite horrible on the beardless face of youth—showed how effectually and earnestly Mr. Moss was inculcating the principles of his profession in the mind of his articled pupil.

Meanwhile Macfum hastened homewards to dress for the Opera. He lodged in a second floor of a house in or near the Waterloo-road, with a miserable woman, who, in a rash hour, had given him five hundred pounds and her hand. She was the daughter of a small tradesman, who had amassed the above sum after a long life of humble industry, and who had bequeathed it to his daughter, telling her that she might become a lady if she acted prudently. Miserable lesson! The young woman's vanity was flattered by her father's words, and she followed his parental teaching by marrying Mr. Julius Macfum. And what was the result?—life-long, irreparable misery! Macfum married because he was in a desperate condition from want of money. He looked upon himself as a bill which his wife had accepted and cashed. He breathed to no man the fact of his marriage; but resolved to live with his wife in an obscure lodging, where she might vegetate and die. He never positively ill-treated her, yet he never considered her in any of his plans. She was merely part and parcel of the luggage that encumbered his lodging. The reader must pardon the writer if he lingers over this melancholy scene (this reckless waste of a woman's life. The utter prostration of the wretched creature's spirit—her silent and almost idiotic obedience to every beck or nod of him of whom she had expected so much, and from

THE BILL IS CASHED

whom she had received nothing—presented the most depressing picture of a wasted life it is possible to conceive.

When Macfum returned home from his visit to the office of Mr. Moss, he found his wife leaning over a flickering fire in a state of half stupour. She raised her eyes as he entered, yet spoke not a word. He threw down his hat and gloves, and said, without turning his eyes towards the woman, "Now, Polly, I'm hare. Let me have some clean linen and my evening dress. Do you think I want shaving?"

The wife turned vacant eyes for a moment upon the fine, pulpy face of her husband, and then a half-suppressed smile stole upon her lip, and she was about to approach nearer to him. She checked herself, however, and made answer in a quiet tone of voice, so that Macfum did not perceive the momentary struggle that passed within her. The history of this woman's life is a tragedy fraught with a most solemn warning to her wayward and ill-advised sisterhood. It is a tragedy, however, upon which—as it does not bear upon the present history—the author must here drop the curtain.

Macfum, in common with many men of no importance either in literary or theatrical circles, had the right of passing a friend, together with himself, into the pit of the Opera. On the evening in question, he accompanied Pursey thither, and introduced him to one or two sporting celebrities, to the great delight of the young novice. And Pursey returned home to his wife with a long account of the condescension of the aristocrats, who had, in truth, vouchsafed him but the stiffest obeisance

Macfum was half an hour behind the time of his appointment with Mr Archariah Moss, a fact which that gentleman noticed rather angrily previous to the arrival of Macfum, but which he begged this gentleman not to mention when he made his appearance. The extreme of Moss was by means unpossessing. He had a hooked nose, thick, prominent lips, black, crisp, curly hair, a sallow complexion, and a habit of converting the letter W into a V; yet he declared that was not a thumbprint of the purest blood in his veins. Macfum, who had perceived that Mr. Moss was guilty of the weakness of disavowing his unmistakeable descent, determined to turn this perception to account, and had turned it to account accordingly to the tune of £40, which he persuaded the attorney to give upon a £50 bill. On the present occasion, Macfum resolved to play again upon the attorney's weakness

"I'm surprised to find you here to-day, Mr Moss—Saturday! Bless me, isn't this your Sunday?" commenced Macfum.

"Now, you know, Mr. Macfum, that my sabbath is your sabbath. You are jesting upon my personal appearance. Shall we to business? What can I do for you?"

"A friend of mine swears he saw you at a suburban synagogue last Saturday," continued Macfum. "But he must have been mistaken. You'll pardon my blunder also, Mr. Moss, I trust."

"Certainly, Mr. Macfum; certainly. Don't say another word about it. *Now*, what can I do for you?"

"This," answered Macfum, throwing Pursey's acceptance upon the table.

"A hundred pounds! Really, Mr. Macfum, you come to mock me in my poverty."

"Not I; it is you who intend to swindle me in mine. Don't start, sir; it is your profession. I don't blame you," said Macfum, coolly eyeing the attorney.

"And who is Mr. Pursey?"

"A householder in Chel- ."

"Upon my word, I don't know where to turn for the money, Mr. Macfum."

Macfum laughed outright, and, in answer to the questioning of the astonished attorney, said, "Hang it, Moss, you'd make a first-rate actor. But it doesn't do with me. *I* know very well that you don't contribute *all* the hundred and-twenty per cent per annum which you clear upon your capital to the charitable institutions of the country. Come, let me have no more of this absurd whining, but tell me at once what you mean to give me on this bit of paper."

"Are you a lover of the fine arts?" asked Moss suddenly, as though a new thought had struck him.

"What, have you a batch of pictures just come home from the bakehouse, eh? A half-dozen portraits of a particular of the Minories by the starved Baggins, just baked for Rembrandts; or a ragged boy with his finger to his nose, daubed in ten minutes by the same luckless individual, for a sketch by Wilkie, a bargain, at twenty guineas? No, I don't care about the fine arts."

"You are severe, Mr. Macfum," answered Mr. Moss, with forced equanimity

"It does you good to tell you a little truth now and then, or in your old age you may be doubling your pace with the idea of being led an honest career. Once for all, my good fellow, remember that your acting is thrown away upon me. Tell me at once how much rubbish in the shape of wine and pictures, and what amount of cash you are prepared to give me on this bill, and let's have no more of this child's play."

The little attorney eyed his lecturer angrily. He felt the force of Macfum's sarcasm; he saw that he had to deal with one as shrewd and worldly as himself. He smarted beneath the lashes of Macfum's satire, and wished to resent them; but his interest forbade the indulgence. He contented himself with the hope that the day would come when Macfum would be in his power, and then he garnered up his spite for that day.

"Well," he said at length, "I think you had better get it cashed by Mr. Abrahams, for I'm afraid my terms would not satisfy you. Money's extremely valuable in the city—so valuable, indeed, that it is, I may say, rashness to trust cash out on uncertain bills, when it will realise so much in the city with no risk whatever"

"Hang it, Mr. Moss, I'm not here to discuss the monetary question with you. I simply ask you what you are prepared to advance on that bit of paper?"

"I've some splendid port."

"Of course; recommended strongly for salads and pickling, I suppose. I know the stuff! Good for bruises, and, mixed with water, for blotches. Well, and how many dozen of this eye liquor do you propose to throw in?"

"The wine to which I allude, Mr. Macfum, has been pronounced by first-rate judges to be of most excellent quality. I could let you have four dozen of it at fifty shillings a dozen."

"That's ten pound. Well: Now for the Rembrandt by Baggins."

With tat utmost gravity, and without noticing the comment made by Macfum, Mr. Moss proceeded to descant upon the beauties of the sketches by Wilson which he proposed to include in the bargain. He directed his clerk to fetch the masterpieces in question, and the paintings were forthwith produced. Moss, with a mock air of gravity, raised his glass to his eye, and proceeded to dilate upon the airiness of the distance, the masterly execution of the foliage, the graceful curve given to the tail of one of the sheep, the exquisite taste displayed in parting the hair of another of the flock down the back, the liquidness of the water, and the melting tones of the half-distance, until Mr. Moss was well nigh overcome with rage.

"Well," said Macfum at length, having ended his criticism, "Buggins has talent. It required a genius to give that graceful curve to a sheep's tail."

"Perhaps so," returned Mr. Moss sharply. "I intend to have twenty pounds for those two pictures."

"And quite right, Mr. Moss, quite right," continued Macfum, pleased to perceive that he had roused the anger of the attorney, yet anxious not to provoke a refusal to cash the bill. "What is your percentage?"

"Thirty. That leaves forty, which you may have in cash; that is to say, if I have as much as forty pounds by me. Like, what money is there in the box?"

"Forty-two pounds, sir," shouted the clerk

"You son, Mr. Macfum, that I have done my best for you."

Certainly. Your splendid is worthy of imitation. You are a man of truly Christian spirit, Mr. Moss. I accept your terms."

And on these terms the bill was cashed.

"Where am I to send the pictures and wine?" asked Moss, as Macfum rose to depart. "The Wilsons would hang well in your hall," added the attorney, with his malicious grin

"Do you imagine so? I believe there is a vacant space left in my back kitchen; or perhaps it is occupied by the last masterpiece you let me have at such a woful sacrifice; so, you had better keep them for the present."

"And the wine?"

"I shan't pickle this season. Stay, you may direct both the wine and pictures to Henry Pursey, Esquire, Briar Cottage, Battersea-lane, Chelsea, and inclose my card in the parcel." Pursey is a young man, and an inexperienced man, thought Macfum, and doesn't know how to get wine from bad. "Will you allow me to write a word to Mr. Pursey?"

"Certainly."

Macfum seated himself at Mr. Moss's desk, and wrote the following sprightly epistle to his friend:—

"Cry, Gentle.

"MY DEAR PURSEY,—Herewith you will receive a small sample of the same vintage as that of which we were talking yesterday, at the club. It has all the ruby hue of the rare wine, and is as fruity and clear as the most fastidious alderman could wish. The accompanying pictures are two Wilsons—exquisite specimens of that master, as you will, doubtless, perceive. They were given to me by the late Colonel Bagshaw. They are thrown away in my bachelor tub; so, pray accept them, with the sincere friendship of JULIUS MACFUM.

"Lord Condiment is delighted with you. He says we must all have a day of it out of town next Saturday. We can't do without you, so you must hold yourself disengaged for that day.

"To Henry Pursey, Esquire."

"There," said Macfum, giving the letter to Mr. Moss; "let the bearer of the whole basket have with him."

"You're a clever man," answered Mr. Moss, glancing at Macfum with a look half of envy and half of satire.

"I wish I could return the compliment, Mr. Moss."

"You're hard upon a man of humble pretensions. Have I not dealt with you like a Christian, Mr. Macfum? Have I acted as though there were a thimble full of Jewish blood in my veins?"

"No, that you certainly have not, my dear Mr. Moss; you have acted as though you had brickdrills. Good day."

The lawyer muttered some angry words to himself as his customer departed, and then summoned a grey headed, wrinkled old man—a piece of human mortality, wholly devoid of that gentleness and softness which give a sanctity to age—into his presence.

"Has Solomon effected an entrance in Berners-street yet?

"No, sir."

"I suspect that he's a careless fellow. Carelessness won't do for us—tell him that from me, do you hear? He was three weeks getting into Peckham Rye, and that is only effected an entrance in a wine-bin per, though to my certain knowledge there were three distinct entrances to tus house."

"Yes, sir, but people has got so sharp of late, as the principle of sealin' is spread (with the progress of civilisation, I suppose), that it wants an uncommon sharp un to get into a house now-a-days."

"I've a job for you to set about directly. You'll have to convey some wine and pictures to Chelsea in the course of Monday. Now just attend to what I am going to tell you. You will be bearer of a letter to Mr. Henry Pursey (to whom the goods in question are to be consigned), when you will insist upon delivering into his hands or into his wife's. Well, when you get into the house, run your eye over the furniture, and judge, as far as you are able, whether there are a hundred pounds' worth of goods in the house. Do you hear?"

"Yes, sir; very well, sir. A hundred pounds' worth. It must be a decent room full to fetch that. Did you hear, sir, that Mr. Isaacs's Clapham execution only fetched an odd nine hundred, sir?"

"I said Isaacs would burn his fingers. Mind you have your eyes about you on Monday. And just notice where the back entrance lies, and whether the servants are a drunkenness that way. Dence take it, I'm obliged to teach you fellows your business—"

"I'll not be blind, sir, depend upon it," answered the hideous old man, as he hobbled out of the office

(To be continued.)

COURT AND HAUT TON.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.—Her Majesty the Empress of Brazil was safely delivered of a son and heir to the throne on the 19th of July last

LORD CONDE DE MONTEMOLIN.—The Conde de Montemolin and his Royal Highness the Infants Don Fernando Joseph, and Don Leopold Philip, Duke of Madrina Somella, left town early on Tuesday morning for Alton Towers, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, where the august Princes met a large and distinguished party, comprising the Duchess of Inverness, Viscount and Viscountess Villiers, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, &c; and many other guests were expected at the Towers before the close of the week

LORD J. RUSSELL.—On Saturday evening Lord and Lady John Russell took leave of their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon, and, attended by Mr. Wood, his Lordship's private secretary, proceeded by a special train to Kingstown. His Lordship, accompanied by Lady Russell, arrived at Greenock about half-past five on Sunday afternoon, per her Majesty's steamer *Banshee*, which had been specially appropriated to the conveyance with the landing-place for passengers, as his Lordship and family were landed by a small boat at the potato-quay. The noble party immediately proceeded to the Tontine Hotel, where they remained all night. Lord John Russell was very pressed to meet the Lord Provost, the Lord Provost, the Lord Provost, and had it not been for the loungers on the quay, some of whom recognised the Premier, he would have been enabled to reach the Tontine Hotel unobserved. On Monday, at 9 o'clock, a considerable crowd followed the party to the hotel. The *Banshee* was afterwards brought up to the steam-boat quay, and his Lordship's travelling carriage and luggage landed. She then put about and proceeded to sea.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Thursday next, being St Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the Governors of the several Royal Hospitals, will attend during service at St. Sepulchre's Church, Newgate-st., where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Samuel John Phillips, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge; after which they will repair to the Gre. t Hall in Christ's Hospital, where the usual collations are to be held. In Hall quadrangle will be delivered, according to annual custom, by the four senior scholars, who are proceeding to the Universities.

FETE OF THE UNIVERSITY AT HAVRE.—This *fête* was celebrated on the 16th and 17th inst. The National Guards of Havre and its *banlieue* had gone to the Havre Railway on the 10th, to meet the Fifth Legion, which had left Paris that morning by special train for the occasion. The Parisian column marched forth to the Place de Provence, and there separated, to be feasted in divers quarters during the evening. On the 11th festivities of all kinds were carried on; all the vessels in the harbour were dressed with colours, and the whole population of Havre was on foot in holiday attire. A detachment of National Guards from Rouen, headed by M. Senard, Minister of the Interior, was received in state, and the whole of the troops having assembled on the Place de Provence, the clergy came forward in solemn procession Two flags, having been previously blessed by the Abbé Senard, were exchanged between the fraternisers, appropriate speeches being made for the occasion. The Parisian column marched forth to the Place de Provence, and there separated, to be feasted in divers quarters during the evening. On the 11th festivities of all kinds were carried on; all the vessels in the harbour were dressed with colours, and the whole population of Havre was on foot in holiday attire. A detachment of National Guards from Rouen, headed by M. Senard, Minister of the Interior, was received in state, and the whole of the troops having assembled on the Place de Provence, the clergy came forward in solemn procession Two flags, having been previously blessed by the Abbé Senard, were exchanged between the fraternisers, appropriate speeches being made for the occasion. The artillery thundered forth a salute to celebrate the auspicious event; the officers came forward to give each other the friendly *accolade*; and, whilst the colours were paraded in triumph through the town, the bands played patriotic airs. The guests were then followed by a gigantic banquet, in which two thousand five hundred persons took part. Appropriate toasts were given, and the day was closed by a brilliant display of fireworks.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 12.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Assist.-Surgeon J. Chesshyre to be Surgeon, vice Campbell

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut C E Wood to be Captain, vice Campbell, Cornet N de la Cherois to be Lieutenant, vice Pett

8th Foot—Lieut Edmund Cornet vice de la Cherois

28th Foot—Lieut Edmund Lieut Hunt F Lee to be Paymaster, vice Barlow. Hunt—Ensign J W O'Beirne to be second Lieutenant, vice Gray. Thos. Ensign T W Poole to be Lieutenant, vice Hunt. Ensign John J Hoffe to be Lieutenant, vice Chambers. Brevet Major A A Barlee to be Major, vice Hollis

Captain, vice O'Beirne, who exchanges. Thos. Barnes

Lindsell, Ensign H Pelsley to be Lieutenant, vice Cuthbert

Smith, W Y Bone to be Ensign, vice Poole. Ensign J Gordon to be Ensign, vice Chamberlain. Brevet Assist.-Surgeon J S Grant, M.D, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gordon. Sergt Major H Ward to be Quartermaster, vice Barnes. Sergt Major Sergeant Sir Fowell Buxton, Bart., to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton; H R Alexander to be Ensign, vice Chamberlain. Sergt J W Hall to be Ensign, vice Poole. Sergt Major Sergeant W J Gordon to be Ensign, vice Chamberlain. Sergt Assist.-Surgeon J S Grant, M.D, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gordon. Sergt H Ward to be Quartermaster, vice Barnes. Sergt Major Sergeant Sir Fowell Buxton, Bart., to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton; H R Alexander to be Ensign, vice Chamberlain. Sergt J W Hall to be Ensign, vice Poole. Ensign J Gordon to be Ensign, vice Chamberlain

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr W. BATTY. Last Week but Two of the Season, and of the present unequalled Performances of Mazeppa. The brilliant Scenes of the Circle and Lady Godiva formine an unprecedented realities of attraction.—On MONDAY, Sept. 18 the Performances will commence at a quarter to Seven, with the Equestrian Drama admired Spectacle of MAZEPPA; or, The Wild Horse. To be succeeded by Novel Scenes in the Arena. To conclude with the Extravaganza, Pageant of LADY GODIVA and P[illegible] VENTRY. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Mr W. West.

WILSON'S FAREWELL NIGHT.—CONCERT HALL—On THURSDAY EVENING, 21st September, at Eight o'Clock, Mr. WILSON will give a FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT on the SONGS OF SCOTLAND, when he will sing a variety of his most admired Songs and Ballads, it being his intended Last Appearance previous to his departure for America. Pianoforte, Mr JOLLEY.—Tickets and Programmes may be had at the Music-shops.

CREMORNE.—BALLOON NIGHT AS-CENT, with FIREWORKS.—On MONDAY, Sept 18, at 10 o'clock precisely, Lieut. CHARLES, R.N., will make a Second Ascent in his splendid Balloon, the Royal Cremorne, with a brilliant Display of Fireworks, by the Chevalier Mortram. Vocal and Instrumental Concert. The Ballet of "Jeannette" is dances with entirely New Music, Scenery, Costumes, and Appointments, produced at Her Majesty's Theatre for Dancing Slavin's Troupe of Arabian Tra We Covered Promenade, 400 feet in length, will be thrown open, brilliantly illuminated with gas. Magnificent Illuminations and Grand Pyrotechnic Display.—Doors open at 5 o'clock; Close at Twelve o'clock. Admission in the entire Gardens, Three Is

LAURENT'S CASINO, ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY, Strand, will OPEN on MONDAY, SEPT 18. The Lessee has the honour to announce that this highly popular Establishment, unequalled in Europe will Open for the Season on Monday next, Sept 18th, on a scale of the most splendid character. The palatial [illegible] ated by the [illegible] ...

...ously description. The Band of 30 Performers has been selected from the orchestras of Her Majesty's, the Royal Italian Opera, and the Philharmonic Concerts, and will be under the direction of M. LAURENT. In addition to these, he has made arrangements for his repertoire with the most eminent resources for the ... [illegible] ... half-past; Half at 9, and terminate at half-past 11 o'Clock. Admission, 1s

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Cause of the Fatal Explosion in Albany-street explained, and illustrated by Experiments, in a Lecture, by Dr. Ryan, on ... Morning, in which [illegible] ... Lecture on the Steam-Engine, by Mr. ... Dan at the Half-past Three o'Clock; and in the Evening at Eight o'Clock, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. A Lecture on the History, Uses, and Manufacture of Glass Forks, by Dr Bachhoffner, daily, at Two o'Clock; and in the Evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The various Optical Effects Diver and Diving Bell Working Models explained. The Music is conducted by Dr Wallis —Admission, to Schools, Half-price. New Series of Dissolving Views.

THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK "KEYING," manned by a Chinese Crew. This neat interesting Exhibition, which has been justly called the "greatest novelty in Europe," has been visited by her Majesty the Queen, the Royal Family, and an immense number of persons, including nearly ... the nobility and foreigners of distinction in London. The "Keying" is now open for Exhibition, from Ten to Six, at the East India Docks, adjoining the Railway and Steam-boat Pier, Blackwall.—Admission, ONE SHILLING. Junk Decorations, including Chinese Lanterns, are issue by the Blackwall and Eastern Counties Railways. Cards ... also by Cuming, and by Steam-boat from the Pier between ... and Woolwich; fare 6d.—Catalogue to obtainable on ... board price 6d

HALL OF ROME, Great Windmill street, Haymarket.—Extraordinary Novelty and Attraction.—A burning chasm for the illusion, patronage he has received, begs to state that in consequence of the immense success of the "Ci Tolonea Aerial, entitled "Daria and Emerelda," and "The Fairy Queen," ... that they will be repeated every evening until further notice.—On ... new groups are in active preparation. Morning Performances ... Three; Evening at Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s

CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSANTES. Every Tuesday, from 8 till 12.—Admission, 6d.; per Quarter, £1.—The best Music in Town. Dancing begins the moment the Band ... practising with 500 in a room capable of accommodating 1000. Six Private Lessons, at any hour, £1 1s.—Hall, 3 and 4, Dean street, Soho

THE GROTTO of ST. CATHERINE will not be opened for two days this month, for the benefit of the WEYBRIDGE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS. Omnibuses at minute half-hourly from Weybridge Station of the South-Western Railway Trains leave the Waterloo-bridge Station at 20m past 10, 30m past 12 and 30m past 2 o'Clock. Fare, 1s. Return Tickets, 1s 6d. Children half past 3, at 4 2 min past 5, and 45m. past 8.—Tickets, 1s. each, to admit two grown persons and their children under the years of age. A limited number will be issued to be had at the Schools, Weybridge, and of Messrs Cowan & Co., Hall The Grotto is said to have cost the Duke of Newcastle £40,000.

DANCING TAUGHT in the most Fashionable Style, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, 41, Brewer-street, Goldensquare, by Mr. GEORGE JARRETT (late assistant to Mr Willis) Private Lessons at all hours to Ladies and Gentlemen. Evening Class Monday and Friday. Assembly on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application. The Rooms to be let for Private Parties

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING, by Miss Upper, 30, Kingsgate-street, Portman-square, and Mrs BARRETT, continues, by her unrivalled system, to perfect persons this art of Cutting and Fitting in 12 Lessons, for 10s, 6d

RICH BLACK SATINS and WATERED SILKS, At £2 10s the dress usually sold at £5 Patterns sent for inspection. 2 and 3, of New Mr N ... Regent-street, Corner of Brook-street, KING and SHEATH, 256, Regent-street

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EXTRAORDINARY SALE of HER MAJESTY'S LACEMAN, DISON'S STOCK. As she is absolutely retiring from the business. Every article in Lace and Embroideries. Infants' Robes, Frocks, Monthly Gowns, Bodice Caps, are to be selected from the extensive assortment, at nearly half value. Some old friends, in large muslin caps, of the year 1830, at 2s 6d. each, cost 20s Such beautiful bodice ... and sleeves, at DISON'S No. 337, Regent-street

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[illegible] POND, 180, Strand, London

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CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and PELISSES, in all the new materials and unrivalled styles, a ... ge portion of which are expressly adapted for SCHOOL WEAR, at SHAND'S, 3, PINSBURY PAVEMENT, Moorfields

[illegible] the Bank and Finsbury

SEVERAL THOUSAND PAIRS of new, from the ... [illegible] 1d., 2s 6d., 3s 6d.; Medium, 3s 6d., 7s 6d., 10s 6d. ... [illegible] ... 1s. 6d.; 1s. 9d., 2s 6d., 3s 6d., up to the richest goods ... [illegible] ... wools, Three Four, and 5 ... Gloves

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... [illegible] ... Lawns and Cambric Nightcaps, Open and ... Shirts, Flannel Nursery Bodices, Pinafores, with or without ... Blankets, &c., with every other article in BABY LINEN, ... which will be usefully required for a YOUNG FAMILY, ... [illegible] ... lating the trouble and inconvenience in going to various shops when JUVENILE CLOTHING is required. An assortment of Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, Robes, &c., sent to any part of the country to select from on the receipt of Five Pounds.

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WILL YOU LOVE ME THEN, AS NOW. Price 2s. Post-free, 24 stamps. This very charming song is decidedly one of the most ... the season It conveys a sentiment which comes home to ... heart, and ... beautiful, &c., in which ... words are touching in the extreme When sung with ... is called number of [illegible] very effective.

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WADES HAND-BOOK to the PIANOFORTE, Containing an Abridged Introduction to the Study of that Instrument and Music in general, the Art of Fingering, ... [illegible] ... operated by examinations from study, consisting of Popular Melodies and ... [illegible] ... a Dictionary, and a new Vocabulary of Terms ... the late J AUGUSTINE WADE

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Publish[illegible] Months, ... nate sixpence, THE MAN IN THE MOON ... A Monthly Review and Re ... of New Mr N ... Books, New Plays, New Jokes, and N ... ; being an Act ... nation of the Brain, with the Natural Wonders of the Nation, the Various Gangs of Rast, and the Great General Amusement Band

... [illegible] ... "This amusing publication furnishes the reader with a large and particularly good sixpennyworth of fun."—Plymouth Times "A very amusing book for the table—good-humoured ... and witty remarks being in a stable articles."—Bridgewater Times. An amusing little work, well calculated to relieve ennui, and to drive away, for a time, the pains of unappointed love, rheumatism, gout, and other like causes of human misery and feeling." Sussex Gazette It is brimful of mirth and satire Bimmerch ... "This witty little periodical has permanently attracted to itself the ... [illegible] ... the laughter-loving portion of the community. Some ... cuts are remarkably ... [illegible] ... The sixpennyworth is the best ... [illegible] ... made as laugh heartily as some of the whimsical ... [illegible] ... ing that we have said all that is ... The 'Man in the Moon' is a good cure for the Blues Bridgewater Times ... The Illustrations are grotesquely comic, the parodies ... [illegible] ... and not a few of the ... [illegible] ... are very good."—Bell's Life in London ... "No pleasanter companion can be found for the traveller by railway or steam-packet than the 'Man in the Moon.' ... will be a welcome budget of comicalities There are no less than twenty-six literary articles and fifty-three comic illustrations to that part before us Limes-house Times ... "An excellent sixpennyworth of fun, and well calculated to meet ... trates the effect of the late damp, cold, wintry weather." Stafford-shire Mercury ... All ... Back Numbers have been Reprinted ... London Published at 80, Fleet-street ... Sold by all Booksellers, and at ... [illegible] ... Railway Stations in the United Kingdom

... [illegible] ... hung, a Novel and Exquisite Print, called ... [illegible] ... KIDDY. ... [illegible] ... vers of which they are the types. This print ... [illegible] ... fall to charm admirers of female loveliness, or to call forth the ... [illegible] ... ral artistic talent ... [illegible] ... ist is to tyrnly two flowers, 'the Lily and the ... [illegible] ... ' Beauty's empire The Rose a characterised ... [illegible] ... or personified by a coy maiden, who, on a pair of lens with the boisterous chaise of a flower, while an eglantine butterfly a settling on her bosom, and which, finding the delicacy of the floral incrustation, which is a specimen of produce of gushing beauty—buds, ... books, and wreathed smiles, has a great mind to pilot ... [illegible] ... as their genius. The figure is in part concealed by a rose-bush, ... [illegible] ... with large and lovely flowers, a colour of which is admirably relieved by the maiden's black hair. The lady, 'the Queen ... [illegible] ... ' is a splendid specimen of ... [illegible] ... ' ... [illegible] ... ' ... [illegible] ... '

KILMAINHAM GAOL, DUBLIN.

SKETCHES IN IRELAND.

KILMAINHAM AND PHŒNIX PARK.

THESE are localities of considerable attraction at the present moment in Dublin, though their interest is fraught with melancholy associations.

Kilmainham is a village on the western side of the city of Dublin. It has a military hospital of the nature of that at Chelsea, a county court-house, and county prison. The latter, when viewed from the south, at the distance of a hundred yards, across an orchard filled with trees at present bending to the ground with their ripe fruit, presents a dead wall, and within it the upper stories of three unequal ranges of buildings. That in the centre is the state prison. In one of the apartments lighted by the window nearest the centre Mr. Smith O'Brien is at present lodged. The number of people who visit the locality from curiosity, or from political sympathy, to obtain an outside view of this celebrated prison, is considerable; the only benefit derived from which visits seems to be confined to car-drivers and the landlords of the public-houses.

The second Illustration shows the beautiful domain of Phœnix Park, with an encampment of troops. In the foreground is seen the Wellington Testimonial, 205 feet high: it was erected at a cost of £20,000.

On Tuesday a grand military spectacle was produced in the Phœnix Park, before Lord John Russell, who, with his lady and the Countess of Clarendon, passed three or four hours in witnessing it from an open barouche. At eleven o'clock the following regiments took up their positions on the ground:—6th Enniskillen Dragoons, 7th and 8th Hussars, 17th Lancers, Royal Horse Artillery, Field Brigades, 2d or Queen's Light Infantry Regiment, 9th, 48th, 49th, and 58th Regiments, 60th Rifles, 74th Highlanders, &c. After performing various military evolutions, a sham battle was got up, and carried on after the most approved system of military tactics; the roar of the artillery with the echoing peals of musketry keeping up an incessant din for some hours; while the various movements of the several columns in advancing, charging, retreating, &c., produced a most imposing effect. There was a large staff of general and field officers present, among whom were Sir Edward Blakeney and staff, Prince George of Cambridge, Major-General M'Donald, &c. The movements of the troops did not terminate before three o'clock.

POSTAGE OF NEWSPAPERS.—By the Act 11 and 12 Vict., cap. 117, which came into operation on the 4th instant, it is provided that newspapers from the Channel Islands or from the Isle of Man shall be liable to the payment of rates or duties of postage. This enactment was rendered necessary by newspapers being printed in the Channel Islands and forwarded to various parts of England.

PIRATES IN THE CHINA SEAS.—On June 1, her Majesty's sloop, *Scout*, captured two large pirate junks, on the east coast of China, between Amoy and Chunno Bay. The first junk was taken without difficulty; but the second was boarded under a sharp fire. The *Scout* had one man killed and eleven wounded; and of the junk's crew twenty were killed, sixty-four drowned by the sinking of the junk, fifteen wounded, and thirty-six taken prisoners.

THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.—Mr. Hudson, who has lately become the purchaser of the Newcastle and Carlisle, and Maryport and Carlisle Railways, is likely to become the possessor also of the North British. At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this line, held at Gibb's Hotel, Edinburgh, on the 13th inst., a committee was appointed to negotiate with Mr. Hudson for the sale or lease of the line, and the meeting stands adjourned till the 14th of October. It is said the terms will be six per cent. for three years, and seven per cent. in perpetuity afterwards, being the same as were offered to, and accepted by, the Carlisle and Newcastle Company.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.—On Monday the wreck of this noble but unfortunate vessel, recovered from Dundrum Bay, was put up for sale at Liverpool, by the brokers, Tonge, Curry, and Co. This immense iron vessel, which, at one time, enjoyed a national interest, is of not less than 3442 tons per register; her length, 319 feet; breadth, 50 feet; height between decks, 32 feet. As the advertisement stated, her great strength enabled her to withstand the shocks of the heaviest seas whilst stranded on the rocks, throughout a whole winter, without in the slightest degree altering her lines. There was a very large attendance of merchants and others at the auction, but, as the result showed, curiosity alone drew the company together. The vessel was put up by Mr. Curry, who acted as salesman, at £20,000, an amount, he said, offered for her in private. Five minutes' entreaties, however, did not secure a single bid, and she was withdrawn on behalf of the owners at £40,000

ENCAMPMENT IN PHŒNIX-PARK, DUBLIN.

MODEL WESLEYAN CHAPEL, AT POPLAR.

THE commercial and moral living status of the extensive parish of Poplar presents a very anomalous picture to the mind of the Christian and true philanthropist. Here is a population of more than 36,000 persons, ranking with the most inventive, enterprising, hard-working people of any locality within the metropolis, or its environs. Such an observer would note with astonishment the enormous property and merchandize of the East and West India Companies' Docks, the vast ship-yards and dock-works, and the various oundries and manufactories with which this locality is so thickly studded. Our observer will then say, Poplar is no home for drones; yet, impressed as he is with the sight of this hive of human industry, a question of grave and serious import suggests itself as to the spiritual welfare of these sons of toil—where, indeed, do these thousands worship their God? How painful is the reply, that all the places of public worship in the parish cannot accommodate more than 6000 persons at any one time; so that there is an out-door mass of 20,000 persons for whom religious teaching is not provided. To supply in part this lamentable deficiency, the Wesleyan Methodists in Poplar resolved some time since to build a chapel to accommodate 1500 persons. They were, at an early stage of the good work, greatly encouraged by the munificence of a gentleman resident in the parish, a member of another religious denomination an earnest promoter of the Protestant faith and of religious education—who most generously contributed the sum of £500 toward the noble object; this nucleus soon drew other contributions, until the subscription amounted to about £1400; and with this means has been raised the house of prayer represented in our Illustration

MODEL WESLEYAN CHAPEL, AT POPLAR.

The site of the new chapel has been well chosen: it occupies part of the lawn of F. Stock, Esq., abutting on the south side of the broad East India-road, faced by handsome villas, and easily approachable from every point. The architect is Mr. James Wilson, of Bath, who has introduced many improvements into the plan, which are to be adopted in similar structures; hence this is termed a "Model Chapel." The style is Decorated, and the materials are Caen and rag-stones. The exterior dimensions are 62 feet in breadth, 105 feet in length, and about 60 feet in height. The elevation facing the road has a large centre window, with mullions and rich flowing tracery. It is flanked by octagonal crocketed turrets, each 80 feet high. Adjoining are the entrance-doors, with moulded jambs; and above them are two decorated windows. Each side has six large and lofty windows, with mullions and rich tracery, between which are massive buttresses which give solidity and effect to the building; the end buttress meeting another, flanking the smaller front windows, both being capped with an open crocketed pinnacle. The entire edifice is surmounted with an open flowing tracery parapet; the gables are finished with crocketed pinnacles, and the ridge of the roof has a line of cresting.

The interior is richly fitted: the pews have carved fleur-de-lis ends; the pulpit and screen are of Caen stone, beautifully sculptured, and enriched with crocketed pinnacles, and panels filled with flowing tracery. The organ (a very fine one, by Hill) is placed in the rear of the screen; and above it is a large rose window, filled with coloured glass, digit with appropriate emblems. The other windows are also filled with coloured glass, so as to impart to the whole interior an unusual degree of richness and solemnity, akin to the "dim religious light" of our cathedrals. The glass-work is by Wailes, of Newcastle; and the windows, screen, and pulpit are the gift of certain ladies of the congregation. The ceiling is divided by moulded ribs into compartments forming an obtuse arch, with ornamental bosses at the intersections of the ribs, terminating with carved spandrils and moulded stone corbels.

For the design of this handsome Chapel, the architect, Mr. Wilson, F.S.A., obtained a premium. The work has been substantially and well executed by Messrs Curtis, of Stratford.

The Chapel has 1453 sittings, of which 800 are free. The cost has been about £7350.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

NEW CHURCHES.—The twenty-eighth annual report of her Majesty's Commissioners for Building New Churches has just been printed. In the last report it was stated that 391 churches had been completed, in which accommodation was afforded for 449,957 persons, including 251,388 free seats appropriated to the use of the poor. In the whole, four hundred and twenty churches have now been completed, and provision has therein been made for 464,608 persons, including 267,606 free seats for the poor.

BISHOPRIC OF GLASGOW AND GALLOWAY.—At a Diocesan Synod of the Clergy of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, in the diocese of Glasgow and Galloway, on the 30th ult., the Rev. W. J. Trower, rector of Wiston, Sussex, was elected bishop, in the room of the late Michael Russell, LL.D. Mr. Trower resigns his preferment in England, and will reside in the city or immediate neighbourhood of Glasgow. It is expected that the consecration will take place in Glasgow on or about the 21st September.

Amongst the Royal contributors to the fund for the completion of the Cologne Cathedral, are the Queen of England for £350, the Emperor of Austria for 8000 florins, the King of Holland for 1000 florins, Archduke John of Austria for 300 ducats, and the Duke of Baden for 2000 florins.

STEAM TO ITALY.—An alteration will shortly take place with regard to steam communication between Southampton and Italy. Hitherto there has been a monthly communication by means of one of the Peninsular Company's small steamers. It is, however, intended that for the future the communication shall be kept up by running one of the Company's large steamers every six weeks. This will be more economical for the Company, and afford greater accommodation to the public, since one of the large steamers will carry twice as much cargo as any of the smaller ones that have hitherto been employed. The trade between this country and Italy has not fallen off so much as the troubled state of that country would lead persons to expect. The *Peshs* brought home a valuable freight on her last voyage. The passenger traffic, however, to and from Southampton and Italy has entirely ceased since the war with the Italian States and Austria.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1848.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 336.—Vol. XIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1848. [Sixpence.

THE CONDITION OF THE MASSES IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

It is some years since the "Condition-of-the-people-of-England question" was announced as the one great question alone worthy of occupying the attention of every man who aspired to the rank of a statesman and a philosopher. In the interval that has elapsed, the question has lost none of its importance. On the contrary, its urgency has been augmented from day to day. The increase of population—the added keenness of competition—the intensity of the struggle for mere subsistence, which grows with our civilisation, and with the numbers of the people, have all combined to invest the subject with a practical and abiding interest. Not only in the densely-peopled cities of Great Britain, and in the swarming potato-fields of Ireland, has a kindred subject inspired fear in the minds of those who make politics their study. The whole of Europe, with some few exceptions, offers the same problem for solution. The more civilised the nation, the greater is the urgency of the danger that menaces society from the growing numbers of the multitudes who are compelled to live by their labour, but that too often find none to employ them. We have seen the terrible convulsions to which the subject has given birth in France; and the chaos of ideas, passions, delusions, and frenzies, which it has let loose to astonish and to alarm Europe.

The sad experience of that country will not be without its uses to us. We shall read in their book. We shall learn from their lesson. The wisdom they acquire in sorrow and suffering will extend to us. We shall grow wiser by their faults. Hitherto, we have escaped with comparative impunity, and have not had to pass through any such fiery and disastrous ordeal as that of their last revolution. The immense and rapid growth of our commercial and manufacturing systems, which have in all ordinary times found productive employment for the great bulk of our people, and the existence of a Poor-Law (an ancient institution, founded long anterior to the present circumstances of society), have, by their combined operations, enabled us to weather all the social or political storms which have, from time to time, arisen in our country. France has never had such safety-valves as these. She has never established a poor-law to provide for the minority of her labouring classes, when old age, sickness, or calamity rendered them unable to find work for themselves. She has never had a manufacturing development, such as ours, to give remunerative employment to the great majority of her industrious classes. She has, moreover, to her own cost and sorrow, as well as to those of Europe, been a war-like nation—a people of wealth expenders, rather than of wealth producers. Our case has been different. We, too, have been war-like; and we are paying, and must continue to pay, the penalty. But if we have greatly expended, we have immensely produced. Of our Poor-Law, it may safely be said, that however burdensome may be its weight, and however demoralizing it may have been before its recent unpopular but most necessary amendment, it enabled Great Britain to preserve her institutions amid the rise and fall of nations, and amid political convulsions unparalleled in the history of the world. By acknowledging the right of all men to live, without, at the same time, recognising the duty of the state to provide work for all men, we solved, if not quite effectually, at all events, temporarily and safely, the problem of modern society in Europe. That problem is the peaceful and industrious existence of large multitudes upon a confined area. There are symptoms somewhat painfully apparent, that, without a very considerable increase of our trade, the old expedient of a Poor-Law may prove insufficient in the future, however sufficient it may have proved in the past, to preserve us from social calamity; but they are symptoms only. France, unluckily for herself, and perhaps providentially for us, is in the very thick of the difficulty. Against her will, she has made an attempt to solve the problem by means of a change in her form of Government. The working classes have been taught to regard this change as the mere preliminary to those social re-arrangements which are to re-construct society upon the broad and equitable basis of a fair day's wages for a fair day's work for every man whatsoever. The doctrine of the "Organisation of Labour" has been propounded. Theorists have taken up the practical subject—so full of difficulties. It is easy to see that France will fail in the attempt. The great reason is that perfect success is impossible. If it were possible, France has not as yet entered upon the track of truth. She does not seem inclined to take experience for her guide; and, unhappily for her, she is not in a condition to do so, even if she were inclined. The evil has ramifications which no laws can reach, or changes of Government eradicate. To establish a poor-law upon the English system amid a nation of small landed proprietors, many of them little better than paupers themselves, would be a task which it would be useless to attempt. To rival Great Britain in manufacturing industry, and thereby provide remunerative employment for the people, would be somewhat easier. It would, at all events, be a possible undertaking. But it would require much more than the lifetime of a generation; and a more slow and cautious development than France at this present moment can afford. Commerce and manufactures cannot be forced. We can no more make a prosperous manufacturing nation in a day, than we can raise an oak from an acorn in the same period. The Communists and others in France, pretending to the title of social philosophers, have imagined other and more sudden remedies. They have seen, as we all see, the danger of allowing large masses of the people to increase in numbers and in poverty at the same time, and have thought to remedy the evil by a rapid process which they call Communism, Socialism, Icarianism, Owenism, or Fourierism. All these "isms" differ widely in some respects, but agree in their praises of co-operation or union as the new bond of society, and in the anathemas they launch against "Competition." M. Thiers, who seems to be to France in September what M. Lamartine was in March—"the bright particular star" of his age—has, in the debates on the Constitution, done ample justice upon this theory. He has shown that it offers no solution of the difficulty; that an "organisation of labour" upon the popular principle is a delusion pregnant with disappointment and misery. He has shown that if every man had a right to demand work from the State, the State would have a right

"SURPLICE." THE WINNER OF THE GREAT ST. LEGER, DONCASTER, 1848.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

to demand work from every man; and that the realisation of the project would end in the slavery of the people. It is clear as algebra that if the State is to furnish work, it must be allowed to prescribe the sort of work to be done, and the locality in which it is to be carried on. If the State must find work for five hundred thousand men, and has none to give them in France, it must be allowed as a matter of logical as well as practical necessity to give it them in Algeria, if it has reason to believe that in Algeria these men can be profitably employed. There is no escape from the dilemma. Every bargain has two sides. If the workman be master of the State to compel work, the State must be master of the workman to compel the kind of work and the locality of its exercise. In other words, the workmen must be slaves; and the world would once again behold such a state of slavery as that which existed among the nations of antiquity, and by which every man was converted into a machine in the hands of the ruler or rulers of the people.

In fact the "Organisation of Labour" is as "old as the hills." It built the Pyramids of Egypt, and terraced the mountains of Peru. It existed amid the semi-civilisation of Eastern and Western antiquity; and to restore it now would be to drive society backwards, instead of urging it forwards. The organisation of labour, and the right to demand labour after the fashion of the French Communists, would be but slavery under a new name. M. Thiers has shown this effectively, and in so far he has done great service to the cause of common sense and rational liberty throughout the world. But, in exposing the errors of Communism, or bee-hive humanity, he has propounded no remedy of his own for an undoubted and increasing evil. He has proved the Communist to be wrong in the remedy they propose; but he has not disproved the disease, or even hinted at the true means of restoring society to a healthful state. He has not rendered justice to the principle of co-operation for the purposes of productive labour. This principle, we firmly believe, is calculated to be of immense service to all countries where land is scarce and population enormous, and more especially to France, where the extreme sub-division of property has rendered so many men, that ought to be hired labourers at good wages, the under-paid and under-fed cultivators of their own miserable plots of ground. Neither has he dwelt, as a philosopher and statesman should have done, upon the war fever, that lies like an incubus upon Europe. M. Thiers is a war statesman, and therefore he ignores this portion of the subject, and is, in his own way, as mischievous a man as M. Prudhon, M. Pierre Leroux, or any other crack-brained enthusiast of the beehive school. As clear-headed men as M. Thiers, who have not been infected as he is with the war mania, trace most of the evils which afflict Europe to the mutual jealousy of the various States that compose it—a jealousy which forces them to keep up large armies, wage war, contract debt, and burden all posterity with liabilities that wise States would never have contracted. More work, and more trade, and the emigration of large masses to new countries which shall in their turn become customers for the produce of this increased work and trade—these are the practicable remedies for the sufferings of the masses, both in England and France. While all the nations of Europe employ under the name of soldiers large and increasing multitudes of unproductive men to consume the fruits of the labour of the industrious, poverty and suffering must exist amid the people. All the states of Europe not only maintain and perpetuate this system, but groan under the accumulation of debt which it has entailed upon them during the last two centuries. We suffer for the errors of our forefathers; and we continue the error in our own persons. M. Michel Chevalier, the most formidable opponent that the Communists have yet encountered, is fully alive to this gangrene in the heart of Europe. In his famous reply to M. Louis Blanc, he says:—

"This immense display of military armaments with which all Governments surround themselves, whether to frighten each other, or to keep down their subjects, is paid out of national capital, and lost for the nation. The military expenditure of three-fourths or five-sixths of modern states is a sterile outlay, a criminal onslaught on capital—the material instrument of social progress—a baneful enjoyment with which the ruling or dominating classes itself

"In their ambition, the Sovereigns of Europe have constantly kept up, each in his own dominions, a military establishment of exaggerated dimensions, waiting, like Louis XIV., to repent of it on the deathbed. It is in this way that hitherto European Governments have been devouring the very substance out of which are formed the greatness and prosperity of nations; and it is thus that, after several centuries devoted to labour with great ardour and tolerable intelligence, Europe finds herself still poor."

M. Thiers, in his speech, said nothing so truly wise as this. It is because France, with all her schemes for the improvement of the social condition of the masses, is still so deeply and so perniciously imbued with the military spirit, that we despair so much more of her being enabled to effect any good for the great majority of her people, than we do of the efforts of England or any other country in the same cause. We do not imagine that either France or England can put an end to the war system in Europe; but until that system be abolished, or greatly modified, we do not think that Emigration, Organisation of Labour, or Poor-laws will do much to improve the social condition of the multitude in any country. With extended trade, increased labour in all the productive arts, and the abolition of war establishments, there would be no need of speculative theories such as those which M. Thiers has undertaken to demolish, to increase civilization, and to add to the happiness and social welfare of all classes. Let us hope that in due time France and all other countries will grow wiser in this respect; and that wealth and the means of subsistence will increase in a greater ratio than population. If so, the great problem will be solved, and a new era will indeed dawn upon humanity.

"SURPLICE,"

THE WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER. DONCASTER, 1848.

"SURPLICE," who has not only won the St. Leger, but also the Derby, in the present year—a rare instance of twin success—is a bay horse, sixteen hands one inch high; head lean, and tapering towards the nose, and a little white in the forehead; strong and straight neck, good shoulders, immense muscular arms; powerful back, somewhat drooping towards the tail, which is thin; strong quarters, immense thighs and gaskins, good small legs and feet. He is stated in *Bell's Life in London* to be the first horse that has won the Derby and Leger since the year 1800, when those feats were accomplished by Mr. Wilson's "Champion." "Surplice" was bred in 1845, by Lord George Bentinck.

THE LORD MAYOR'S ANNUAL VISIT TO CHRIST'S HOSPITAL. On Thursday, being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the Governors of the various Royal Hospitals, attended divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street. The service was preached by the Rev. Samuel John Phillips, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, from 1 Peter iv. 10—"As every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God." After the service, the party proceeded to the great hall of Christ's Hospital, where the annual orations were delivered, commencing with those by the four senior scholars who are about to proceed to the Universities—"On the Benefits of the Royal Hospitals." They were delivered, in Latin, by C. D. Craven, second Grecian, proceeding to Lincoln College, Oxford; in English, by D. W. Thompson, third Grecian, proceeding to Trinity College, Cambridge; in Greek, by R. Black, fourth Grecian, proceeding to Pembroke College, Cambridge; and in French, by J. L. Hammond, first Grecian, proceeding to Trinity College, Cambridge. Seven other of the senior scholars, viz. A Sweeting, H. C. Hellbrown, L. Craven, T Hellbrow, J. G.l., H. C. P. Jones, and G. H. Croad then delivered poems in Greek, Latin, and English. The hall was completely crowded, the greater part of the company consisting of elegantly-dressed ladies.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

The elections of three members of the National Assembly for the Department of the Seine formed the chief political topic of the week in Paris: and it will be seen from the result given below that the "Red" Republicans have not been indifferent in discharging the functions of their anarchical mission, as one Socialist at least, and that stumbling-block of the Republic, Prince Louis Napoleon, have been returned.

Throughout the week Paris was in a great state of excitement. On Saturday last a violent discussion took place in the National Assembly, which threw much light on the tone of feeling among the Moderate majority, who are, in fact, only Republicans for the nonce. For some days previously, unusual excitement existed among the members of this party in the Chambers, by rumours of certain *rapprochements* which were manifested between Gen. Cavaignac and the leaders of those parties in the Chamber which their opponents designate by the names of the Mountain and the Red Republic; and these alarms were engendered by a report circulated, to the effect that the chief of the Executive had held private communications with a number of members of the Assembly connected with the above-mentioned parties, and in their confidence; that a project was entertained of constituting these members into Government Commissioners, to be sent into the departments for the purpose of republicanising them, or in effect doing, in person, what the Ledru-Rollins and Caussidières have intended to effect before the convocation of the Assembly. These rumours assumed a consistency on Friday, which left no doubt of their being well-founded. In fact the deputation from the provinces, for the purpose of consolidating public opinion, and to enlighten the population as to the real intentions of the National Assembly and of the Government, was said to be absolutely necessary in consequence of the reaction which had been produced against the Republic by the horrible insurrection of June, the omission of certain Socialist doctrines, the state of trade, and the consequent distress amongst the labouring classes.

Meanwhile the Club of the Rue de Poitiers held a meeting to take into consideration this subject, and it was decided that the question should be raised in the Assembly, and hence the discussion above mentioned. The Minister of the Interior, M. Sénart, in answer to M. Baze, admitted in substance that the measure adverted to had been decided on by the Government; and the announcement by M. Marie, Minister of Justice, that, if a vote of the Assembly were not given to sanction the measure, the Government would resign, was followed by a scene which it is totally impossible to describe. The members rushed from their benches to the floor; a dense mass collected round the Ministerial bench; all spoke together, the noise became stunning, and the confusion and uproar quite indescribable. M. Marrast, President of the Assembly, who did not occupy the chair on the occasion, was in the midst of the crowd, vainly endeavouring to conciliate and pacify. At length M. Pagnerre, as Vice-President, occupied the chair, put on his hat, and the sitting was suspended. The Ministers and Generals then assembled in the Salle des Conférences, and were joined by M. Marrast, and were absent for nearly an hour. On resuming, it was stated they deliberated in a private room, and it was falsely supposed that a resolution of the Government would be the result. A member of the moderate party had, however, meanwhile, drawn up the following resolution: "The Assembly having heard the explanations of the Ministers, leaves to the responsibility of the Government the measures which they announce they have proposed, and passes to the order of the day." The intention of this resolution was to avoid a direct vote of censure on the Government, and to recommend it to reconsider the project, after having learned, as it did on that occasion, the sense of the Assembly upon it. This draft was sent in to the Ministers as an olive branch. On returning to the house, and the Vice-President, M. Pagnerre, resuming the chair, Général Cavaignac was in the act of ascending the tribune, for the purpose, as was understood, of resigning, when he was prevented by M Marrast, President of the Assembly, who immediately ascended the tribune himself, and without putting the question, read the above resolution, which was adopted by an immense majority of the Assembly, on the understanding that the offensive project contemplated by the Government would be abandoned. The Assembly then separated amidst a scene of the strongest confusion, tumult, and agitation

The number of insurgents of June confined on the 15th of September was—

Prisoners in good health	..	..	..	..	..	1869
Ditto sick	..	..	..	..	..	414
Women	..	..	..	..	..	153
Children	..	..	..	..	..	53
Total	..	..	..	..	..	2483

Of the 414 sick, 182 were convalescent wounded, which reduces the number of prisoners labouring under internal, acute, or chronical affections to 233, or about one out of 20

The *Moniteur* contains a long letter of Général Cavaignac refuting two columnies directed against the memory of his father by the *Mémorial Bordelais*. M Cavaignac, the Conventionnalist, was charged with having seconded a motion made in the Popular Society of Arras, for the purpose of bringing to the scaffold a number of members of the Convention. M. Cavaignac, as chairman of the meeting, had put the question, and hence it was inferred that he had approved and supported it. General Cavaignac cites, in vindication of the memory of his father, the debats which took place on the subject in the Convention, on the 19th Prairial, year III., and which completely exonerated him from the charge. The *Mémorial Bordelais* had, moreover, stated that the same address contained contradictions of that report, printed in 1816 and 1844, and thus concludes:

"It is notorious that Mademoiselle Labarère, who, according to certain biographers, 'had disappeared from Dax a few days after the death of her husband and never returned thither,' never quitted that town. She there contracted a very honourable marriage, and in 1835 her son, protesting by his proceeding against a calumny that had been circulated in Denmark to injure the memory of his father, the debats which took place on the subject in the Convention, on the 19th Prairial, year III., and which completely exonerated him from the charge. The *Mémorial Bordelais* has

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburgh, of the 8th instant, announce that the Emperor Nicholas had instructed his envoy in England to support the indissoluble union of Schleswig with Denmark, at the conference about to be held on the subject in London.

The Emperor maintained that the Duchy of Schleswig had, ever since the transactions of 1767 and 1773, been always considered by the Imperial Cabinet as an integral part of the Danish kingdom. He moreover referred to a declaration signed on the 20th (31st) May, 1773, by the Emperor Paul, then Grand Duke of Russia, renouncing for himself, his successors and heirs, all rights and pretensions to the Duchy of Schleswig, in favour of King Christiern and the heirs to his Royal crown, without making any distinction between the male branch of the Royal House of Desmarck and the female branch. The renunciation further provided that in case the latter was called to the throne of Denmark, the Duchy of Schleswig should nevertheless continue to form part of the Danish Monarchy; and the Emperor Paul pledged himself in his name, and in that of his successors and heirs, to respect and support the right of the Kings of Denmark to its possession. The Emperor Nicholas contended that the declaration of 1773 was still in full force.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople of the 30th ult. announced that the Divan had sent fresh instructions to Soliman Pasha, inviting him to be very reserved towards the Provisional Government of Moldavia, to avoid holding any official intercourse with it, and not to repair to Bucharest until further orders. The Wallachian deputies had been received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom they exposed their grievances against Prince Bibesco, and other matters which constituted the object of their mission. All Pasha replied, that the question was to be debated and adjusted at Bucharest, and that the Porte could not at this moment adopt any definitive resolution. This sudden change in the attitude of the Ottoman Government respecting Wallachia had been produced by the menacing language of Russia, prudence requiring that at this juncture Turkey should not openly break off with that Power. The British Government, besides, was reported to have declared to the Divan that the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia not being recognized states, it would be difficult for England to interfere in the question. The support of France being as uncertain, the Turkish Government was obliged to act with the utmost caution towards Russia, and it was considered probable that it would ultimately regulate the Moldo-Wallachian question in conjunction with that power. The last accounts from the principalities state that the Russian army in Moldavia has been of late considerably reinforced.

Accounts to the 31st of August, from Constantinople, state that Ibrahim Pacha had arrived at the Court of the Sublime Porte, for the express purpose of being invested with the sovereignty of Egypt by the Sultan; his father, Mehemet Ali, having become childish. The cholera continued to rage in Constantinople. A fresh conflagration in Galata had consumed upwards of 200 houses.

UNITED STATES

Advices from New York to the 5th inst. have been received this week by the *Britannia*, arrived in Liverpool on Wednesday last. The yellow fever has caused great alarm among the inhabitants of Staten Island, about seven miles from the city of New York, several of the residents having died of the disease. It is probably introduced by soldiers returned from Mexico.

The presidential election is to take place on the 6th of November. Mr. Webster, the eminent orator and statesman, in a speech made by him at Marshfield, on the 1st of September, considered the choice of candidates to be merely between Cass and Taylor.

In United States politics everything is quiet.

The Irish agitation has entirely ceased.

The weather for all the growing crops continued to be very fine, and nothing has yet occurred to render a full cotton crop doubtful.

A fire at New York had destroyed one of the large gas-works, and plunged part of the city in darkness.

In New Orleans telegraphic accounts, dated Sept. 4, it is stated that the fever prevails there, but not to an alarming extent.

Mexico continues quiet.

THE RIVER PLATE.

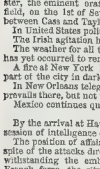
By the arrival at Havre of the French vessel *Paysabet Parana*, we are in possession of intelligence direct from Monte Video to the 13th of July.

The position of affairs was not materially changed since our last advices. In spite of the attacks directed by Oribe against the capital of Uruguay, and not withstanding the embarkation on board the French steamers of part of the French force, the city still held out; but the situation of the unfortunate inhabitants was exceedingly precarious. Coin had become very scarce in consequence of continued exportation, and commerce was *de facto* at a stand still since the re-opening of the Argentine ports, which had drawn away the European ships to them. Emigration on a grand scale was consequently the order of the day, and every vessel was carrying off to Europe or the Brazils some families with all that they could realise.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR RICHARD LEVINGE, BART.

THIS respected gentleman dropped down dead, while walking in the grounds of his beautiful seat of Knockdrin Castle, on the 12th inst. Up to the fatal moment he appeared to be in his usual health. He had not quite reached his 63d year. Differing from the great majority of his class, Sir Richard resided constantly on his estate; and, by the extensive improvements he made on his demesne, as well as by his encouragement of agriculture, afforded employment and encouragement to the peasantry of the district. He was the first to introduce into the province of Leinster the manufacture of tiles for the purpose of draining, which have since been so extensively and so profitably used.



The family of Levinge is of very ancient date, being derived from Sir Walter Levinge, a soldier of the Cross, and companion in arms of Richard Cœur de Lion. The first who settled in the estate Ireland was the Right Honourable Richard Levinge, of Parsonstown County Derby, who distinguished himself as a lawyer, became successively Solicitor-General for Ireland, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in that kingdom. He obtained in 1704 the patent of Baronetcy, which is still enjoyed by his descendants. Of the eminent person, Sir Richard Levinge, whose death we record, was great-great-grandson. He succeeded to the title at the decease of his father, Sir Charles, in 1795; and married, in 1810, Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Boothby, first Lord Ratcliffe, by whom he had nine sons and two daughters; the eldest of the former is the present Sir Richard George Augustus Levinge, seventh baronet of Knockdrin Castle.

HENRY MANNING, ESQ.

THE decease of this gentleman occurred at St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, on the 11th instant, aged sixty-three. He was the last male representative of his branch of the ancient family of Manning, founded by Simon de Manning, Lord of the town and castle of Betrede, in Kent, who accompanied Richard I. to the Holy Land. He also derived, through his grandmother, the heiress of James Mingaye, of Woodbridge, from the old Norman family of Mingaye of Amringale Mr. Manning has died without issue.

THE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE HOMBURG.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, Sovereign Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, was a General of Cavalry in the Austrian service. He was born on the 17th Feb., 1781, and succeeded his brother, the late Landgrave, Philip Augustus, on the 10th January, 1847. He had married, on the 12th February, 1818, the Princess Louisa, daughter of Frederick, late hereditary Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, by whom he leaves two daughters. His Serene Highness died on the 7th instant, of apoplexy; his title is inherited by his only surviving brother, Ferdinand Henry, now the Sovereign Landgrave.

JOHN ADAMS, ESQ.

THIS gentleman was the eldest son of Mr. Sergeant Adams, the assistant judge at the Middlesex Sessions. Mr. Adams, junior, was called to the bar by the honourable society of the Middle Temple, the 25th of January, 1839. He practised as conveyancer and equity draughtsman, and also in the Courts of Chancery in London, and on the Northern Circuit. He died on the 18th instant, at his residence in Connaught-square.

By an Act of last session (11 and 12 Vic., cap. 82), the limitations declared by the statute of 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 101, with respect to the area of school districts, the expenses of building, and the amount of expenditure are removed in certain cases. The provisions in the 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 57, relating to guardians, are extended to members of district boards. The object of the Act is to provide further accommodation for the education of the infant poor, under the management of the Poor-Law Board.

THE "OCEAN MONARCH." The *Liverpool Albion* has published the following letter from honest but unlettered Jotham Brugdon, "late chief mate of the *Ocean Monarch*." "Liverpool, 13th, 1848. Being about to leave Liverpool, I take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to the inhabitants of Liverpool and its vicinity, also to the captains and officers of several ships in port, for their unbounded kindness to me since my escape from the burning ship *Ocean Monarch*. While on board of the steam-frigate *Alfonso* I received every attention; and, on my arrival on shore, the hand of friendship was offered by all; and, indeed alone, but my friends contributed to my every want, which enables me to leave Liverpool in far more comfortable circumstances than I had hoped; a kindness I can never forget, and for which I shall feel under greatest of obligations as long as my life is spared. May God bless them all. No man never can, be he ever so wilfully and liberal. I would also acknowledge the receipt of a medal from the Liverpool Salpwreck and Humane Society, as an expression of their opinion of my conduct during that trying scene, and also to encourage me and others to do what is really our duty that is, to save life and relieve suffering whenever it is in our power; for which they have my sincere thanks, and may God bless them in their labour of love while on earth they live (but may a like scene never come before them again), and, when done with time, may they receive their reward in that bright world above, where shipwreck and suffering never enter; which is the humble prayer of JOTHAM BRAGDON."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Prince Albert, who is president of the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts and Manufactures, has been pleased to give two gold medals for competition during the ensuing sessions: the first, for the best account of any new and improved machinery or processes employed in the cultivation or preparation of sugar in the British Colonies, designed to economise labour and increase production. The other, for the best cement for uniting glass, particularly for cementing glass pipes or glass roofs

It is stated on good authority, that Lord Palmerston is at the present moment negotiating another treaty with the Brazilian Government for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. His lordship has proposed that the Brazilian subjects captured in the act of conveying African negroes, for the purposes of slavery, shall be delivered up to the Brazilian authorities, to be tried by their own national tribunals, and punished accordingly, if found guilty.

The Earl and Countess of Arundel and Surrey, with their daughter and suite, left Blackwall, on Saturday morning, by the General Steam Navigation Company's mail steam ship *Ocean, en route* to Marseilles, on the Rhone.

The revision of the list of voters for the City of London commenced on Tuesday last at the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall, before T. Y. M. Christie, Esq.

F. Bayley, Esq., the barrister appointed to revise the lists of voters for the borough of Westminster, will commence such revision at the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Westminster Hall, on the 26th instant. The same gentleman will begin the revision for Finsbury, at the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Lincoln's-inn, 27th instant.

On Monday a large number of the Society of Friends met at the Hall of Commerce, and proceeded to Blackwall, and there embarked for Ostend, *en route* to Brussels, to attend the great peace meeting held in that city on Wednesday last.

Emigration meetings are becoming general among the working classes in the metropolis. On Monday evening one took place at the Educational Institute, Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, and was intended to explain the plans of the "Canadian Land and Railway Association:" there was also a meeting of the "Westminster Working Man's Emigration Club," at which its promoters impressed on those present the great and certain rewards that wait on industry in Canada and Australia.

There is now in Drummond Castle gardens a great American aloe, whose flower stem stands nearly thirty feet high, supporting upwards of 2800 blooms.

Since the opening of the great trunk lines of railway, so extended has been the demand for grouse shooting on the Scotch moors, that advanced and most exorbitant rents are exacted for the privilege. In one instance the rent of a moor for £900 a year to shoot in two glens, for which the tenant farmer, to whom they pay it, pays but £140 to the owner: thus he has his farming profits on the £140, and £200 per annum for bad shooting into the bargain

One of the essays sent by the candidates for a prize offered for the best essay on the observance of the Sabbath, was written by the daughter of a labourer living in a village in Berkshire, and possessed so much merit that Lord Ashley submitted it to the Queen, who has granted permission for it to be dedicated to her.

It is her Majesty's intention to honour the Earl of Aberdeen by a visit to Haddo House, near Old Meldrum, before she returns to Aberdeen to embark on board the Royal yacht, and it is said will sleep there two nights. The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and a select party are to have the honour to meet her Majesty and the Prince Consort while at Haddo

The Archbishop of Canterbury has, it is stated, refused to preach at St. Mark's College, Chelsea; the reason being, that the forms there employed during Divine Service are too numerous, and that too much singing is introduced.

The mansion which the Duke of Bedford is building at Ardsallagh, about twelve miles from Dublin, and which has been visited by his noble brother, the Premier, will cost upwards of £40,000. It is understood that his Grace, on the completion of the edifice, will occasionally reside on his Irish property.

Mr. Pusey, M.P., Chairman of the Journal Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, has reported the final adjudication of the prizes for essays, &c., offered in 1845 and 1846; and the judges' award of the prize of £50 for the best report on the farming of the North Riding of Yorkshire, is to M. M. Milburn, land agent, of Sowerby.

The new two-shilling piece, recently finished by Mr. Wyon, resembles the five-shilling-piece which he completed some time since. The obverse is the Queen's head, with a lettering; the reverse is medieval like the other, but less elaborate. The workmanship is considered excellent.

On Saturday last, William Adams, who was convicted at the last Liverpool Assizes, before Mr. Justice Cresswell, of the murder of Dinah Thomas, at Manchester, on the 26th July last, was publicly executed in front of Kirkdale Gaol, in the former town

On Friday last night, information was received at the Post-Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, that a letter posted in London, addressed to Messrs. Hand J. B. Larson and Co., of Liverpool, containing notes and bills of exchange to the amount of £1,000, had been stolen whilst passing through the Post-Office

Last week, at a new meeting-house at Bradford, now in the course of erection, four or five large stones that had been deposited in their place a few days previously, and weighing probably six tons, fell from the top of the building on to the men, killing three instantaneously, and wounding another badly on the feet

The herring fishing season has just closed, after a course of almost unprecedented success, many of the boats belonging to the port of Berwick having greatly exceeded their usual complement, viz. 200 barrels.

Farmings sown in September will produce an abundant crop, fit for use early in June, and of superior quality to those sown in the spring, and would be found an excellent substitute for the potatoes. Carrots should be sown now, and will be ready for the table at the beginning of May, and much finer than the spring sown will be at Midsummer

The *Ulster Gazette* quotes a rather odd announcement from the *Hue and Cry*—"Found straying on the 1st of August, supposed to have been stolen by the constabulary at Ballymally! a three-year-old heifer," &c.

The American papers, by the *Cambria* steam-ship, we regret to say, have brought us the melancholy intelligence of the almost sudden demise of the popular comedian Mr. W. G. Hammond, of diarrhœa, at New York, where he had been performing with great success.

The salmon fisheries north of the Tweed have closed. The fisheries in the Tay have been unproductive and unprofitable to the lessees upon the whole

From the Moors in Scotland, we learn that although not more than a month of the grouse season is gone, the birds are already so wild, that, with a long day's work, a tolerable bag can scarcely be got. Long-range cartridges are in request to reach the old cocks, who congregate on the bare hill tops. In the drier corries some very fine stags have been shot during the last week

Several Wiltshire farmers, especially in the northern division, have been drawn into a bubble joint stock society, termed "The Agricultural Cattle Insurance Company," by which many of them will be involved in utter ruin The scheme was got up in London, by parties who have since absconded from the country, and the unfortunate shareholders are now called upon to make up a deficiency of £45,000. It is said that some of the Wiltshire agriculturists are holders of 1000 shares, nominally of £20 each; others of 700 shares, &c.

The Ashby-de-la-Zouche Agricultural Association—which was the first of the kind established in the Midland Counties—held its 15th anniversary on Monday. The show of stock and vegetables took place on the land adjoining the ruins of the ancient castle, and was considerably larger than the display of last year.

"Repeal" is on the wane in the United States, if we are to believe the New York papers, which mention, among other indications, that a meeting has been lately held there of the Smith O'Brien Club, for the purpose of dissolving, and refunding the money, which had been collected, to the contributors.

The Duke of Richmond gave his annual entertainment to his principal tenants on the family estates in Scotland, at Gordon Castle, last week, on the occasion of the yearly exhibition in the neighbouring village for prizes of cattle bred by the different occupants of farms.

It is deserving of remark that at all the great autumnal flower shows this season there have been no plants so greatly and universally admired as the varieties of the truly beautiful Japanese lily (*Lehum lancifolium*), and which have been produced in the greatest perfection of growth.

A return moved for by Mr. Ricardo, M.P., shows that the quantities (in tons) of the articles, the produce of Europe, imported into England, amounted in 1847 to 2,429,244 tons, viz. 1,252,872 in British, and 1,176,372 in foreign ships; in 1846, to 1,815,722 tons, viz. 947,176 in British, and 868,548 in foreign ships; and in 1845, to 1,483,363 tons, viz. 731,934 in British, and 751,369 in foreign vessels.

The importation of Indian corn into Cork and other ports of Ireland from America, which had ceased last year, has recommenced, in anticipation of an extensive demand for that article; several cargoes having lately arrived from other ports or delivery. It is satisfactory to know that by this early importation provision is beginning to be made against excessive prices for food.

A pistol has recently been registered under the Act for the protection of articles of utility, which is so ingenious, by contrived, that it primes and caps itself by the most simple and unerring operation.

A Stockholm letter of the 8th states that the works for the formation of a railroad between Orebro and Hulst, the first undertaking of the kind in Sweden, were commenced on the 4th

In the evening of the 14th, at Bagnères de Bigorre (Hautes Pyrenées), a shock of earthquake so strong that it overturned the furniture of the houses was taken, and the glass of windows vibrated. The heat of the day was not excessively great, and rain fell the whole of the afternoon and the following day; the night between being perfectly calm.

The Admiralty are about to commence forthwith the erection of storehouses on Spike Island, off the south coast of Ireland. Lighters are ordered at Woolwich to convey the timber materials thither.

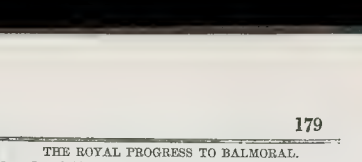
Mr. Doheny, who took a leading part in the insurrection in Ireland, has arrived at Paris. *The Times.*

The vacant Deanery of Carlisle has been given the Rev. Dr. Hinds, first Chaplain to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS TO BALMORAL.

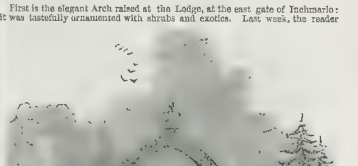
IN our Journal of last week we promised to complete our artistic illustration of her Majesty's Progress to Balmoral, with a few more sketches of the striking commemorations.

First is the elegant Arch raised at the Lodge, at the east gate of Inchmarlo: it was tastefully ornamented with shrubs and exotics. Last week, the reader



ARCH AT INCHMARLO.

will recollect, we engraved the Arch near the west gate of Inchmarlo Next is the pretty arch raised at the entrance to the village of Kincardine O'Neil, the sketch showing the village church in the distance The arch has two piers, resembling watch-towers, bearing two flags, between which is suspended upon a wreath a Royal crown. Several of the villagers decorated their houses; and the worthy Postmistress, who has been in the service of the

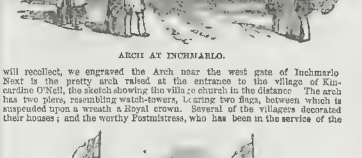


ARCH AT KINCARDINE.

Crown fifty-two years, displayed a magnificent flag in honour of her Royal mistress.

At Banchory the loyal display was universal. We engrave three of the scenes, and quote the details more fully than last week

At the entrance to the village was erected a triumphal arch of gigantic dimensions, composed entirely of heather, and surmounted by a figure of the British crown, six feet high by three feet wide, formed of dahlias and other flowers. The centre arch and the two side ones were wreathed round with heather sprigs of flowers, and surmounted with two large banners, bearing the following inscriptions:—"Welcome Victoria" on the banks of the Dee;" and "Welcome Victoria and Albert to your House of the Heath." On the arch were planted Union Jacks, which, together with the crown, the banners, and the flowers, had a beautiful appearance.



ARCH AT BANCHORY.

Next is the Burnett's Arms Inn, where the Royal party changed horses. In front were erected spacious hustings for the accommodation of the gentry of the county. These were carpeted and covered with crimson cloth, and flanked at the corners with Union Jacks. On the porch in front of the Inn, which was crowded with ladies, stood a flagstaff 32 feet high, bearing a large Union Jack with pennant. The front of the Inn was beautifully decorated with ensigns of various nations, and immediately opposite, two Union Jacks and a large flag were suspended from the Stamp Office, with the inscription, "Long may our Queen sway the sceptre over a free and loyal people."

The arrival of the Royal party, and the presentation of the address to her Majesty, were detailed last week.

The next Illustration shows the arch erected by Mr. Skene, farmer, of Kinneskie, at the distance of 100 yards above the village: it consisted entirely of oats, barley, and wheat, so neatly arranged that the ears only were visible, and bore the motto, "Peace and Plenty."

Above the spoils of "forest green and garden fair" were put to a pretty purpose, under the tasteful superintendence of the Lady of the district. A broad massive arch stood opposite the Hotel: the inside bore "Victoria" and "Albert," with a regal crown in the centre, and beneath it the Gordon badge and motto, "Ce n'est mon vouloir." ("For ever!") composed of leaves sewed on a white ground, the work of the fair hands of Lady Aboyne herself. The Inn was also handsomely ornamented, and small galleries were erected for spectators, one of them by the venerable Marquis of Huntley.

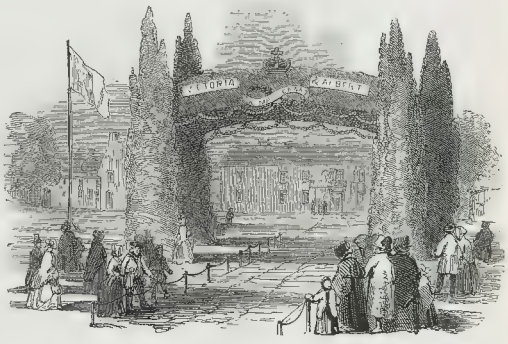
The remaining Illustration shows the preparations for the Royal reception at Ballater, described *en route* last week. Here we have a triple arch, surmounted with flags, and a flagstaff on lofty Craigdarroch, which unfolded its welcome the instant the Royal *cortège* came in sight

We find some interesting sketches of Ballater and its neighbourhood from the graphic pen of William Howitt:—

"The vale of the Dee, or the Deeside, as they call it, all the way from Aber-

SKETCHES ON THE DEESIDE.

ARCH AT THE ENTRANCE TO BANCHORY.



ARCH AT CHAULSTON OF ABOYNE.

deen, a distance of forty miles, is fine; beautifully wooded by places, the hills as you advance become more and more striking. You pass the Castle of Drum, one of the oldest inhabited castles in Scotland; a seat of the Burnetts, of Bishop Burnett's line, finely situated on the right hand on rising ground, and various other interesting places. But it is as you approach Ballater that the scenery becomes most striking. It becomes truly Highland. The hills get lofty, bare

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS AT THE INN, AT BANCHORY.

grey, and freckled. They are, in fact, bare and tempest-tinted granite, having an air of majestic desolation. Some rise peaked and splintered, and their sides covered with *débris*, yet, as it were, bristled with black and sharp-looking pine forests. Some of the hills run along the side of the Dee, covered with these woods exactly as the steep Black Forest hills in the neighbourhood of Wildbad.

"As you approach Ballater, the valley expands. You see a breadth of green meadow, and a neat white village stretching across it, and its church lifting its spire into the clear air, while the mountains sweep round it in a fine chain of peaked hills, and close it in. All up Deeside there is well cultivated land, but, with the exception of this meadow, on which Ballater stands, all is now hill, dark forest, and moorland; while below, on the banks of the winding and rapid Dee, birch woods present themselves in that peculiar beauty so truly belonging to the Highlands. On your right first looks out the dark height of Culbleen, mentioned by Byron in his earlier poems:—

> When I see some dark hill point its crest to the sky,
> I think of the rocks that o'ershadow Culbleen.

Then, 'Morven streaked with snow;' and Lochnagar lifts himself long and lofty over the lower chains that close the valley beyond Ballater.

"Ballater, though a neat village now, did not exist when Byron was here. There were a few cottages for the use of visitors, near the other side of the present bridge; but those who came to drink the waters generally located themselves in farmhouses as near as they could to 'the wells,' which are two miles down the opposite bank of the Dee. Mrs. Byron chose her summer residence in one of the most thoroughly secluded and out-of-the-world spots which it was possible to find, perhaps, in the whole island. It lies four miles below Ballater, on the same side of the river as the spring—that is, two miles beyond 'the wells,' as they call them—some chalybeate springs which issue from the hills, and which now bring many people to Ballater in the summer

"And here was the place to which Byron's mother used to *retire*, in the summer months, from Aberdeen, with her boy. The valley is divided by a wild brook hidden among green alders, and its slopes are hung with the native birch and a few oaks. At the upper end stands a farm-house, but this is new, and the farmer, to show me the house in which Byron lived, took me into his farm-yard. The house Mrs. Byron inhabited is now a barn, or sort of hay-loft rather, in his yard. It was exactly one of the one-storied long Highland huts, and is now included in the quadrangle of his farm-yard, but the bed on which Byron used to lie is still there. It is one of the deal cupboard sort of beds that are common in Highland huts. There it stands amongst his straw. He says many people come to see the place, and several have tried to buy the bed from him, but that he should think it quite a shame to sell it. Imagine, then, Mrs. Byron living here upwards of forty years ago, and Byron a boy of about ten years of age; soon after which he left for England, to be converted out of a poor Highland boy into a Lord."

THE VILLAGE OF BALLATER.

HER MAJESTY AT BALMORAL.

Our report of last week extended to Monday evening.

TUESDAY.

We quote the following from the *Balmoral Correspondent*, a very interesting record of the Royal visit, interspersed with some very clever historical and topographical descriptions of the Highland localities.

ONE OF SIR ALEXANDER DUFF'S DEER-STALKERS.

This was a most pleasant autumn day; there was a considerable breeze in the morning, but in the after part of the day it became calm and beautiful, and her Majesty and the Royal family, after the last few cold days, eagerly took advantage of the change. The Queen, accompanied by Lady Canning and Prince Albert, with Sir G. Grey and Sir James Clark, rode out about eleven o'clock on horseback. They passed Crathie Bridge. Prince Albert passed over the hills to have a few hours, shooting on the grounds of Sir Benjamin Hall, who has leased the shootings of Gairn Shiel. Sir Benjamin's shooting-lodge is situated on the banks of the Gairn, a considerable stream that takes its rise near the source of the Don, at the south side of Ben-Avon, and falls into the Dee above Ballater. The Gairn is an excellent trouting stream, and the neighbouring moors well stocked with game; but the scenery on its banks is bleak and mountainous, with little wood to give it warmth, beauty, or variety. Her Majesty and Lady Canning continued their ride towards Invergeldie, and returned a little past one Her Majesty, accompanied by her ladies, again rode out a considerable way along the south side of the river and about four o'clock, the whole Royal family

SKETCHES ON THE DEESIDE.

THE LOCHNAGAR DISTILLERY.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF CRATHIE.

with the ladies in waiting, enjoyed a drive of four miles up the river side. The scenery is truly magnificent.

After passing Craig-nordie, at the base of which is Cairn-na-guiheen, from which the Farquharsons of Invercauld, in the days of old, derived their slogan, there opens up a vista of mountain and crest on one hand, through the narrow pass between the hills of Craig Spannie and Craig Spinie, the latter meaning "the hill of the nose," from its a.leged, though somewhat fanciful resemblance to that feature; and, on the other, after passing the handsome bestidry of Invergeldie, in the fine valley between Craig Spinie and Balloch-bowie.

After their return, the Royal party honoured the Lochnagar Distillery with a visit. Mr. Begg, the proprietor, met the Royal visitors on their approach, and conducted them through the works. The distillery was fortunately in full

BALMORAL CASTLE, FROM THE ROAD ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE DEE.—SKETCHED BY PERMISSION OF HER MAJESTY.

work, and it was the last day on which it can be in operation till the new crop be ready.

Mr. Begg and his brewer explained each department, from the drying and mashing of the malt to the time the liquor comes out in its perfection at the worm end. The Prince tasted the result of the operation which he had witnessed, and her Majesty condescendingly put it to her lips. It is needless to say that an honour of so signal a nature was celebrated with due festivity by all connected with the distillery, which, in all probability, will win a popularity in the country to which the prestige of its name, derived from the "vallies of dark Lochnagar," will in some degree add, if we are at all judges of the native spirit its produce is so well calculated to support.

WEDNESDAY.

This was another delightful day, of which her Majesty and the Royal Family took advantage to enjoy the beautiful country. The Queen, early in the morn-

CORRIEMULZIE COTTAGE.

MAR LODGE, THE SHOOTING-BOX OF THE DUKE OF LEEDS.

ing, ascended the Craig-an-Gowan by the foot-path that leads from the Castle; and, with the Royal children and the Ladies in Waiting, drove out in the course of the day. Prince Albert was the whole day on the hills. In the evening a ball was given to the servants at the Castle.

THURSDAY.

The "Gathering of Braemar" was the great event of this day; and a fine scene it proved of mustering clans and olden Celtic sports.

The Queen and Prince Albert honoured the gathering with their presence, and took a lively interest in the novelties of the occasion; and such was the kindness and condescension of the Royal visitors, that their loyal subjects in the "heart of the highlands" will never forget their visit to Braemar. Before we describe the festival, we quote the following outline of the majestic scenery of the locality from the *Times* report:—

Braemar lies in the heart of the Grampian range, at the southern extremity of Aberdeenshire. Invercauld, the seat of the demonstration, stands on a rising ground, which forms the southern terrace of Craig Helk, a finely wooded mountain, that rises about 3000 feet above the level of the sea. In the foreground, in front of the mansion of Invercauld, the eastern extremity of the haughs of Castleton forms a spacious lawn, skirted by the Dee, from which rises up in rugged grandeur a noble range of richly clad hills. To the north-east a large mass of mountain scenery appears in a bold chain, topped by the peaks of Lochnagar. Below there is the opening of Balloch Buy, an immense fir-wood. Stretching round to the south are the wild cliffs and precipitous sides of another range, and westward, about a mile and a half distant, stand the Castle and town of Braemar, backed by the Cairngorum Mountains, the vale being shut in by vast screens of granite hills folding before each other, Benaros towering above the group with its summit covered with almost perpetual snow. The Castle of Braemar, which stands in the midst of the glen, is a picturesque object from Invercauld House. It is said to have been built by Malcolm Canmore for a hunting seat, but is now held on lease and garrisoned by the British Crown. This is the scene of the "Stag Hunt" in "Waverley," where the standard of rebellion was raised in 1715.

In the order of proceedings for the gathering of to-day, the clans of Farquharson, Athol, and Fife were to marshal on the Greenbank terrace to receive the Queen. They reached the ground with music and banners about noon, commanded by Mr. Farquharson, and dressed in the dark green tartan of the clan, with red hose and philabeg. The Fife can were next in place, under General the Hon. Sir A. Duff, of Delgaty, and formed in line with the Farquharsons on the north side of the lawn. The Duke of Leeds and his well-appointed company; but the "men of Athol," under his Grace the Duke of Athol, were the most imposing troop, and formed two sides of a square. This body was organised in 1845, when her Majesty raised Half-Athol, and are honoured with the distinction of being the Queen's body guard of Highlanders in Scotland. Their approach from Mar-lodge, where they had met on the previous night on their way from the Highlands of Perthshire, was a fine sight, arrayed as they were, in the Athol tartan, armed with swords, dirks, and Lochaber axes, with new banners, and headed by the Duke in person. The men of Athol stand six feet in height, and include a grenadier company which the regular army falls to match

On the Terrace, besides the Dukes of Athol and Leeds, the Marquis of Huntly, the Earl of Aboyne, and General Duff, were a large number of noblemen and gentlemen from the surrounding country, and not a few from England, who are now in sporting quarters in the highlands at Braemar; the Duchess of Leeds, the Countess of Aboyne, and other ladies of rank, were also on the Terrace to welcome the Royal Family.

At a quarter to three o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, arrived in the Royal carriage, and were received, in front of the mansion, by Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson, of Invercauld. On alighting from the carriage, the Queen was presented with a bouquet of wild flowers, interspersed with garden roses, by Master Alexander Ricardo; and the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred were each presented with an elegant bouquet of flowers, by Master Alexander Ricardo, Master Francis Dundas Farquharson, Master George Murray Farquharson, and Master John Athol Farquharson. These youths were clad in the Highland garb, and the Royal children were dressed in the Stuart tartan. Her Majesty and the Prince being seated on a rustic chair, set on a carpeting of the Farquharson tartan, General Sir A. Duff gave orders for the games to commence; and then followed such exhibitions of agility and Celtic endurance as could only be appreciated by being seen. In half an hour there was such a display of sword-climbing, hammer-throwing, and caber-tossing as only the highlanders of Braemar can produce, and none but men in the dress of Athol and Breadalbane can perform. One herculean Highlander threw a sixteen pound hammer ninety feet seven inches; and five stalwart Celts ran up Craig Clunie for a distance of half a mile in from seven to nine minutes. The foremost runner in the race climbed the mountain and crags as nimbly as a deer, and accomplished the feat so cleverly that her Majesty, who had viewed the race through a telescope, left £5 as a reward for his agility

When the games were over the Royal family retired to the ball-room, where a number of chosen dancers were honoured to dance a variety of Highland reels and strathspeys before the Queen, this concession to the Celtic taste being a special honour of being present: The Duke of Athol, the Duke and Duchess of Leeds and Miss Lane Fox, the Earl and Countess of Aboyne, General the Hon. Sir C. A. and Lady Duff and the Misses Duff, the Marquis of Huntly, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Brooke, Lord Cranleigh, Lord James Murray, the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Canning, Sir George Grey, M.P., Sir James Clark, the Hon. Captain Alexander Benjamin Hall, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Mercer Henderson, Colonel Challoner, Mr. Mark Wilks, Colonel Wallace and Miss Wharton Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson, Miss Farquharson, and their six sons, Mr. Farquharson of Broughdearg, Captain Lewis Ricardo, M.P., and Mrs. Ricardo, George Duff, M.P., the Hon. James Dutton, John Murray Drummond, Master of Strathallan, the Hon. Captain Devereux, Mr. P. Small Kelly, Mr. and Lady Ann Gordon, Mr. Carnegie, of Pitarrow, Mr. William Farquhar, Mr. Archibald Clive and Mrs. Clive, Mr. W. C. Campbell, Miss Burnett, Captain and Mrs. Ross, of Rossie, Mr. Mark Milbanke, Mr. Leonard Edwards, &c. The Marquis of Huntly's piper stood on the top of the house, and kept 800 persons. It was divided into two compartments—the one being appropriated for the ball the other supper, and the other for the use of the performers with their dancers.

Along the sides of the marquee there were two tiers of raised seats, dressed with heather and wild flowers; the west end was arranged into five sides of an octagon, with an elevated platform and rich crimson velvet canopy. A splendidly covered sofa in rich damask was set for her Majesty and Prince Albert, and placed on a carpeting of clan-tartan. The marquee was supported in the centre by five pillars, dressed with flowers and evergreens, topped with deers' heads and antlers. The eastern division was formed of wicker-work and evergreens, interspersed with variegated lamps and ornamented with deers' heads and antlers. The dancers were all in the Highland garb, and went through the dances with great spirit. The sword dance, which is performed in the angles of crossed swords, was a great feat. When the exercises were over, the dancers selected each the best in his clan, and her Majesty presented the prizes to the men in the most affable and condescending manner. Before leaving the marquee, Mr Farquharson submitted to her Majesty and Prince Albert some very fine specimens of the topaz and other precious stones found in the mountains of Braemar.

At four o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Royal children and suite, left the mansion of Invercauld, at Balmoral, and on passing the lawn were again received by a loyal burst of acclamation.

When the Royal party left, the dinner was laid in the dining room of the marquee. The chiefs were seated at the tables. The Queen, as the President, was honoured with a seat at the principal table. Here it was profusely decorated with evergreens, deers' heads, and antlers, and when a dram of Bich was drawn for the occasion, a flourish of trumpets announced the toasts were given, the effect was exceedingly fine, and when her Majesty's health was drunk with Highland honours, each clansman having a foot on the claret and the other on the table, while the President gave the "Queen, Heads, Hearts, and Hands," the English "Hip, hip, hurrah," and the boisterous loyalty of the Highlanders found expression in long-continued cheers, the true character of Highland devot on was realised. At 10 o'clock the watch-word of the Highlands was given, and the clans rose to begin the dance, which they continued to a late hour.

FRIDAY.

The morning her Majesty and Prince Albert walked to the Forest. Sir George Grey had arrived, and the Royal dinner party in the evening included Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Sir Benjamin Hall, and Colonel Challoner.

SATURDAY.

This morning, immediately after breakfast, her Majesty and Prince Albert left Balmoral to make an excursion to Lochnagar: the members of the party, besides the Queen, Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscount Canning, Sir Benjamin Hall, and Mr. G. E. Anson. "This mountain (says the *Daily News* report), which forms a conspicuous object in the rough, hilly scenery that surrounds Balmoral Castle, owes much to Byron's poem, in which he attributes the pleasure he experienced in gazing upon its cliffs to Parnassus, but it is known to few more than to those fond and deep-felt associations of his boyhood and Lochnagar. Its intrinsic claim on those who admire the grandeur of nature is great, without the halo of romance by which it is invested by the noble poet; more especially because it is the highest of the more easterly Grampians, not for the extent and magnificence of the prospect that is obtained from its top, but for the solemn sublimity of the scene on its eleven summits. Her Majesty and Royal party chose a rather circuitous, although the most pleasant route, up the valley of the Garwald. A new carriage-way has been made for several miles up the glen for a considerable distance, and the Queen and Royal party saw two beautiful waterfalls, on something a small scale, but yet attractive.

All the way through the wood the scene is very attractive, till gradually the trees on the rocks become fewer and less vigorous, and the wild bleak hollow between Lochnagar and Balloch-bowie is opened to the view. In ascending the mountains the Highland ponies, with the gear for a considerable distance, and the Queen and Royal party saw two beautiful waterfalls, on something a small scale, but yet attractive.

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In the evening, the Duke and Duchess of Leeds and Miss Lane Fox, Sir Alexander and Lady Duff, and Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson, of Invercauld, joined the Royal dinner party.

SUNDAY.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert attended divine service this morning, at the parish church at Crathie. The Queen was attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Canning, Lord John Russell, and the rest of the Royal suite.

MONDAY.

Her Majesty and the Prince went this morning to Invercauld Forest. In the afternoon, the Queen, accompanied by the Countess of Gainsborough, drove to Abergeldie.

TUESDAY

Her Majesty, attended by Viscountess Canning, walked out this morning into the Forest, sketching. The Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, attended by Miss Hilyard, also walked out. Lord John Russell arrived at Balmoral on Friday evening, having come from Perth across the hills. It was expected that her Majesty would leave Balmoral on Monday next, the 25th, and pay a visit to Lord Aberdeen at Haddo House, before embarking.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

FIRST is a capital likeness of *one of Sir Alexander Duff's Deer-Stalkers*; he is a characteristic specimen of his class.

The *parish church of Crathie and Braemar* is built on a foundation hewn out of a rocky terrace, which juts out at the basement of Craig Loun, on the north side of the new Deeside road. The building is oblong in plan, a plain structure, with semi-Gothic windows and low open belfry. The interior is capable of seating 600 persons, and is fitted up in the simplest style. On the south side, on the dead wall between the windows, the pulpit, with its lectern, or clerk's desk, is placed. The ground-floor is occupied with square pews; and the gallery is composed of five sides of an octagon, softly painted in blue ground panels, with dim white mouldings. The Presbyterian population connected with the Established Church of the united parishes of Crathie and Braemar worship here, each parish having its own sittings. The second compartment from the wall in the gallery to the left of the pulpit is covered with crimson cloth, and was occupied by her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Court, on Sunday last, when the Queen attended. When the wooden ladle was sent round, it received a handsome contribution from the Royal pew. The Queen and Prince Albert, on leaving the church, walked nearly half a mile to the chain bridge, where the Royal carriage was in waiting. The church commands a very fine view of the noble valley of the Dee. Nearly opposite, only a little to the westward, the Dee makes a noble sweep round a fair and spacious

(*Continued on page* 184.)

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 24. Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 25. The Sun rises at 5h. 52m. and sets at 5h. 52m.
TUESDAY, 26.—St. Cyprian. Old Holyrood.
WEDNESDAY, 27.—New Moon at 9h. 30m. A.M.
THURSDAY, 28.—The Moon, Mercury, and Venus are near together.
FRIDAY, 29.—Michaelmas Day.
SATURDAY, 30.—St. Jerome. Venus sets at 6h. 16m. P.M.; Mars sets at 5h. 50m. P.M.; Jupiter rises at 1h. 9m. A.M.; Saturn rises at 3h. 39m. P.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT 30.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m
24 12 3	0 30	25 1	40	26 1 55	2 15	27 2 30	2 50	28 3	3 20	29 3 30	3 50	30 4	4 20

* During Sunday there will be but one high tide only, which takes place at five minutes after noon

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*G. M.,*" *Guernsey, is thanked for his amusing note about "The Nonce," though we have not room to print it.*

"*Nimrod.*"—*Received properly.*

"*G. A. R.*"—*Black is the absence of all colour; whereas, when all the prismatic colours are returned or reflected, the object is white.*

"*A. P. P.*" *Stamford.*—*The terms are by no means uncommon in the midland counties to this way.*

"*A. Q.*"—*The information is correct.*

"*A Constant Reader.*" *Walsall.*—*The Norwich Union Reversionary Interest Society.*

"*Neo Bridge-street, Blackfriars.*

"*G. B.,*" *Cheltenham.*—*We have not room.*

"*T. A. D.*" *Cavendish.*—*Declined.*

"*Mary.*"—*The arrest would be illegal.*

"*J. T. S.*" *Greenwich.*—*Apply to Mr. Webster, medallist, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.*

"*A Constant Reader.*" *Raffaelle is said in his youth to have painted, or to have given designs for painting, in arabesque on glazed earthenware; and such works are commonly known by the name of "Raffaelle ware."*

"*S.*" *Enfield.*—*Ineligible.*

"*W. W.,*" *Hartlepool.*—*Australasia consists of the very large island of New Holland, called also Australia, and a vast number of smaller islands, situate partly to the south of Asia, and partly in the Pacific Ocean, between Asia and America.*

"*A Braintree Subscriber.*"—*It is not known.*

"*M. S.,*" *Ansvell.*—*We do not know of any institution specially for the maintenance of aged servants. Almshouses can scarcely be better appropriated than for such a purpose.*

"*An Admirer of Ruins.*"—*We shall be glad to receive a Sketch of the present state of the ruins in Sussex, with a few particulars.*

"*S. D.*" *had better consult a solicitor.*

"*An Invalid*" *may hear of the book by applying to a respectable bookseller.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Huddersfield.*—*We cannot spare room*

"*W. B.*" *Birmingham, should apply to a Mexico-bond Company.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Liverpool.*—*See the "Government Colonisation Circular," to be had in your town.*

"*B. A.*" *See Lardner's "Naturalist's Library." There are a few works published on Druidical antiquities discovered in England, for example, Duke's "Druidical Temples of Wilts," which contains researches into the history of the priests and worshippers.*

"*D. H.*" *Carters, the Royal Mews, Pimlico.*

"*A Subscriber from the First.*"—*By the death of an only brother, without issue, his sister becomes heiress, and confers on her husband the right to bear her arms on an escutcheon of pretence. It is unnatural how long after marriage the death of the brother occurs. Whenever it does take place, the right to the escutcheon of pretence arises. The sister's children will be entitled to quarter their mother's arms, at that lady's*

"*H. B. Q.*" *Dublin, is mistaken.*

"*H. H.*" *Garnet is not the least valuable of gems; though the precious garnet is not properly garnet. Common garnets sometimes possess all the forms of the precious garnet; but green and brown are the usual colours.*

"*G. S.*" *Dropping German silver will produce a white deposit.*

"*An Admirer*" *We had not room for the "Peckham" ceremony.*

"*Lover*" *Apply to Law and Co., booksellers, Fleet-street*

"*A Subscriber for Twenty Years*" *Heath, Neale, and Co., the English "Hiphip, hurrah," and the boisterous loyalty of the Highlanders found expression in long-continued cheers, the true character of Highland devot on was realised. At 10 o'clock the watch-word of the Highlands was given, and the clans rose to begin the dance, which they continued to a late hour.*

"*J. M'C.*" *Liverpool* *We cannot decide without seeing the drawing, or a sketch from it.*

"*E. S.*" *Edinburgh, is thanked; but the place he has sketched has no immediate interest, like the Scottish localities engraved in the present Number*

"*Delta.*"—*The only legal separation of man and wife is by Act of Parliament.*

"*Beta,*" *Cambridge.*—*We are not "behind the curtain."*

"*Gympus.*"—*Waller's "Manly Exercises"*

"*Senex.*" *We had rather not give the recommendation.*

"*Miss W.*" *Pimlico, is thanked*

"*C. G. S.*" *Lavenham.*—*The word reels is often, in England, understood to imply a Mulatto; but the term means a native of a West Indian Colony, whether white, black, or of the coloured population.*

"*J. M.*" *Waterford.*—*Declined.*

"*J. O. H.*" *Hayle.*—*Apply at the Admiralty.*

"*L. G. H. R.*" *Chesapeake.*—*Apply to Orr and Co., publishers, Strand.*

"*M. B. B.*" *Burdett.*—*We have not room.*

"* *Benevolence.*"—*Messrs Smith, Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.*

"*H. J.*" *Llangollen.*—*Declined.*

"*H. C.*" *Ely.*

"*Pharm.*" *Dr. James Johnson's Treatise on the Liver.*

"*F. H.*" *Conway, is thanked, though we had not space to print his contribution.*

"*Lennox.*"—*A surgeon has precedence.*

"*H. H*" *There has been no alteration in the tax on armorial bearings. The use of a single crest would render the bearer liable. Our correspondent suggests that the repeal of the tax would be the means of giving employment to hundreds of embroiderers and engravers.*

"*C.*" *Whitaker.*—*Apply again; your statement*

"*J. B. C.*" *New Brunswick.*—"*B.*" *N. America. There was no error in the calculated time of occultation of Aldebaran on August 22nd. This occultation was visible at all places between the parallels of latitude of 60° N. and 1° S.; beyond these parallels no occultation took place. The latitude of New Brunswick is 45° nearly, and the nearest approach of the moon and star at this place was 4° nearly, the moon being south of the star by the amount.*

"*S. B. F.*" *Everton, Liverpool.*—*See the "Illustrated London Almanack" for 1846 and 1847, in September, for particulars relative to the Harvest Moon.*

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Deshon on Cold and Consumption.—On Byrne's Mathematical Papers.——Pictures from the North.——Clairvoyance Explained.
Music.—Songs of my Native Land.

ERRATUM.—In the article on "Secular Education," in our Journal of last week, page 162, last line but two, for "considerable" read "insuperable."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1848.

PARISIAN politics are undergoing once again one of those extraordinary transmutations which alternately bewilder and alarm, but always interest and affect, Europe. General Cavaignac has proved himself by word and deed too obstinate and sincere a Republican to be altogether to the mind of the Orleanists and Legitimists, who form the majority in the National Assembly. The reaction that months ago set in against the Revolution itself, threatened some days ago to overwhelm the man who defended society from the Red Republic; and General Cavaignac stood in a slippery position between three rival parties—the Reaction, the Moderate Republic, and the Mountain. The first-mentioned distrusted him for his republicanism, which is in him a life-long conviction; and the last-mentioned had a feud with him not easily to be pacified, for the successes of June, which seemed in their eyes to have been directed against the Republic itself. His chief if not sole reliance was, therefore, on the moderate Republicans. Aware of this, he seems to have looked for support from the members of the Mountain, and to have planned, after the example of M. Ledru-Rollin, a general agitation of the provinces in favour of the Republic, by means of emissaries from the National Assembly. The mere mention of such a project led to a violent scene, and nearly caused the resignation of office by General Cavaignac and the whole of his Ministry. Owing, however, to the prudence and presence of mind of M. Marrast, and to a desire on the part of the majority to avoid a premature quarrel with a man to whom France is so greatly indebted, the matter was hushed up, on the understanding that the project should not be persisted in.

Several elections for Paris and for the departments have since taken place, the results of which are not a little curious and perplexing, but which may probably tend to strengthen General Cavaignac in the Assembly. For Paris, the chief favourite is Prince Louis Napoleon; he has been returned at the head of the poll by a large majority, and has also been returned for five, or, as some account say, for even six or seven of the departments. In fact, the elections prove incontestably that the French people are, to a large extent, governed by traditions of the military glories of Napoleon. This is a sad spectacle, and one full of danger for France and for Europe. It shows a deplorable absence of that commercial and industrial spirit which can alone, in these times, be of permanent advantage to a great nation. If France could realise the dream of a new Napoleon, she would be an Ishmael in Europe, and the hand of all nations would of necessity be raised against her. Of this, however, there is little fear, as far as the claims of Prince Louis are concerned.

Military, like all other genius, is a personal gift; and the sons of Napoleon's brothers, though to some extent the inheritors of the fame that attaches to the name of Buonaparte, are not necessarily the inheritors of any portion of that transcendant ability and astounding fortune by which the fame was acquired. Nevertheless, the popularity of a Buonaparte in France, simply because he is a Buonaparte, is, to our thinking, of most unhappy augury. Next to Louis Napoleon, the Communists seem to be the especial favourites of the majority. M. Raspail, now in the prison of Vincennes, for participation with Blanqui, Barbès, Albert, and others, in the attempted invasion of the Assembly in May last, has been elected; whilst M. Cabet and M. Thoré, also Communists of well-known zeal and talent, have had high votes in the Parisian list. M. Raspail has been returned for Lyons. Many of the Buonapartists in Paris supported the Communists, so that the elections show a tendency towards a hybrid Republic—Red in colour, Communist in principle, and with a Buonaparte as its President!

It is to be hoped that the National Assembly will take warning by these facts. Orleanism and Henriquinquism, to which large sections of that body are inclined, can neither of them be restored without a civil war; whilst Buonapartism in alliance with Communism, could not be established without a similar struggle. In this latter case the struggle would be peculiarly envenomed, and peculiarly useless; for no such result could by any chance be a permanent one. There is no safety for France but in a Moderate Republic: and if the Assembly would calmly look upon its own position, and that of the country, they would resolve to give the Republic a fair trial, as the only possible solution of the difficulties and the exigencies of the time. If, however, after voting the Constitution, they should throw the election of President upon the country, instead of taking it upon themselves to nominate the man who has saved France from anarchy, they will but pave the way for the temporary triumph of Buonapartism and Communism.

Such a triumph would cost the country much; and all the work of the last four months would have to be done again. There are already symptoms that some of the cooler heads of the old dynastic Opposition and the practised statesmen of that era have awakened to the peril, and that an attempt will be made to unite all parties in support of General Cavaignac, as the first President of the Republic. It is earnestly to be hoped that these symptoms are not delusive; and that power will be confided to the firm hand, the clear head, and the honest heart of General Cavaignac, whom events have rendered the most prominent, as well as the most valuable, man in France.

PUBLIC attention has been very painfully excited to the horrible system of infant poisonings which the inquiries of our assize courts have recently disclosed. The Thuggism of Hindostan is not more atrociously systematic than the murders committed by English parents upon their offspring, for the love of gain. We have not heart to dwell upon the degrading details of the disclosures that have been made; and we would fain believe that the practice is not so widely spread as has been represented. The idea that even one woman, in this age of civilisation and refinement, should be wicked enough to compass the death of her child for the sake of pecuniary profit, is horrible enough; but that the success of one scheme of the kind should have led to its imitation in hundreds or thousands of instances, and that child-poisoning should have been reduced into a business, almost amounts to a stain upon the national character. It appears from the facts which have been elicited, that both in the rural and in the manufacturing districts, parents have entered the names of their children in three, four, and in one case in *nineteen* burial clubs, and that the sum derivable from one scheme of the kind would

POSTSCRIPT.

INSURRECTION AT FRANKFORT.

Intelligence has been received of very serious riots at Frankfort, on the 18th inst., with great loss of life. The mob are stated to have succeeded in dispersing the Assembly—and Prussian and Austrian troops have mastered the mob. An angry sitting, at which mutual recriminations within doors were frequently interrupted by the tumult of a frenzied populace without, ended in an early and enforced adjournment; and then followed barricades, a sanguinary conflict, with immense loss of life, and the proclamation of a state of siege. The military (mainly Prussians and Austrians) everywhere behaved well, and were everywhere victorious. The Government is now in the hands of Schmerling, as Provisional Minister for the War, Foreign, and Home Departments. The account states:—"The firing of musketry and artillery continued from seven, with little intermission, till half-past eight o'clock. An immense number of the insurgents have fallen, nor has the slaughter on the side of the military been inconsiderable. It has been a fearful crisis. The brave Prince Lichnowsky has been barbarously murdered. He was riding in the environs of the town, when some vile assassin fired at him, and wounded him in the arm. He took refuge in a cellar, whither he was pursued and massacred. Such is *the universally* confirmed report."

SEPT. 19, 5 P.M.

The insurrection has been suppressed. The Assembly has passed a vote of confidence on Ministers. Martial law has been proclaimed. There have been disturbances in Coblentz.

DEATH OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.

NOTTINGHAM, Friday, 9.45 A.M.

A messenger from Welbeck Abbey has just arrived, announcing the death of Lord G. Bentinck. His Lordship left the Abbey on foot, and unattended, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for Thoresby-park, the seat of the Earl of Manvers, where he had an engagement to dine. Not arriving, inquiries were made, and at 9 o'clock last night he was found on the footpath, quite dead, having evidently expired of apoplexy. Thoresby is about six miles from Welbeck.—*Times.*

DEATH OF THE EARL OF RATHDOWN.

We regret to announce the death of the Right Honourable the Earl of Rathdowne, which occurred on Wednesday, at his seat, Charleville, in the county of Wicklow. His Lordship suffered a protracted illness. The Earldom becomes extinct, but the Viscountcy passes to his brother, the Honourable Charles Monck. The late Earl has left several daughters, but no male issue.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS.

At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday (Friday), *Wm. Dowling*, aged 22, artist, *Joseph Ritchie*, aged 42, bricklayer; *Alfred Able*, aged 23, porter; *Wm. Gurney*, aged 42, shoemaker; *John Shepherd*, 34, tailor; *James Snowball*, 32, joiner; *James Richardson*, 30, joiner; *George Greenslade*, 36, shoemaker; *Henry Small*, 31, joiner; *Edward Scudding*, 28, brass turner; *Wm. Burn*, 44, shoemaker; *Philip Martin*, 45, newsman; *Wm. Lacy*, 38, bootmaker; *Thomas Fay*, 23, clicker; *Thomas Jones*, 30, shoemaker; *Charles Young*, 38, shoemaker; and *Henry Coyne*, 33, shoemaker; were placed in the dock, before Mr. Justice Erle and Mr. Justice Williams, charged with that they feloniously did compass, imagine, invent, devise, and intend to levy war against her Majesty, within that part of the United Kingdom called England, in order, by force and constraint, to compel her Majesty to change her measures and counsels, &c.

Application was made on behalf of the prisoners (with the exception of *Dowling*, *Burn*, and *Greenslade*) for the postponement of their trials, and, after considerable discussion, Monday next was the day fixed.

William Dowling was then put upon his trial.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Prince Alfred, will, according to present arrangements, arrive at Osborne, from Balmoral Castle, on Tuesday next. The Court will remain in the Isle of Wight for about a week, and then take its departure for Windsor Castle, where her Majesty is expected to arrive on the 4th of October, orders having been received for the Royal residence to be prepared for the reception of the Court by that period. About the middle of the ensuing month (November) her Majesty will arrive in town, remaining at Buckingham Palace until the few days of Christmas, when the Court will return to Windsor Castle for the holidays.

THE STATE APARTMENTS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—Nearly the whole of the State rooms at the Royal residence at Windsor have been for some time past (in consequence of the extensive works connected with the heating of the interior of the castle by means of hot air) necessarily closed to the public. The whole of these works having now been completed, the following rooms will be thrown open to the public on Monday next:—The Queen's Audience Chamber, the Vandyck Room, the Queen's Drawing-room, the State Ante-Room, the Grand Staircase, the Grand Vestibule, the Waterloo Chamber, the Grand Reception-Room, St. George's Hall, the Queen's Guard-room, and the Queen's Presence Chamber. These apartments will, for the future, be shown to the public in the order above given, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Every facility is afforded to visitors to obtain tickets of admission to the same, by simply applying to Mr. Roberts, at the Winchester Tower. The Royal stables and riding-house are open every day, with the exception of Sundays, to the public.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Thursday, at mid-day, the result of the election was officially proclaimed at the Hôtel de Ville, with the usual ceremonies. It is as follows:—

Electors inscribed	.. ..	900,804
Electors voting	.. ..	240,657
MM. Louis Napoleon	.. ..	110,753
Fould	.. ..	7[illegible],041
Raspail	.. ..	[illegible],[illegible]2

The above are returned

The National Assembly is exceedingly agitated; but it has adopted, after a very uninteresting discussion, the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th articles of the Constitution.

SPAIN

The Madrid journals of the 16th inst. state that arrests continued to take place in that capital, in consequence, it was said, of the discovery of an extensive Carlist conspiracy.

Letters from Seville announce that the Carlist band, under the orders of the Cabrera Benemech, had been completely routed, in Lower Aragon, with the loss of ten killed, and a great number of prisoners. The chief of the band was amongst the latter.

ITALY.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa, of the 16th inst., mentions that Admiral Albini had retired from Venice, after obtaining a positive assurance that the neutrality of that city should be respected. He refused to listen to any other arrangement, until he was informed that an Anglo-French diplomatic note insisted on the maintenance of the *status quô*, and that the Consuls of Great Britain and France had joined in a protest against all further delay on the part of the Sardinian squadron to put to sea.

IRELAND.

THE Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne arrived in Dublin on Saturday afternoon, by the *Banshee* steamer, from Holyhead. The illustrious visitors immediately set out in a private carriage for the Marquis's seat in the vicinity of Bodyke, where they will remain the guests of Lord Clarendon while they sojourn in Dublin.

THE accounts from the disturbed districts in the south are various and vague; in some cases announcing certain disaffected localities as tranquil, and in others as presenting a "menacing aspect." The only thing that appears certain is, that the peasantry keep clear of the troops, and only show themselves in disorganized crowds to the constabulary.

REMOVAL OF THE STATE PRISONERS TO CLONMEL.—Monday evening, shortly before nine, a special train was in readiness at the King's Bridge station for the removal of the principal state prisoners, who are to be tried at the ensuing commission at Clonmel. At the hour above mentioned the police van arrived from Kilmainham, bearing Mr. William Smith O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher, Mr. Maurice Leyne, Mr. M'Manus, and Mr. O'Donoghue. There were also some other prisoners of lesser note, who were accused of having taken a part in the affair at Ballingarry. A portion of the constabulary, with fixed bayonets, sat in the carriage with them, and the rest were disposed in the other carriages composing the train, to which also three vans were attached, conveying a carriage and four horses, in which the prisoners are to be brought from Thurles, where they will leave the train, to Clonmel. At five minutes past nine o'clock the train started. There were very few persons collected at the station.

THE CHARTIST MURDER AT ASHTON.—The parties in custody on suspicion of being the murderers of James Bright, the policeman, on the 14th of August last, were, after several remands, brought up for examination on Monday last, at the Town Hall, Ashton under-Lyne. It will be remembered that a mob surrounded the poor fellow when on duty, and pressed him with their pikes. A poor batter, named Warren, who was out in the street looking for his children, tried to save the deceased, and received a thrust right through his hand in the attempt, and the ruffians then shot the policeman dead. The evidence was very lengthy, and turned chiefly upon the proof of identity. After a careful consideration of the case, the magistrates decided to commit, as principals in the murder of Bright, Radcliffe, Constantine, Kenworthy, and Walker; Winterbottom as accessory after the fact, Scott accessory before the fact, and Tasmaker and Sefton for unlawfully assembling and rioting, and on being drilled Lee and Edwards were remanded. It was stated that bail would be accepted for Tasmaker and Sefton, in two sureties of £50 each, and their own recognizances in £100.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Friday se'nnight, the 31st anniversary of this excellent charity was celebrated at the Asylum, Bow-road, in the elegantly laid-out grounds of which the subscribers and their friends were received; the Lord Mayor, who has become a life-governor, and Lady Mayoress honouring the festival with their presence. The design of the establishment is to afford suitable relief to the orphan children of merchant seamen, by providing them clothing, maintenance, and education on sound religious principles, and ultimately placing them, either at sea or on shore, as far as may be practicable, where those principles shall not be endangered, and the prospect of an honest livelihood secured. At present there are 160 orphans on the establishment; and with the view of providing accommodation for 200, a new dormitory, costing from £1,000 to £2,000, has already subscribed, has been opened. The children, whose appearance and behaviour elicited universal commendation, on the present occasion were plentifully regaled with tea and coffee, and were subsequently addressed by Captain Henry Nelson, the treasurer, and Mr. G. Somers Clark, the honourable secretary of the institution, as also by the Lord Mayor and others of its benefactors. The grounds were decorated with flags, and several refreshments besides tea were created. The excellent band of the Royal Marines was in attendance, and contributed much to the gratification of the company.

CITY COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—On Tuesday, a Court of Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London was held at the Guildhall, Mr. Deputy Cornelius Stevenson in the chair. Mr. Deputy Bridge called the attention of the Court to the present system of using deodorising fluids in the sewers. He believed, though these fluids caused a temporary cessation of the stench, yet that in a few weeks they caused a much more offensive smell than before existed. He recommended that a Committee should be appointed to consider the practicability of carrying off the offensive effluvium by means of shafts or chimneys.—Mr. Alderman Lawrence admitted that deodorising fluids deserved the censure which the worthy Deputy had passed upon them; but he was strongly opposed to the erection of chimneys throughout the City. No doubt the sewers must be well cleansed, but he should recommend a good system of flushing, such as had been adopted by the Metropolitan Commissioners. A rate of sixpence in the pound for the ensuing half-year was then agreed to; and the report of Messrs. Walker, Brunel, and Cubitt, on the state of the City sewers, having been ordered to be printed, the Court broke up.

SOUTH-EASTERN AND CONTINENTAL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—On Tuesday a meeting of proprietors in this company was held at the Bridge-house Hotel, T. L. Pritchard, Esq., deputy-chairman, in the chair. The proceedings having been opened by the secretary, the chairman proceeded to read the report, from which it appeared that the sum paid up on shares was £6,062, and the outlay on ships, machinery, &c. (exclusive of the reserve fund, £10,619 3s.), was £121,777 12s. 7d., being an excess over the receipts on shares of £12,5[illegible] 7s. 7d. The revenue account for the last six months is £16,739 19s. 7d., and the [illegible] ture, £7811 19s. 8d.; leaving an amount applicable for dividend of £2984 [illegible] 10d. Having stated these items, the report recommended a dividend of 5s. per share, leaving a balance in hand of £167 19s. 10d. In the concluding paragraph, the report, will not only restore but increase the traffic. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, called the attention of the meeting to the fact, that the revenue account of the last half-year, as compared with that of the immediate predecessor, exhibited a falling off of £3572 2s. 6d., owing solely to the unsettled state of the Continent. If that sum had been added to the revenue, they would have been enabled to offer to the proprietors a dividend of 9s. instead of 5s., while the South-Eastern Railway Company would have been benefitted in their traffic to the amount of £14,000. He thought they had a claim upon that company for having kept their boats running during the last six months, and it was the intention of the directors to bring that claim forward at an early day. Resolutions confirmatory of the report were then agreed to, and the meeting separated.

THE ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening, a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Institution was held at their offices in Basinghall-street, City, for general business. The report congratulated the subscribers on the steady progress which was being made, there being at present ten male and nineteen female annuitants; the former receiving £2 5s., and the latter £1 10s. per month. These persons comprised decayed merchants, bankers, professional men, tradesmen, master manufacturers, and their widows; and single females, daughters of persons of such classes. The Directors also had the pleasure to state that the former rule, limiting the benefits of this important charity within twenty miles, was altered, leaving it open to applicants from all parts of the kingdom. The receipts for the past year were £1396 3s. 2d.; the expenditure left a balance of only £50.

THE NELSON COLUMN.—The *Athenæum* devotes a portion of its columns to "a further dip into the report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Expenditure and its appendix," from which some details on the manner in which the funds have been appropriated are extracted: In May, 1844, the subscriptions amounted to more than £21,000, and yet, at that very time, the Nelson Statue Committee memorialised for £12,000 more. The statue itself, including the cocked hat which Mr. Bailey put on it with regret, did not cost one-twentieth part of the original sum subscribed; and the question arises, "Where, then, has become of the money?" The estimate now published shows that Messrs. Grissell and Peto received £3065 for the granite steps for the column. Four lions, to be carved in granite, are to cost £3000, being £750 each. The amount paid for the four basi-relievi commemorative subjects in bronze. The *Athenæum* sums up its remarks by saying: "The cost, then, of the statue and of the art-decorations for the base will have been about £20,000; while no less a sum than £24,000 will have been lavished on the construction of a mere column! Out of a sum of £33,000, collected by private subscriptions and public grants, for a feature of embellishment to one of the finest sites in London, a Board called, £2000 has gone for the architect's commission—£3000 for the lions—£23,000 has been pocketed by the builders for constructing a column for the capital, of which Government furnished the stones—and £5000 has been expended on the sculpture. A monument of the kind, so richly endowed, should have been a proud expression of our national art. But the sons of genius are certainly not the spoilt children of the English Government."

THE NEW PARK AT BATTERSEA.—The new park at Batterses, which has been for some time in abeyance, will be commenced without delay, notices having been conveyed on Saturday to all the residents in the district, that three-quarters of the land in question, the intention being at once to remove the houses. The waterworks will remain. The park will extend the whole distance between Battersea bridge and Nine Elms, and from the bank of the river to the public road across Battersea fields, making the length of the park about two miles and a quarter, and its width a little more than a mile. A carriage drive forty feet in breadth will be formed along the bank of the Thames, and a suspension bridge will be thrown across the river to the spot where the Red House now stands. Towards the construction of this bridge the Marquis of Westminster has contributed the sum of £60,000. At the south-western boundary of the park an elegant church has been erected, and will be ready for consecration in the course of the present autumn.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—An excellent lecture has been delivered by Dr. Bachhoffner, at this well-known establishment, on the history and uses of Gutta Percha. This substance has become so important, entering as it does into so many of our manufactures, the accoutrements of our troops, and the ornamental portions of our furniture, that a knowledge of its character, its origin, and capabilities seems absolutely necessary. From the natural history, and the chemical analysis of this recently-discovered material, the learned lecturer proceeded to point out its advantages in an economic point of view, together with its various applications. The Gutta Percha Company have supplied the Doctor with a great variety of articles beautifully manufactured, which, placed around the lecture-table. The lecture embraces practically every style of solution and fabrication, experimentally shown. We would strongly recommend all interested in the bearings of discovery and of science upon the progression of civilisation, to visit the Royal Polytechnic Institution, for the purpose of hearing this admirable lecture by Dr. Bachhoffner.

FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday morning a fire broke out, shortly before three o'clock, on the premises of Mr. A. F. Watkinson, a stay-maker, No. 45, Whitechapel-road. With the aid of the police, the residents were made sensible of their danger; but the fire by that period had obtained possession of the shop and staircase, so as to cut off all means of escape except from the upper windows, from which some of the inmates escaped by means of a ladder. Mrs. Pitts and her daughter, a girl about nine years of age, were both pulled out of the blazing building most frightfully burnt; the latter subsequently died of the injuries she sustained. A youth, named Samuel Pitts, was unable to effect his escape, and perished in the flames. With as little delay as possible the parish and other engines arrived, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before the house was destroyed. As soon as the ruins were sufficiently cool, search was made, and the body of the unfortunate boy was found, and removed to Whitechapel workhouse to await an inquest.—The firemen had barely succeeded in getting the above fire extinguished, when they were called to another, which had broken out upon the premises belonging to Mr. J. Penman, a cabinetmaker, No. 19, Myrtle-street, Hoxton. The flames began in the workshops at the rear of the dwelling-house, and, owing to the inflammable character of the contents, but few minutes elapsed ere the place was in a general blaze. The Whitecross-street brigade engine was soon on the spot, but the fire could not be conquered until the workshops were destroyed, the entire rooms severely damaged.—On Sunday night, at 9 o'clock, a fire attended with a serious destruction of property broke out upon the spacious pile of premises known as the Ship Tavern, situate in Wardour-street, Soho, the property of Mr. Robert John Pearce. There was an immediate supply of water obtained, and several engines having been set to work, the flames were by 9 o'clock extinguished. The damage done, however, to the premises and their contents is very considerable. Mr. Pearce was insured to the extent of £[illegible],000.—Three other fires occurred in the metropolis on Saturday last. One at the house of the Rev. W. Dodsworth, Gloucester-gate Regent's-park. Another at Mr. Carter's, 24, Whitcombe-street, Leicester-square; and the third at the King's Head Tavern, Green-bank, Tooley-street, Southwark. At neither of these was the damage done of any considerable amount.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The weekly return of the Registrar-General states the number of deaths during the past week, within the limits of the districts of London, to be 995, while the births are 1372. The average deaths during the last seven weeks are 1001, which, with the exception of the year 1847, when they were 1043, is far greater than for a similar period during the last eight years.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes.—VIRG.

It is just three years since a gigantic speculation agitated this kingdom from one end to the other. Men of practical policy and great experience were divided in their opinions as to its operation and consequences. Its advocates and opponents had each their special organs, in which the scheme was publicly canvassed day by day; it was the problem that monopolised the philosophy of the press. Well, time has proved that those were right who opposed the measure as a commercial agent, as matter for trading venture, but unhappily not before a miserable mass of public and private ruin attested the soundness of the premises from which they had drawn this definition. That which was a mere bubble crumbling in railway shares, by the foolishness of racing sweeps and lotteries—the only difference being that the latter description of lunacy is contrary to law. It is fair to assume that nobody will gainsay the fact of its having illegal according to the statute which prohibits lotteries. But there are those who argue (whatever they may think) for the continuance of the system; with them we are at issue, and upon these grounds

We will not charge the advocates who have opened the case of Racing Sweeps and Lotteries with

Misquoting, misstating,
Misplacing, mudding,

We simply object against them, that they are doing a good cause a heavy disengagement. We are the friends of our National Sports, and would uphold them in a manner calculate them to popular favour. The man who spoke with authority has said, "We never had any great sympathy with that 'march of intellect' which altogether outran the commissariat of the body;" and we follow in the same way of thinking. The Circus might have adopted [illegible] less appropriate motto than "Mens sana in corpore sano." Gambling in "Little Goes" is the prevailing epidemic. Dealing with these as with "all the employments of life," we cannot but come to the conclusion that they are sources of great gains to those engaged in them, seeing the anxiety they manifest to uphold and promote the system, and to make it a monopoly. But it is an offence against common sense to suppose that racing sweeps are amusements peculiarly appropriate to places of convivial resort. They entail vast trouble and considerable expense upon those who get them up, requiring a set of officials exclusively for conducting and working the schemes. They act as inducements to long sojourns among scenes and associates, that, it may be said in all courtesy, have never been recommended to the young or old of any class, and directly promote the illegitimate use of money in that particular class of society the least of all able to afford it.

Upon the eve of the separation of Parliament, a member of the Government stated, in answer to some urgent applications bearing upon the subject, that the Solicitor of Stamps had received instructions, the effect of which would be considerably to abate the prevalence of racing lottery speculations. It is impossible to suppose this assertion made for the mere purpose of saving of a disagreeable importunity—that it was spoken in bad faith, with a view to afford facility to the system until the assembling of another session. In a sporting character if any such they may claim—these gambling contrivances are injurious to the true interests of the turf: they cannot promote any social good they may produce, on the contrary, much social mischief. We speak of them here as ocular notions of a leisure hour investments for chance pocket-money. As grave entanglements of mind and money for those whose means are wholly dependent upon their patient industry and cool perseverance, they are the most dangerous of all seductions, if they are to assail them in their hours of hoon recollection and social excitement. Let them look at this statement without prejudice. It is not with them a question of winning or losing; but it involves the bias of habit and the frame of mind which shall return them to their houses and their duties such as their calm convictions may approve. There are, moreover, those who should not avoid this serious social question by passing it by on the other side. They, at least, cannot but grasp the nature of the retainers that frame the system such zealous advocacy, and well understand the application of the five words prefixed to these observations

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY. The betting on the Cesarewitch extended over a wide field, but was on a very limited scale: it is not likely to improve, a vast deal of money remaining, and likely to remain, unpaid on the St. Leger. Means. C——t, B——t, P——t, and the Roy Jones are "wanted" to the tune of nearly £20,000.

CESAREWITCH.

12 to 1 agst Sarpilo	7 to 1 agst Pocpo-Loy Hoy	25 to 1 agst Lonestone
12 to 1 —— The Dar	7 to 1 —— Lanesboro (t)	25 to 1 —— Remembrance
12 to 1 —— Alexander	25 to 1 —— Antactious (t)	30 to 1 —— Fandi
16 to 1 —— Palma	25 to 1 —— Dacia	30 to 1 —— Geraldine
20 to 1 —— Baugh	25 to 1 —— Cawrough	30 to 1 —— Gemma

CESAREWITCH.

5 to 1 agst The Flying Dutchman (t)	12 to 1 agst El Dorado	50 to 1 agst Honeycomb (t)
	13 to 1 —— Montagu (t)	50 to 1 —— Threscine (t)

THURSDAY.—The "ring" continues in a sad state of depression, and are so little disposed to open fresh accounts, that we have found it somewhat difficult to knock up a quotation. Lanesboro and Palma are the only animals in any request.

TRIENNIAL STAKES

5 to 2 agst Elsthorn	9 to 1 agst Nina (t)	
4 to 1 —— Tadmor	10 to 1 —— Monneato (t)	

A great field is expected.

CESAREWITCH

12 to 1 on the field	20 to 1 agst Lonestone	25 to 1 agst Dough
16 to 1 agst Palma	20 to 1 —— Dacia	30 to 1 —— Cawrough
16 to 1 —— Lanesboro'	Either	Remembrance
	CESAREWITCH.	
	20 to 1 on The Field	

DERBY

5 to 1 agst Scott's lot (t)	15 to 1 agst Ethiroe	45 to 1 agst Escalade (t)
5 to 1 on Red Rover	33 to 1 —— Vitrial (t)	1000 to 15 —— Newport (t)

1000 to 20 agst Flying Dutchman winning the Derby and St. Leger, and Escalade the Oaks

THE WEATHER.

THE weather during the past week has been uninterruptedly fine, and the following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday till noon the sky was mostly overcast, and after noon the greater part was covered by clouds, chiefly of a thin fleecy nature; the direction of the wind very variable, and the average temperature of the air was 52½°. Friday, with the exception of a few light clouds, the sky was cloudless; the direction of the wind was chiefly N.N.E., and the average temperature of the air was 51°. Saturday, the sky was cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.; the day was fine, and the average temperature of the air was 52°. Sunday, the sky was almost cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 52½°. Monday, the sky was about one-half covered by clouds of a fleecy character, with cumuli and send; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 53½°. Tuesday, for some time during the early morning the sky was cloudless, and the reading of a thermometer placed on grass was 24°; it was again cloudless during the evening and night, and towards midnight the reading of the thermometer on grass was 30°. During the day a good part of the sky was covered by cloud, consisting of cirrostratus, cumulostratus, cumulus, and send. The direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 52°. Wednesday the sky was nearly free from cloud; the directions of the wind were S. and W., and the average temperature of the air was 54°; and that for the week ending this day was 52°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday,	Sept. 14	the highest during the day was 64	deg., and the lowest was 41	deg.
Friday,	Sept. 15	.....	63	 36
Saturday,	Sept. 16	.....	66	 39
Sunday,	Sept. 17	.....	68	 41
Monday,	Sept. 18	.....	65	 40
Tuesday,	Sept. 19	.....	66	 35
Wednesday,	Sept. 20	.....	70	 36

Blackheath, Thursday, September 21st, 1848. J. G

NEW SHERIFF'S LIVERY.—The State Livery of Mr. Alderman Finnis, Sheriff-Elect, made by Doudney, is in superb taste. The coat is green, richly embroidered with gold; the principal feature being the Shield, a portion of the Alderman's crest, worked in its natural colours.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN-RAILWAY COMPANY.—It will be recollected that the late unhappy disputes between the authorities of the above company and the old engine-drivers and firemen, the guards and brakesmen readily undertook, at the request of the board, to ride on the foot-plate of the engines, in order to ascertain the merits of the new drivers with the character of the road, and point out to them the signals at the various stations. We learn that the manager of the line brought, a few days since, their good conduct before the attention of the directors, who passed the following resolutions:—"That this board has much pleasure in recording its sense of the excellent conduct of the guards and brakesmen during the period of the line being worked by the new drivers. That the ready and obliging manner in which the whole of them undertook the duty suddenly imposed upon them merits the approbation of this board. That the freedom from accident, in the conduct of the service during the period alluded to, is in no slight degree to be attributed to the active assistance of this class of their [illegible]; and that their attention to orders, under very peculiar circumstances, [illegible] this testimony from the board in corroboration of that general good conduct which had so long characterised them as a body." It has likewise resolved "That a gratuity be given to each man employed in this extra duty. That the minute be printed, and that a copy of it be given to the guards and brakesmen, with the name of the party to whom it specially applies." It is stated that nearly £200 has been thus distributed among the guards and brakesmen.

CURIOUS BILL OF ENTRY.—The directors of the Customs Funds, and patentees for punishing the bills of entry, having laid before the board an extract of a new patent, and requested, in virtue of the powers therein granted, that officers may be issued to the officers of the Customs Department at the several ports and places throughout the United Kingdom, to afford the patentees or their deputies the accommodation and information that may be requisite for carrying the purposes of the patent into execution, directions have been given for an extract of the said patent to be delivered to the proper officers at the port of London, and transmitted to the collectors and comptrollers at the several out-ports of the Kingdom, with instructions to afford the patentees or their deputies a convenient place in the Custom-house for the transaction of their business, and allow them free access to all books, bills, warrants, certificates, ships' entries, and contents of ships, general lading and other books as shall be kept and preserved at the Custom-houses of their respective ports, and enjoined not to permit other persons to have access thereto, nor furnish any information therefrom, except in the usual and regular performance of duty.

THE BRAEMAR GATHERING AT INVERCAULD HOUSE.

(*Continued from page* 182.)

haugh, whereon stands the *Castle of Balmoral*, surrounded by ancient and stately trees. Our Artist's view is taken from the road on the north side of the Dee, the best point. The hill which rises proudly at the back is called Craigowan. Upon its summit is a pole, which was erected to commemorate the successful termination of a lawsuit which Earl Fife (the late owner of Balmoral) had with his trustees. Early in the present year, the reversion of the lease of Balmoral was bought from the trustees of Sir Robert Gordon by his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The Castle and grounds of Balmoral are stated to have exceeded the expectations of her Majesty and Prince Albert. Mr. Smith, the architect, of Aberdeen, after whose plans the present house of Balmoral was built, was sent for by command of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and instructed to furnish plans of several additions that are considered necessary for the future accommodation of the Court. The garden is also to be enlarged, and the arable land about the Castle improved.

Mar Lodge, the shooting quarters of the Duke of Leeds, is in the neighbourhood of Balmoral, at about a mile from Corrimulzie, on the haugh on the opposite side of the river. This retreat received great scaith from the floods of August, 1829, when a stately bridge was entirely swept away. The hill on the south side of the valley, opposite to Mar Lodge, is called Craig Nich, and is said to signify the Rock or Hill of the Eagles

Corrnaulzie is another of these Highland retreats, which, for quiet loveliness, has no equal on all Deeside. Our view shows the shooting lodge of General Sir Alexander Duff, taken from the north side of the Dee. In another column we have portrayed one of the General's Deer-stalkers.

Invercauld House, with the Braemar Gathering, has been already described. The mansion was built in 1715, when the first rising was made for the Stuarts. It is environed with stately old trees, and behind it rises a noble hill.

Lochnagar has likewise been described. Lord Byron has enshrined it in his undying verse:—

Ah! there my young footsteps in infancy wander'd,
My cap was the bonnet, my cl-ak was the plaid
On chieftains long perish'd my memory ponder'd,
As daily I strode through the pine-cover'd glade.
I sought not my home till the day's dying glory
Gave place to the rays of the bright polar star,
For Fancy was cheer'd by traditional story,
Disclosed by the wailves of dark Lochnagar.

* * * * *

Years have rolled on, Lochnagar, since I last you;
Years must elapse ere I tread you again
Nature of verdure and flowers has bereft you,
Yet still are you dearer than Albion's plain.
England! thy beauties are tame and domestic,
To one who has roved on the mountains afar:
Oh! for the crags that are wild and majestic,
The steep frowning glories of dark Lochnagar!

We should add that this famous hill is in Prince Albert's forest of Balmoral.

The locality is thus sketched in a Scottish Journal: The south bank of the Dee, at about 50 miles from Aberdeen, is a fine peninsula and verdant lawn, encircled by a belting of luxuriant birch trees. The foreground is formed by the slope of "Craigoun," a hill which rises from the valley, by a gentle acclivity, to the height of 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The face of the hill is covered with wood, and forms part of the forest of Mar. Over the left shoulder, when seen from the north side of the river, the snow-capped peak of "Lochnagar" rises into view, while a noble range of heath-clad mountains disposed in a curve within a radius of ten miles, constitute a background at once majestic and sublime. In the centre of peninsula, within this magnificent amphitheatre, and just at the base of Craigoun, stands the Castle of Balmoral. Nothing can be more beautiful than the situation—nothing more sublime than the entire scene.

LOCHNAGAR

F I N E A R T S.

THE CONCEPTION.—PAINTED BY MURILLO.—FROM THE SPANISH GALLERY IN THE LOUVRE, AT PARIS.

Oh! Mary, mother, Queen of Heaven,
Fairest and best of mortal birth,
Hope of the sad and unforgiven,
Type of all loveliness on earth;
Thy very name in every clime
Attracts, enhallows, and endears,
And forms a melody sublime
Amid the music of the spheres.

Star of thy sex! if we could bend
At human shrine th' adoring knee,
We'd raise our eyes to sorrow's friend,
We'd kneel confidingly to thee.
For thou hast suffer'd—thou hast known
All peril, anguish, and distress;
And thou couldst make our woes thine own,
With all a woman's tenderness.

Oh! Mary, mother, Queen of Heaven
We may not deem thee all divine;
But we can strive as we have striven,
That love and reverence shall be thine.
The chasten'd beauty of thine eyes
Imbues the world with pitying grace,
And Love's most holy mysteries
Beam from the splendours of thy face.—Chas. Mackay.

This fine picture is one of the treasures of the *Galerie Espagnole*, in the Louvre. It was painted by Murillo, about the year 1680; it was drawn and engraved by A. Bridoux, in 1845, and published by Goupil and Vibert.

Murillo's unapproachable pre-eminence in representing this charming subject procured for him the name of *el ventor de la Concepcion*. The crowning and protecting mystery of Spain is the belief that the Virgin was born free from all taint of original sin. This is peculiar and national, and occurs frequently in church, chapel, and gallery; while it has occupied innumerable pens, pencils, and chisels.

The dispute of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin originated in the thirteenth century; and when it was revived in the seventeenth century, the Franciscans of Seville took the lead in asserting their belief of the sinless nature of the Virgin. Hence it is natural that some of the most perfect conceptions of Murillo should have been devoted to the embodying of this incorporeal mystery; "and never," says Mr. Ford, in his clever "Handbook of Spain," "has dignified composure and innocence of mind, unruffled by human guilt or passion, pure unsexual unconsciousness of sin or shame, heavenly beatitude past utterance, or the unconquerable majesty and hidden strength of chastity, been more exquisitely portrayed. The retiring virgin loveliness of the blessed Mary seems to have stolen so gently, so silently on her, that she is aware of her own power and fascination."

The able author of the "Hand-book" continues:—

"It may be as well to mention the proper manner in which this mystery should be painted. Pacheco requires that the Virgin should be about fifteen years old, very beautiful, with those regular features which the Greek artists selected to express the perfect passionless serenity of the immortal gods, devoid of human frailties, 'the unpolluted temple of the mind;' that her attitude should be—

Her graceful arms, in m[illegible] bonding
Across her gen[illegible]

that she should be clad in a spotless robe of blue and white—the colours, also, of Juno, *Regina cœli*—because she appeared in them to Beatriz de Silva, a Portuguese nun. She should bruise with *her* heel the serpent's head; thus trampling on the author of original sin. She should stand on the moon in a crescent shape: thus combining at once the symbol of Pagan and Moslem, the crescent of Isis, of Diana, and of the Turk. The horns should be placed downwards, because, in fact, the moon is always solid, although it appears to us, from the sun getting between it and the earth, to be occasionally a crescent. The moon is introduced because the Virgin is held to be the 'woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars' (Rev. xii. 1). These stars should never be omitted. The body of the Virgin should float in an atmosphere of light, derived from herself. The cordon of San Francisco, sacred as the *Zennaar* cord of the Brahmins, should encircle the whole, because it is the badge of that order which defended her immaculate conception. The subject is often surrounded with smaller pictures, which represent those different attributes and manifold perfections of the Virgin, which are celebrated in her Hymn and Litany. Murillo often painted the Virgin in a state of ecstatic beatitude, and borne aloft in a golden ciber to heaven, to which her beauteous eyes were turned, by a group of angels, which none could colour like him. It should be remembered that the draperies of the Virgin must be very long, and her feet never shown."

The Late Mr. Collins, R.A.—Mr. Wilkie Collins is preparing for publication, with a portrait from Linnell, and two Vignettes, memoirs of the life of his father, the late William Collins, R.A., with extracts from his private journals and correspondence (including letters from Coleridge, Wilkie, Allston, and other eminent contemporaries), descriptions of all his principal works, and a list of his pictures, with the price received for each.

MUSIC.

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Our report, in last week's Number—which contained the Engraving of St. Andrew's Hall as fitted up for the meeting—extended to Thursday morning. The third and last concert on that evening produced 115 guineas (tickets and 1st Lady guineas. The scheme was not attractive enough to the provinces events. It opened with Haydn's Symphony No. 5, in C Minor (of the Solomon set of 12). This was well executed; the patriarch Lindley being loudly encored in the minuet of the trio. The duo from "Linda," "Da quel dì," sung by Castellan and Reeves, and the air "In si barbara," from "Semiramide," sung by Alboni, created no sensation. Blagrove's playing of his "Pirate" fantasia was nice in tone and finished execution, but frigid in style and expression. The selection from Beethoven's "Fidelio" terminating the first part, afforded Mdme. Viardot the occasion to prove the versatility of her powers, for she sang the scena of *Leonora* magnificently.

The "William Tell" overture, beginning the second part, was spiritedly executed, and the last movement was encored, but the flute and oboe dialogue was by no means well rendered. The adagio of the celebrated "William Tell" trio was not effective, albeit sung by Reeves, Whitworth, and Lablache. Alboni produced immense excitement in the Tyrolienne, "In questo semplice," and was encored when she substituted the cavatina, "Lucrezia," drinking song, which she received another encore. An insipid glee, "The Gipsies' Tent," followed, and then Viardot and Castellan were encored in Benedict's duo from the "Crusaders." "The ties of friendship!" but we cannot compliment them on their execution of the bravura finale. Lablache's "Tarantella," given with such vivacity, was demanded, of course, a second time. Balfe's trio for three *soprani*, from "Falstaff," was well sung by Castellan, Viardot, and Alboni. Mr. Sims Reeves, in Mercadante's Romance, "Bella adorata," and the Misses Williams, in Walter Maynard's graceful duo, the "Gondoliers," acquitted themselves efficiently. Mr. Phillips ought then to have sung a ballad by Kraust, but he did not show—why and wherefore, was not explained. "Rule, Britannia," executed in the most execrable style ever heard, finished the Concert. Our national air was a complete failure—it was sung in all keys, and with every kind of words.

The attendance on Friday, for the third and last morning performance, was not great, which may be attributed to the mistake of not having given Handel's "Messiah." The receipts were 177 guineas and 78 half-guineas. The scheme opened with Mozart's "Davidde Penitente," which is heavy and antiquated, although it contains some fine pieces. It was well sung; the Misses Williams particularly distinguishing themselves. Handel's oratorio, "Israel in Egypt," with the interpolations made by Professor Taylor in 1836, formed the last part of the morning's programme; but the gratification to be derived from the colossal choruses of the master-work was nullified by the annoying and unjustifiable introduction of pieces having little or no connection with the poem and with the composer's intentions. The execution, however, was remarkably fine; the choral singing and the "Hallelujah" and "Horse and his Rider" choruses were encored. Mr. Reeves sang a restored air of Handel superbly. Mr. Lockey, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Phillips, Mdme. Viardot, Mdme. Castellan, and Miss M. Williams executed their allotted pieces unexceptionably, and in some instances nobly.

Scarcely had the last notes of the final chorus in "Israel" been heard, than the ball was cleared for the Dress Ball, which took place in the evening, and was well attended. Jullien conducted the band, in which were Koenig and Collinet; and the dancing was kept up until the small hours—the blaze of beauty being transcendent.

The receipts for the six musical performances were—1090 in the patrons' gallery (guineas), and 6986 in the body of the hall and side galleries (half-guineas); making, in all, 4123 guineas. In 1845, the amount was 4375 guineas. It is, however, anticipated that, with the donations, the charities will be as much benefited by this meeting as in 1845 as Mr. Peel has sent £50, Mdlle. Lind £50, the Dean of Norwich £20, the Duke of Cambridge £20, &c. The largest sum ever realised was in 1824, the foundation year, when the surplus of receipts over expenditure was £2411. In 1845, it was £1991.

On the whole, there is little to blame in the arrangements for this festival. The honorary secretaries, Messrs. G. Simpson and R. Kerrison, in the administrative acts, deserve every eulogium; whilst Benedict has gained great glory for his musical arrangements, and for his skill as a conductor

Norwich has an immense advantage, in its admirable choral societies, for such meetings; and we quite agree with the suggestion thrown out by the *Norwich Mercury*, that every endeavour should be made to supply a local band. The same energy and perseverance exhibited in the choral schooling would ultimately produce an orchestral phalanx. The boys of the cathedral choir have been also of great value this festival. It must also be recorded as a great musical event, that Viardot has established for herself as great a name by her singing at this meeting as her father, Garcia the tenor, and her sister, Malibran, had done at former festivals

The vocalisation of Mdme. Viardot in sacred and secular music has, indeed, been one of the grandest successes in our modern times. Is of as much importance also for such performances to have two such tenors as Reeves and Lockey, as Continental aid, with such *artistes*, is quite unnecessary. A new *basso* is certainly wanting. Phillips was fine in "Elijah," but organ is fatigued; and Whitworth, although he has good taste, has not the force requisite to carry out his conceptions. The Misses Williams are now indispensable for every festival: they are safe and sometimes vocalists of a high order. Castellan, charming when in harness together for their duos. Mdme. Castellan has opened a new career for herself, in which we should prefer to hear her for the future, instead of the stage. She has a want of dramatic fire; but is very superior to her ever taking a first-rate position. Of Alboni and Lablache it would be a waste of space to write—their popularity is unbounded.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL. We are glad to learn that the financial results of this meeting have been so gratifying. The gatherings of the three choirs may be turned to certain account for the interests of art; hitherto should most strongly urge the appointment of an experienced conductor at future meetings. The three professors who hold the appointments of organists at Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, are highly competent musicians, and we should be sorry to see the direction of the general arrangements out of their hands; but in these times, when the perfection of an *ensemble* is so much regarded, it is of the utmost importance that the band and chorus should be conducted by a thoroughly competent person, and that it should not be controlled by a professor who only takes the *bâton* once in three years.

MUSICAL TOURS.—Mdlle. Lind continues her successful career in the provinces. She sang at York last Monday, and will be in Edinburgh this evening (Saturday).——Alboni sang at Newcastle last Monday; and with Grisi and Mario at Edinburgh, on Tuesday. The Italian Opera at Liverpool, with the two tenors Tagliafico, &c., has been immensely successful.

ABERGAVENNY EISTEDDFOD.—Great preparations are making for this meeting of Welsh Bards in October, at which Mr. Richards will act as Judge, as in 1845.

MILLE ALBONI.—The great contralto will sing on Monday at Exeter Hall, for Mr. Lavenu's concert, and will depart the next day for the Continent.

MR. WILSON.—This very popular singer of Scotch melodies is about to depart for the United States, and gave a farewell concert at Exeter Hall on Thursday.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIR C. NAPIER'S SQUADRON.—COVE OF CORK, SEPT. 16.—The squadron are here still, and are likely to remain; the Admiral has just received orders from Charing-cross, superseding previous admiralty orders, and to hold his squadron in readiness to act on any instructions he may receive from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, with the view of suppressing tumult and mob, taking tranquillity in the country. The *Melville* is only waiting for her new commander to join, when she will proceed at once to the West Indies, relieving the *Hecate*.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR IRELAND.—The *Cyclops* steam-frigate, six guns, Captain the Hon. George Hastings, left Portsmouth between nine and ten o'clock on Sunday night, with 200 officers and men of the Marine Artillery corps, rocket brigade, field battery, &c., and a quantity of small arms of various descriptions for the use of the supernumerary constabulary, &c., in Ireland. The *Druser* steamsloop, Commander Johnson, six guns, which was put in commission suddenly on Saturday, has been victualled and stored, and embarked on Tuesday 100 marines, who were sent express from London for that purpose, and with whom she sailed the same night for Cork and Waterford. The *Seraphis* steamer, Lieutenant Bernard, R.N., commanded by the crew of the gunnery ship *Excellent*, and armed with four 24-pounder brass howitzers, also with a store of small arms and ammunition, has sailed for Waterford, together with the *Inverness* screw-steamer, fitted and stored, and armed with two 12-pounder brass howitzers

The *Cyclops*, steam frigate, Captain the hon. G. F. Hastings, put into Plymouth Sound on Monday afternoon, and took in a few supernumeraries, and then sailed for Waterford

IN WEDNESDAY instructions were received at the naval rendezvous on Tower-hill, and at the different ports of entry, for the coast-guard and revenue officers in the metropolis, that, no men or lads being required for the Royal navy, all entries were for the present to be suspended.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—On Thursday, a notice was issued at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, that ship letter mails would be made up and despatched for Malta, Constantinople, and the Black Sea, by the *Euxine* steamer, to sail on the 25th inst.; and by the *Seraph Sands*, to sail for New York on the 15th of October

JOHN TAYLOR GORDON, Esq., M.D., having wholly retired from the exercise of his profession, has resigned his appointment in the household of the Duke of Cambridge, as Physician to his Royal Highness.

TIME OF DEPARTURE OF THE LISBON MAILS FOR ENGLAND.—A serious disagreement has for some time existed between the Peninsular Packet Company's agent at Lisbon and the agent of the British post-office at that port, as to who has the right to fix the time for the departure of the mail-steamers. As the latter carry cargo, they are, of course, not exempted, even though they have mails on board, from foreign custom-house regulations. Their departure from a foreign port, therefore, is almost in the power of the private agent, who can retard or facilitate their obtaining custom-house clearance just as he thinks proper. It is to put a stop to this disagreement, which is grown very serious, and to inquire into other more important privileges claimed by the private agent of the company, that the Lisbon Packet agent has been ordered to this country.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*M. P.*"—*The same position was kindly sent to us by the Rev. H. Bolton, a few days ago. He is ignorant, as we are at the moment, whose it is; but we remember to have seen it. Our version stands thus: White King on Q B 8th; R at Q R 5th; B at K 2d 8th; P at 5th; P at K B 5th. Black King at Q R 7th; R at Q R 2d; P at Q B 3d; P at 6, B 2d. White mates in four moves.*

"*G. T. L.*"—*Such a match is certainly on the tapis. The members of the Brighton Club, being desirous of playing one or two games by correspondence with the well-known Liverpool Club, have solicited the intervention of Mr. Staunton to promote the contest; but no formal challenge has been tendered, and it would be premature just now to offer an opinion on the subject.*

"*Epsilon.*"—*Your emendation is of no effect. Make may still be given in three moves easily.*

"*Ben Mazes.*"—*It reached us too late for examination this week.*

"*Juvenis.*"—*Apply by letter to Mr. Harrwitz, at the London Chess Club.*—"*His terms for instruction, we are told, are moderate, but we do not know what they are.*

"*An Enthusiast.*"—*It is not the custom in this country to warn the opponent's Queen of danger by saying "Check." A Castle is called, indiscriminately, a Rook or a Castle.*

"*F. N. M.*," *M.D., Nova Scotia.*—*The suggestion shall not be forgotten. With respect to your Problem, too, that shall have due attention.*

"*. . . .*"—*We are not aware of having seen it in any other of your Problems unpublished.*

"*Voyerinensis*"—*Neither in the case mentioned nor in any other could the King go into check of an adverse man, although it is a common error among inexperienced players to believe that under such circumstances he might*

"*F. W. C.*"—*Not without merit. We shall try and find a niche for it ere long.*

"*J. D.*"—*It must be good enough to send to solution, as it is our practice never to look at a Problem till we can compare it with the author's solution.*

Solutions by "*M. D.*," "*F. B. S.*," "*Exon*," "*J. A. F.*," "*G. A. H.*," "*A. B. K.*," "*Sigma*," "*W. L.*," "*R. H. T.*," "*S. N.*," "*G. P.*," "*H. W.*," "*W. B.*," "*G. S.-T.*," "*F. V.*" *are correct.*

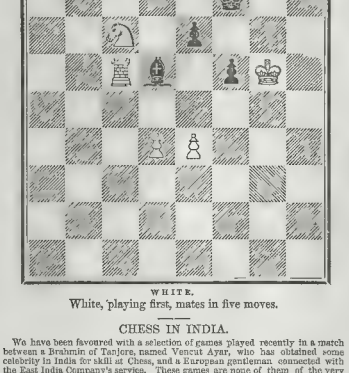
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 243.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q B 5th	P to Q 7th	3. Kt to Kt 4th (disch)	K to B 6th
2. Kt to K B 2d	K to Kt 8th	4. Kt to K B 2d—Mate	

PROBLEM NO. 244.

By MESSRS. KLING and HORWITZ.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

CHESS IN INDIA.

We have been favoured with a selection of games played recently in a match between a Brahmin of Tanjore, named Vencut Ayar, who has obtained some celebrity in India for skill at Chess, and a European gentleman connected with the East India Company's service. These games are none of them of the very highest order of excellence, but, in many there are points of interest which render them well deserving publicity. The two following are among the best —

(IRREGULAR OPENING.)

WHITE (V. Ayar).	BLACK (Mr. ——).	WHITE (V. Ayar).	BLACK (Mr ——).
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	15. Q Kt to R 3d	P to Q R 3d
2. K Kt to B 3d	P to K 3d	16. P to Q Kt 4th	Q Kt to Sq
3. K B to Q B 4th	P to K B 3d	17. Q to K 4th	P to K B 4th
4. Castles	Q Kt to B 3d	18. Q to K R 4th	P to h R 3d
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	19. P to Q Kt 5th	Q to K B 2d
6. P takes P	K P takes P	20. P to Q Kt 6th (d)	P to K B 4th
7. R to K sq (ch)	K to B 2d (e)	21. Q to K R 4th	P to h R 3d
8. K B to his sq	K B to Q 3d	22. Q takes P (ch)	Q to K B 2d
9. P to Q B 4th	Q B to K 3d	23. Q takes Q (ch) (e)	K takes Q
10. R takes B (ch) (f)	K takes R P (ch)	24. Q B takes P	P takes B
11. Kt takes B	K takes R	25. Q takes P (ch)	Q to K B 3d
12. Q P takes P	P to Q 5th	26. Q takes Q (ch) (g)	K takes Q
13. K B to Q 3d	Q to Q R 4th	27. P takes Kt	P takes P
14. Q to K 4th (ch)	K to B 2d	28. Kt to B 3d	Kt to K 2d
15. Q P takes P	P to Q 5th	29. Q Kt to Q B 2d	K to B 3d
16. Q to her 5th (ch)	K to Kt 3d	30. R to K sq (f)	P to Q R 4th
17. Q B to Q 2d	Q to her B 2d	31. Q Kt takes Q P	R to K R 8th (g)
		32. R to K 6th (ch)	K to B 3d
		33. R to K Kt (ch)	K takes R
		34. Kt takes E, and wins (h)	

(c) Forcing to crowd his game by interposing a piece

(d) This is very well conceived; for if the King take the R, White takes P with P (ch); and if then the King re-take, he must be mated in two moves.

(e) It would not have been safe to take the K Kt P with the B, on account of the impending mate with Black a Queen.

(f) The Brahmin plays all this part of the game extremely well.

(g) Simplifying (as Bacbuss, to make assurance doubly sure

(f) Taking the Q P would have involved the loss of two pieces for the Rook.

(g) A merely desperate venture.

(h) The termination is neat and very clear

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(GIUOCO PIANO.)

WHITE (V. Ayar).	BLACK (Mr. ——).	WHITE (V. Ayar).	BLACK (Mr. ——).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. K to R 2d	K Kt to K 3d
2. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	17. B to Q Kt 5th	K to K t 4th
3. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	18. R to K B 2d	Q to her B 2d
4. Castles	K Kt to B 3d	19. Q R to K B sq	Q R to Q B sq
5. P to Q 3d	P to K R 3d	20. K to R 3 5th (b)	Q Kt to K Kt 3d
6. Q B to K 3d (a)	B takes B	21. P to K R 4th	K Kt to K 3d
7. P takes B	Castles	22. P to K R 5th	Q Kt to R sq
8. Q Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d	23. B takes K Kt	K B P takes B
9. P to K R 3d	Q B to K 3d	24. Kt takes R P (ch)	K to R 2d
10. Q Kt to Q th	B takes Kt	25. P to K R 6th	Q Kt to R sq
11. K P takes B	P to Q B 4th	26. B takes K Kt	K B P takes B
12. Kt to K R 4th	K Kt takes P	27. R takes R	R takes R
13. Q to K B 3d	P to Q B 3d	28. R to Q Kt 8th	P to Q Kt 3d
14. Q to K Kt 3d	Q to Q R 3d	29. Kt to K Kt 4th	And Black surrenders.
15. R to K B 3d	K Kt to K B 5th		

(a) Instead of this move, which is not indeed, the choice of moves is remarkable in one who, as we understand, has never possessed a chess-board, and, as, there is, perhaps upon his [illegible]

(b) [illegible]

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
	15. Kt takes P

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 362.—By a French Amateur.

White: K at K B 6th, R at Q B 8th, B at Q sq., P's at h R 2d and K 2d.
Black: h at h R 5th, P's at K B 2d and Q B 3d, K at K 6th, K 6th, and Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 363.—By the same.

White K at Q B 2d, Q at Q Kt 2d, B at Q 2d
Black: h at K B sq.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 364.—By the same.

White: K at Q Kt sq, Q at K B 8 sq, R at Q R sq, B at K Kt sq, Kts at K 3d and Q Kt sq, P's at K Kt 3d, Q 5th, Q B 4th, Q Kt 2d, and Q R 2d

Black: K at K R sq, R at K B sq, R at Q R sq, B at K Kt sq, Kts at K 3d and Q Kt sq, P's at K Kt 3d, Q 5th, Q B 4th, Q Kt 2d, and Q R 2d

White, playing first, can mate in four moves.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE LATE CHELTENHAM ELECTION.

It will be remembered that at the late election for Cheltenham, Mr. Craven Berkeley, who was unseated at the previous election by the decision of a Committee of the House of Commons, of which Sir William Clay was chairman, applied some offensive epithets to that committee. The following correspondence has taken place on the subject:

"The Queen's Hotel, Cheltenham, Sept. 9.

"Sir, Though I cannot divest myself of the conviction that the decision of the committee was erroneous, unsupported by evidence, and that in consequence I was unjustly deprived of my seat for Cheltenham; and in this conviction I am supported by the opinion of more competent persons than myself; I am nevertheless bound to state that under the influence of excited feelings I made use of observations and expressions touching yourself which my cooler judgment totally disapproves of. These I beg therefore completely to withdraw, and to tender you my sincere apologies for having given utterances to them.

"I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

"To Roundell Palmer, Esq., &c." "CRAVEN F. BERKELEY.

"P.S. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this communication; I have forwarded Lord Palmerston a copy, accompanied by the enclosed note.

"Kilin, Loch Tay, Sept. 15.

"Sir,—Being on a tour in Scotland, I did not receive your letter of the 9th inst., until after post-time yesterday. I have much pleasure in assuring you that I accept with thanks your handsome and gentlemanlike retractation of expressions which I am satisfied you would not have used except under the influence of a temporary excitement of feeling, and which from this moment will be entirely dismissed from my mind. As I consider your letter no less honourable to yourself than satisfactory to me, I shall not hesitate to use the permission you give me to make it public, together with this reply.

"I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant.

"The Hon. C. F. Berkeley." "ROUNDELL PALMER."

A precisely similar letter having been addressed by Mr. Berkeley to Sir William Clay, the following is Sir William's answer

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, which can have no bearing on stating the opinion, in reply, that I consider it a full reparation for the observations and expressions to which it refers. I willingly admit that the position in which you were placed by the decision of the committee, and the circumstances under which you spoke when the observations in question were made, were both of a character to produce not unnaturally much excitement of feeling on your part; and, as you now state, with an explicitness that becomes you honour, that the cooler judgment you regret and disavow the expressions of which, under the influence of that excitement, you were tempted to make use, you may rest assured I shall think of them no more: they will henceforth be to me as if they had never been uttered. I abstain from any remark on the opinion you express upon the merits of the decision of the committee, the rather that I perceive that it is your intention to bring that question by petition under the consideration of the House of Commons; but I may state, without impropriety, that the result of a review of the whole case, as brought out in evidence, was to create in the mind of, I believe, every member of the committee, regret at the decision which they yet felt—and as I think rightly felt—they had no alternative but to adopt

"I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"To Craven Berkeley, Esq." "W. CLAY."

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.—TUESDAY.—We have again to report a depressed market. Little has been done during last week, and to-day there was no disposition to purchase on the part of buyers. The fluctuations in the cotton trade have somewhat affected our market. It was expected that the conclusion of the arm.stice would have given an immediate stimulus to trade, but hitherto it has not done so. The harvest is most favourable, and no sense days has continued so, but it has failed to inspire confidence. Prices generally may be said to be drooping; some cloth printers and a few others remain firm. Business is more promising in the woollen trade, and a fair amount was transacted to-day. The Macclesfield trade continues good, especially the trimming department. The return of the state of employment is not so favourable as last week. There are 914 more hands at present at work, a decrease of 710 working full time, and of those working short time 57. Last week the total number at work was 41,164, this week it is only 40,831; working full time last week 38,539, this week 37,569; short time last week 2630, this week 9582.

THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.—We have again to record the gratifying fact that the coal exports continue to eat a respectable figure, and to contrast, consequently, most compliments with the experts generally of the kingdom. The coal exports of the month ending August 5, 1848, amounted to £106,[illegible]2; whereas those of the corresponding month of 1847 only amounted to £84,577; showing an increase for the month of £21,475. This increase of our staple trade, we repeat, is cheering amidst the cries of distress which are to be heard on almost every side.—*Gateshead Observer*

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—THREE LIVES LOST.—A most melancholy catastrophe happened on the afternoon of Friday se'nnight, on the Great Western Railway, near the Hatherley Bridge, between Gloucester and Cheltenham. That portion of the line is used in common by the Great Western broad gauge and the Midland narrow gauge companies, a line of four feet nine-inch rails being laid within the broader ones. A number of men in the employ of Mr. Blakmore, contractor, were engaged in removing old and laying down new ballast; and in consequence of the almost constant traffic of the two companies passing over this particular part of the line, the work was liable to frequent interruption, and a watch was kept by the navvies to give notice of the approach of a train. About four o'clock, a train of about 60 luggage-trucks on the narrow gauge line passed by. The bell was sounded as usual, and all the men thought they stood upon the down-line, coming the trucks as they passed. Whilst they were so engaged, the Great Western train, which left Paddington at 12 o'clock, appeared in sight. The boy rang the bell, and the driver of the engine, Firefly, sounded the steam whistle; but the poor fellows seemed not to hear it, for they made not the least attempt to move off the line. The driver of the engine, perceiving the terrible fate that awaited them, endeavoured to prevent it by steam, and reverse the action of the engine. All, however, had but little effect in thwarting the shocking accident that ensued. The Firefly reached the two unfortunate men, and in an instant they were thrown to the ground by the passing of the train a melancholy catastrophe presented itself. The remains of three of the poor fellows were stretched on the permanent way, shockingly mutilated. Their names were Joel Wing, James Newman, and Henry Ford, whose deaths were instantaneous. The other two men, James Wilkes and Joseph Ford, were discovered to be alive. The survivors with every care were conveyed to Cheltenham Hospital. There it was ascertained that Wilkes had sustained a compound fracture of the arm and leg; Ford, a fracture of the thigh and arm. Eventually, however, Ford's th.gh was amputated, so severely was it shattered. The remains of those who were killed were removed to Cheltenham. The five poor fellows were married. Wilts and Newman have left as many as eight children each. The survivors remain in a bad way. Wilkes says that they were so engaged in notching the luggage-trucks, that they altogether forgot the approach of the Great Western train.

POLICE.

WORSHIP-STREET.

THE SEMI-BENEVOLENT SCHEME OF CONVICT EMIGRATION.—On Wednesday, Anne and Emma Lodrick, two married women, who attended at this court last week to complain that their husbands had been induced to emigrate to New York, through the instrumentality of Mr. Jackson, of the City Mission, leaving their families behind in a state of utter destitution, again presented themselves before Mr Hammill to report the result of their endeavours to obtain some assistance from the gentleman referred to. The first complainant, Anne Lodrick, stated that, pursuant to the recommendation, she called on the previous Thursday evening to see Mr. Jackson, at a ragged school in the Minories, where he was in the habit of holding prayer meetings, and, upon reminding him that her sole support for assisting her husband to emigration was a promise from him of rendering her assistance, couched in such terms as to induce her to believe that she and her child were to be sent immediately after him, he told her that she had misunderstood him, and that, by no means, all that he intended to do for her was to send her some tea and sugar after she had entered the workhouse. He added, that he would speak to the gentlemen subscribers on her behalf, but that he could not promise her any thing, as

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

WESTMINSTER COUNTY COURT.—TUESDAY.

(Before D. G. Moylan, Esq., Judge.)

FITZ v. DEARDEN.—This was a DETAINED [illegible] action brought by the plaintiff, an architect, against Mr. Edward Delafield, the proprietor of the Royal Italian Opera, to recover the sum of 10s. 6d., the price of an orchestra stall ticket, numbered 210—for the evening of the 5th of August he purchased a stall ticket for the orchestra, at the Opera Box-office, in New street; but on presenting himself with it in the evening he was refused admission, on the ground that he was not in evening costume. He then demanded the return of his money, but it was refused. The next day he sent to the proprietor for his money; but he could get no redress; no money was returned, nor would any reason be given for it. The great objection to him was in consequence of his wearing a frock-coat. The Judge said the proprietor had a right to make regulations with respect to dress, but no right to refuse to return money when the party presenting one of the tickets was not [illegible] and if he had been aware of the regulations, or that they were [illegible] would not have gone. There was no other objection: it was only to his dress. —The Judge: Well, it seems to me that, as you purchased your ticket at the box-office, you are entitled to recover back the money you paid for it. As [illegible] was then made for the payment of the money with costs forthwith.

CITY SMALL DEBTS COURT WEDNESDAY.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Phillips.)

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY v. SMITH AND ANOTHER. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CHARGES.—This was an action to recover the sum of £1 7s. 2d. for messages forwarded by the electric telegraph for the defendants, Messrs. Smith and Atkinson, solicitors.—Mr Rush, the manager of the electric telegraph at the London station of the railway, proved that on the 23th of May Mr. Atkinson gave him a message for Messrs. Laver and Cresswell, Folkestone, to go to the station there, to communicate with him (Mr. Atkinson). The message was transmitted at 4 48, P.M., in two minutes, of course, there would be no answer, unless sent by Messrs. Laver. Two hours afterwards, at 6 14, defendant requested him to send down again, to know whether the messenger had been to Laver and Cresswell, and in two minutes he returned an answer in the affirmative, but that those gentlemen were not at home. The answer was then made, but when Mr. Atkinson refused to pay. Witness admitted that there was no scale of charges that the public could see, but any person applying could have one. He refused Mr. Atkinson another message through—on a subsequent day, 25th inst., there are frequently secret communications.—The clerk at the Folkestone station proved the receipt of the message, and that he delivered it to the first person who came to the station to be applied for—viz., at 6 14, defendant requested him to send down again, to know whether the messenger had been to Laver and Cresswell, and in two minutes he returned an answer in the affirmative, but that those gentlemen were not at home. The answer was then made, but when Mr. Atkinson refused to pay. Witness admitted that there was no scale of charges that the public could see, but any person applying could have one. He refused Mr. Atkinson another message through—on a subsequent day, 25th inst., there are frequently secret communications.—The clerk at the Folkestone station proved the receipt of the message, and that he delivered it to the first person who came to the station to be applied for—viz., at 6 14, defendant requested him to send down again, to know whether the messenger had been to Folkestone. He complained of the delay, and denied giving any order for the second message, and had been waiting for an answer to the first.—Mr. Rush said it was a note direction, and the message having been delivered, the matter rested with the parties.—Mr. Atkinson then complained of the charges His Honor said, it would be difficult to say what was a fair charge. It depended very much upon circumstances, but, in this case, he thought the company had performed the contract, and that their charges were fair.—Judgment for £1 7s. 6d.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Erle and Mr. Justice Williams.)

TRIAL FOR SEDITION.

On Wednesday, John Shaw, 41, undertaker, surrendered in discharge of his bail, to take his trial upon a charge of misdemeanour, and he was placed in the dock. The Attorney-General, Mr. Welsby, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Cork, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Parry was for the defence.

The Attorney-General briefly explained the nature of the charge against the defendant. The indictment contained two counts—the first charging him with sedition, and the second with being present at an unlawful assembly assembled for the purpose of exciting their hearers to outrage and violence. The defendant, he was instructed, was a person who filled a respectable position in society, and his proceedings in what appeared to be a public meeting were the subject of complaint of being placed in his present position, but should have passed before he acted in the manner that rendered him amenable to the law. The meeting at which the speech, of which he was delivered was held on the 26th of July, at the Mint-street Theatre, the day following the circulation of a report that there was an insurrection in Ireland, that some of the railway stations had been destroyed, and that the troops were disaffected, and under these circumstances, when the greatest excitement prevailed, the defendant made a speech to a meeting composed principally of the lower orders, comprising a great many Irishmen, smarting under the imagined wrongs of their country, and the effect upon such he apprehended they would not entertain any doubt as to the object for which it was delivered. He then read the speech at length. The meeting was convened by a placard, headed "Is Ireland to be free?" and was held upon the question of chairman. Among the portions of the speech of the defendant, dwelt upon by the Attorney-General as sustaining the charge of misdemeanour, were the following:—

> My friends, [illegible] and I verily believe it, that Ireland is to be free. Notwithstanding the garbled reports that we receive continually day by day, one every expense that is going on in order to delude the people of Ireland, [illegible] are sanguine that Ireland is up, and I believe that Ireland will do its duty to itself. The time has now arrived, when it is not to be supposed that the Irish people are afraid to look their enemies and Irishmen show it do up to do their duty. I have just received intelligence which I deeply regret, that one of our worthy colleagues, Meredith Hughes, a weighbourer, living in Bridge, Dublin, has been taken into custody, upon a charge of high treason, and, as soon as ever the Government can find out a pretext, they will murder him, as they murdered Smith O'Brien, they will murder him the same. However, I am glad to tell you that they have not got him yet, and I do believe that they will have nothing to do to take him, too. While Ireland is surrounded by 30,000 brave Irish hearts, the Government will have something to do to "shoot" him. I believe that the last thing we should think of would be to [illegible] upon the people. I do not believe there is one man who will advocate any such thing. But I sincerely hope to God that such is the fact, and the first drop that is shed in our own uniform or other wearing that lays a drop of Irish blood, or any other man that dares to vindicate the rights of his country, I trust that [illegible]
>
> Here (said the Attorney-General) the defendant stopped, and after observing that there were Government short-hand writers present, he did not finish the sentence, but there was no doubt that what he intended to have said was, that any person who attempted to apprehend the persons to whom he referred should be shot. The defendant then proceeded:—
>
> [illegible] and up! I would like to answer that in an Irish method, practised in this country, by putting another question. Is England up? If I was we are up, at all events we are up this night, my friends, to listen and be advised by those gentlemen who will presently address you. I do not believe there is one man who will advocate any thought but what is your best friend, consequently they will give you no bad advice. At the same time I think it is the duty of every man here to register the Government's vote, and I will never rest until both England and Ireland have obtained their rights
>
> [illegible] in Waddington has allowed to petitioning. I merely mention the fact to [illegible] rights, that is not the intention to petition any more. I believe so. I [illegible] that is one and several resolutions, but I hope and trust that you will present every man who is prepared, with his own petition. I have no patience with those sort of resolutions. I have no allegiance for such a Government as the Government of Ireland. I hold no allegiance to either Queen, Lords, or Commons that would do those things. I hope and trust that Irishmen will not be satisfied, and that Englishmen will also fraternize with them, by giving support for a repeal of the Union, but that you will never rest satisfied until they are out with one thundering voice, "Repeal or for ever!" I do not wish the Queen to visit Ireland, and I would call upon her to send a letter of recall to her Ambassador, Lord Clarendon, to the Queen, but I declare myself now, and in the presence of this meeting, I would be sorry that the noble and valiant Field-Marshal, Lord Clarendon, should be called to his task, and to Lord John Russell, too, express my unqualified opinion that the sooner we throw off the yoke of tyranny the better. I am a republican. My friends, we can bear this no longer, and would to God that every Englishman and Irishman would shake hands, as has been recommended, every man armed to the teeth.

The defendant concluded this portion of his address by saying, "Mind, I am not recommending you to arm—decidedly not." The Attorney-General read some other portions of the speech, and he contended that when the jury had heard the evidence before them, it would be their duty to say whether the speech came within the scope of fair, honest discussion, or whether it was not, as suggested by the indictment, intended to operate upon the persons who heard it, as a means of exciting them to acts of violence and disorder.

Mr. James White, the Government short-hand writer, was then called as a witness, and read from his notes the speech delivered by the defendant

Mr. Parry having addressed the jury for the defendant, and the Attorney-General having replied,

Mr. Justice Erle summed up very briefly, and the jury almost immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty" upon both counts. The defendant was then removed from the bar, the judgment being respited.

A bill against six of the Chartists was found by the grand jury, bringing true bills for felony and misdemeanour against each of the Chartist prisoners.

DUTIES AND PENALTIES UNDER THE HACKNEY CARRIAGE ACTS.—It is provided, by an Act passed on the 4th inst. (1 and 12 Vic., cap. 115), that every information for the recovery of penalties, &c., under the Hackney Carriage Acts, may be brought before the Commissioners of Excise or justices of the peace within six months after the commission of offences.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF "VERNOVIGNETTE," THE SEAT OF THE HON. CAPTAIN HARRIS, M.P.—The total destruction by fire of "Vernovignette," the seat of the Hon. Captain E. A. J. Harris, M.P. for the borough of Carlisle, Hants, situate at Bocombe, between three and four miles distant from that town, took place on Thursday, last week. On that morning, about eight o'clock, an alarm was raised that a portion of some thatched roof near the kitchen was in flames, and ere means could be adopted to stay their progress the building was on fire at different points. It therefore appeared evident that little of the seat could be saved, as the nearest engines were stationed full two or three miles distant. The domestics exerted themselves to the utmost in preserving the furniture; they succeeded in saving nearly all that was valuable, but in the course of two or three hours the mansion itself was reduced to ashes, nothing remaining but the blackened walls. These appears to be little doubt that the fire was caused by a spark from the kitchen chimney being carried on to the thatched roof, where it is supposed it lay smouldering during the night, and burst forth as stated. The mansion and furniture are stated to be insured in the Phœnix Fire Office.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The principal topic of the week has been the meeting of the Bank proprietors, in the purpose of declaring a dividend. A numerous attendance testified the anxiety which existed with regard to its amount. By the directors, it was proposed to reduce the dividend from 4½ to 4 per cent. for the half year. But this proposition having the first time of being submitted to the Court, received the larger amount, displayed no inclination to agree to the lesser. In [illegible] to larger dividend, it was urged that a *Rest* of three millions was ample for all purposes of security, and that the present holders of Bank Stock ought not to be expected to accumulate reserves for the benefit of "posterity." Mr. Samuel Jones Lloyd, with several other influential gentlemen, addressed the Court in a different direction. The Governor explained that the profit for the half-year had not attained 4½ per cent., in addition to which the market value of the various Government securities held by the Bank was at present depressed and any immediate increase of business did not appear probable. It was ultimately left for the ballot to decide the question.

The English Funds opened with steadiness on Monday, the only fluctuation during the day being a fall of ¼ per cent. in Consols, arising from some speculative sales. The closing quotations were 88½ to 88 for Money, and 88½ for Account. An advance of ¼ per cent. was registered on Tuesday; and on Wednesday intelligence arrived of great increase in the revenue, upon the receipt of intelligence that the Assembly at Frankfort had rescinded the veto upon the Danish armistice. Consols advanced to 89¾ for Money; but this improvement bringing sellers into the market, the closing price became 89½. On Thursday prices were firm, Consols [illegible] at 89¾ sellers, soon after going to 89¾ ⅝ for Account. The Money price was firm 89¾ to ⅝. Bank Stock being closed, no quotations can be made. Exchequer Bills have not materially varied, notwithstanding some large sales supposed to be made on Banking accounts. The closing quotations of the week were—Three per Cents. Consols Annuities, 89¼; India Bonds, £100a, 3½ p.; Consols for Account, Oct. 17, 89⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 30 p.; £1000, June, 27 p.; £500, June, 29 p.; Small, June, 29 p.

The Foreign Market has been scarcely attended this week; fluctuations have, consequently, been only the difference between buyers and sellers. Dutch Stock is the only security in which an advance of about ¼ per cent. has been registered. In Russian Bonds the above was the nearest approximate—for Dutch, 57½; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 8ix per Cent., 21½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, 16½; Portuguese, Five per Cent., 8½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 22; Russian Bonds, 90 ½; Spanish, Five per Cents., 1841, 11½; Ditto, Deferred, 3½; Ditto, Two-and Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 4½; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 71

Railway Shares have displayed some symptoms of reaction during the past week; and although the change is almost present to any great extent, still increased firmness in prices is apparent. The following quotations of actual bargains will best display the state of the Market:—Caledonian, 20½; Ditto New, £10 Pref., 21; East Anglia, £3 10s. Rail; Eastern Counties, 12½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 5 per Cent., 5⅝; Ditto, Extension, 5 per Cent., No. 1, ¼ dis.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, Half Shares, 9¼ x. d.; Great Northern, 6; Great North of England, 225; Great Western, 77¾; Ditto, Half Shares, 44¾; Ditto, Fifteen and Wyre, 35; London and Blackwall, 4¼, Ditto, Extension, 8¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 27; London and Greenwich, 8¾; London and North-Western, 110; Ditto New, 6¾; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.), 15, 9¾; London and South-Western, 37¾; Midland, 84; Ditto, Consol. £50, 10¾; Ditto, ditto, Bristol and Birm., 6 per cent 116; North British, 18¾ x d.; Ditto, Quarters, 4¼; North Staffordshire, 8; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20¾; Royston and Hitchin, 1; South Eastern, No. 1, 14¾; South Wales, 9¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 27; Ditto 1 xtension, No. 1, 14¾, Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 14¾; Ditto, Great Northern and Eastern Presences, 6¼; Ditto, Preference, 10; Paris and Amiens, 5½; Northern of France, 6½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 1; Paris and Lyons, 5; Paris and Rouen, 16½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English market was fluctuating. Consols closed at 89⅛ for Money and Account. In the Foreign and Share markets there was no alteration of importance.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Although several runs of English wheat have been received for our market since Monday, the show of samples of that grain this morning was small; nevertheless there is no demand for all sorts, owing to the fall in the duty on foreign wheat, to 4s per quarter, even in a very sluggish state, and, where sales were pressed, rather lower prices than on Monday were submitted to. Barley and oats have varied little since this week. As the importers are now remaining their stocks for home consumption, the quantity on offer to-day was large. There was very little enquiry for any quality, and the trade in malt must be called a [illegible] quarter cheaper. For all kinds of barley the demand was in a very limited state and late rates were not supported. Scarcely any English barley was on show, sales for malt was extremely dull, and prices [illegible] per quarter. The best parcels of oats were quite as dear. Others were the out trade was dull. In beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour no alteration.

ARRIVALS.—English, wheat, 2680 [illegible] Irish, barley [illegible] oats, [illegible] 4,0, barley, 5,0 [illegible] 2,0 [illegible] 3,0 oats, 2,0 [illegible] 3,0 oats, 2,0 [illegible] 3,0 oats,

THE SALE AT STOWE.

In our Journal of September 2 the State Bedstead is set down as purchased by Mr. Walesby, for 51 guineas; whereas it cost him 86 guineas. An engraving of this costly Bedstead will be found among our Illustrations of the Royal Visit to Stowe, in 1845.

The interest attached to the sale has scarcely any precedent; and, as a record of the result, immediately after the close of the sale, there will be published the catalogue, with the names of the purchasers, and the price of each lot; and anecdotes illustrative of the historic rarities.

THE ENGRAVINGS.

Our Illustrations comprise, this week, some of the pieces of furniture of historic as well as artistic interest, and also a representation of the beautiful naval column in the gardens at Stowe, called the Grenville Column. This latter is, perhaps, the best of all the architectural enrichments of the gardens, which generally, as we have before observed, are of poor design and character. Surrounding this view of the column is a border composed of the frame to a very beautiful toilet-glass, of the time of Queen Anne, and, indeed, which probably belonged to that monarch. The frame is composed of tortoise-shell, and ornamented with ormolu; and under the canopy at top is a medallion, having a full-length portrait of the Queen in relief upon it; while the oval compartments at the sides and bottom of the glass contain small paintings of vases surrounded by curtains, &c. This is a very beautiful specimen of the decorative furniture of Queen Anne's time. Beneath this illustration we give a group of furniture, the principal object in which is the travelling organ of King James the Second. The organ is of small size, being but six feet nine inches high, and about five feet wide by two feet and a half in depth. Our Illustration shows the front of the organ as ready for the player; that is, a glazed window which can be elevated or lowered (in the latter case shutting up the instrument), is represented as thrown up. The stops of the organ are the following:—fifteenth-bass, sesquialtra, twelfth-bass, trumpet, fifteenth-treble, cornet, twelfth-treble, and stop-diapason. The notes, ranged in two rows, are 43 in number, the lowest having black, the upper white keys. The false pipes to the front are merely flat pieces of wood, painted to resemble pipes, gilded, and ornamented with arabesques, and above and below them are some pieces of pierced carving of good design. The case of the organ is painted a dull red colour, the mouldings to the panels and frames to the windows being gilded, as is also the carved fruit and foliage, and architectural enrichments in the frieze and other parts of the organ.

The brief notice of this historical relique, given in the catalogue, is as follows:—James the Second's organ, used in his camp on Hounslow Heath. After the revolution, it was conveyed to Lord Wharton's seat at Minchenden, and purchased by Mr. Grenville at the sale of the effects there.

The Table represented in the foreground of the Engraving possesses more claims to notice from its history than for its beauty, as it was given by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, to the profligate Countess of Shrewsbury. The ornamental enrichments to the top of the table are most exquisitely designed and carried out, as is also the pattern round the frame of the table, and the stretcher between the legs; and we imagine, from the delicacy of the workmanship, that the silver portion of the table is the work of either French or German artists. The legs of the table are wretchedly meagre in character, and are of light wood stained to look like ebony.

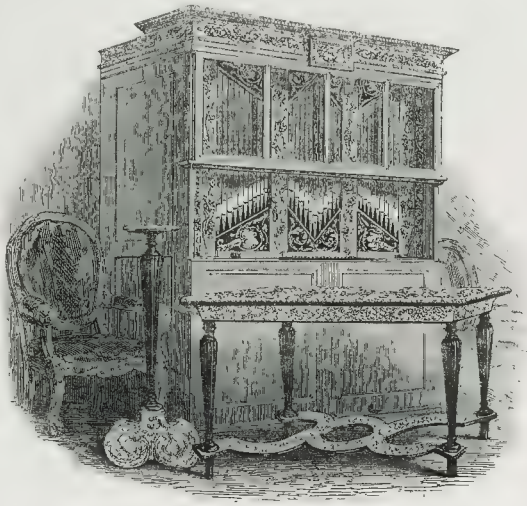
The tall stand with the tapering shaft, for holding a vase of flowers, possesses many characteristics of the table—such as the style of ornamentation, &c.; and from this resemblance we imagine most probably it graced the Countess of Shrewsbury's apartments at Avington. The base and enrichments at the top are covered with thick plates of silver, richly wrought—the shaft being merely of stained wood.

The two other subjects we have engraved are two figures (from a set of four), exquisite carvings in yew-tree, personifying the four quarters of the globe. The two we have selected are Asia and Africa; and the elegance of the design, richness of detail, and vigour of execution, are alike remarkable: the attributes of each being exquisitely varied in arrangement and character. The two figures we have not represented are Europe and America: the former being sculptured as a fisherman offering a handful of fish for sale; the latter in the usual style in which an American Indian (or, rather, a native of Virginia) is portrayed. All of these figures are designed as holding baskets on their heads, and thus serve as pedestals either for lights or beautiful specimens of Sèvres porcelain. The figures, we presume, were sculptured about a hundred years since.

In the Manuscript Library at Stowe were some beautiful chairs made of ebony which once graced Fonthill, and some of the chairs, tradition asserts, belonged to Cardinal Wolsey. We should not, however, ourselves consider those so traditionally honoured as of so old a date; but they are evidently of Oriental workmanship, whilst their companions, from the style of decoration, show their European origin. In general character, these chairs bear great resemblance to a couple in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, and were given to Elias Ashmole by King Charles II.; and, from this general similarity, we should presume them to be of like age.

TOILET-GLASS FRAME, TEMP. QUEEN ANNE; AND VIEW OF THE GRENVILLE COLUMN, AT STOWE.

YEW TREE STAND.—ASIA.



TRAVELLING ORGAN OF KING JAMES II.—TABLE GIVEN BY GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, TO THE COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY.—FLOWER-STAND FROM AVINGTON.

YEW TREE STAND.—AFRICA.

THE IRISH INSURRECTION.

THE renewed outbreak in Ireland appears to have been strongest in the county of Tipperary, where the main body of the rebels are believed to have been 4000 strong, encamped on Ahony Hill, but immediately adjoining the Slate Quarries. The position is an extremely strong one: the peasantry were drilled daily; they were chiefly armed with pikes, but many had rifles. The commissariat was regularly supplied by the neighbouring farmers, who sent in cattle and other provisions, knowing that otherwise they would have to surrender them. At about 4 o'clock, P.M., on the 12th inst., a detachment from the camp proceeded to the Police Barracks of the Slate Quarries, which the constabulary had only quitted about twenty minutes previously to take refuge at Piltown. The insurgents at some distance from the house fired through the windows; but finding that there was not any person within, they soon took possession of it, and ultimately set it on fire, reducing the entire dwelling and furniture to ashes. It was rumoured that all the surrounding constabulary stations were attacked, and that in some cases the police were disarmed, whilst in others the men had fortunately quitted their barracks previously, and retired upon Carrick and Clonmel.

POLICE BARRACK AT AHENY-HILL, BURNT BY THE INSURGENTS.

We have received from a Correspondent the accompanying Sketch of the scene of the above incendiarism.

LOUIS BLANC.

LOUIS BLANC was born at Madrid, on the 28th October, 1813. His grandfather and uncle died on the scaffold in the Revolution; and his father, a rich merchant, was actually incarcerated and on the point of sharing a like fate, when, by the intervention of a friend, he contrived to make his escape in female attire. After many dangers and adventures, having regained a considerable fortune, he proceeded to Corsica, where he married Mdlle. Estelle Pozzo di Borgo; and shortly after was appointed Inspector-General of Finance at Madrid, under Joseph Buonaparte, by the Comte Ferri Pisani, the uncle of his wife, and son-in-law of the Marechal Jourdan. Here Monsieur Louis Blanc and his brother Charles were born. At the age of seven, he was sent to be educated at the College of Rhodez, where his progress was so remarkable that at fifteen his education was entirely completed; and, having attained the highest honours, he repaired to Paris, where his father—who had experienced the most severe reverses of fortune—then was, and where his mother had died a short time previously. Finding his only parent, whom misfortune and distress had reduced to the most melancholy prostration of mind and body, entirely dependent on the Comte Ferri Pisani, who himself had not escaped in the general confusion of affairs, he resolved to accept any employment by which he might obtain an honourable subsistence for his father and himself. He entered the office of an attorney of the Cour Royale, and in his leisure hours gave lessons in mathematics. With some difficulty, on account of his extreme youth, and even childish appearance, he succeeded in obtaining the place of tutor to the son of a celebrated mechanician at Arras; there he made the acquaintance of M. Frederic Degeorge, editor of the *Journal du Progrès du Pas de Calais*, in which paper he wrote some remarkable articles. At the University of Arras he competed successfully for three prizes offered, viz. for the best essay in verse on the "Hôtel des Invalides," for an "Eloge de Mirabeau," and an "Eloge de Mannel." He then returned to Paris, and having written some articles for a paper entitled *Le Bon Sens*, and presented them without other introduction to MM. Rodde and Cauchois Lemaire, the editors of that journal, they were so struck with the unusual ability displayed in them, that they immediately gave him a regular engagement on the paper; and, on the retiring of M. Cauchois Lemaire, which was at no great interval followed by the death of M. Rodde, the *collaborateurs* of M. Louis Blanc wrote in a body to the proprietor of the journal, M. Lefebvre Meuret, a rich Belgian senator, to request that he would place M. Louis Blanc at the head of the paper. To this, however, his youth again offered an obstacle; and, in order to satisfy the forms of the public, M. Martin Maillefer (afterwards principal editor of the *National*) was appointed as his colleague. Owing, however, to a disagreement with the proprietor, M. Martin Maillefer withdrew before very long; and at nineteen M. Louis Blanc found himself sole editor of one of the most important journals of France. Here it was that M. Louis Blanc first laid the basis of the system which he has since so ably developed in his writings, and which, then entirely new, has made so great a progress in France as to determine one of the most striking characteristics of the Revolution of February. One of the most remarkable traits in this journal (while under the superintendence of M. Louis Blanc) was the spirit of independence which influenced it—whether with regard to the predominant interests or the reigning ideas; and his firmness and disinterestedness are best proved by his having quitted the paper because his desire to sustain the principle of the execution of railroads by the State was opposed by M. Lefebvre Meuret, who was interested in their execution by companies. Such was the esteem and affection that M. Louis Blanc inspired among his *collaborateurs* in the *Bon Sens*, that, on his leaving it, he was followed by every one connected with it. He then founded *La Revue du Progrès*, in which the members of the democratic party, such as François Arago, Lamennais, Cormenin, George Sands, &c., wrote, and which contributed more powerfully than any other means to the constitution of the Republican party. It was in the *Revue du Progrès* that M. Louis Blanc published a series of articles on the Organisation of Labour, which produced so deep a sensation, that, on their being collected in a book, the sale of 20,000 copies has not exhausted their success. The labours of journalism not being sufficient to occupy the intellectual activity of M. Louis Blanc, he formed the bold resolution of writing the history of his time; and, notwithstanding the most strenuous attempts of his friends to dissuade him from a project likely to bring upon him a host of enemies, cuels, and persecutions of all sorts, he persisted in his plan, and in the "Histoire de Dix Ans" carried it out with such singular success, that the book has not called forth a single refutation, notwithstanding that it was written with the most unsparing boldness. The last work of M. Louis Blanc is the "History of the French Revolution," of which but two volumes have yet appeared.

The part which, throughout his career, M. Louis Blanc has taken in defence of the rights of the people, naturally placed him in a most conspicuous situation in the late Revolution.

MAIL-COACH GUARDS.—The mail guards are rapidly diminishing in number. There are not above 200 in England, Wales, and Scotland. A small batch of them have very recently been compelled to accept of the gratuity of £200 allowed them by the Treasury, and leave the service. These were all juniors, who had not been in the Post-Office service ten years; some of these have been offered, and have accepted, the situations of postmen. It is now intended to induce some of the senior guards to retire from the service upon a superannuation allowance of 7s.6d. a week. The guards, however, are about to petition the Postmaster-General for a higher scale of allowance. It appears that formerly, when mail guards became aged and infirm, they used to be appointed to situations where the duties were easy, upon full salaries; and, when they were really obliged to retire from the service altogether, 7s. 6d. a week was considered a sufficient pension. The Treasury scale of wages for mail guards is £70 a year for those who have been in the service under three years; £105 for those who have been in between three and ten years; £115 between ten and fifteen years; and £130 above fifteen years. When a guard is laid up through illness, he only gets 10s. 6d. a week; and when temporarily out of employment, through the cessation of a mail-coach, he is obliged to perform duties in the London Post-Office for 12s. a week. It appears that, with the exception of a single instance, no guard was ever convicted of a breach of trust while performing his duties.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—We are pleased to learn that a letter has been received here from the American Legation in London, giving strong assurance that the basis of an international postage law with Great Britain has been agreed upon, leaving only the minor details to be settled; and we hope in a short time to be able to announce the adjustment of all differences on these insignificant matters, and that the mail arrangements between the two countries are placed upon a more liberal foundation than they have ever before occupied.—*New York Shipping List*, Aug. 30.

PORTRAIT OF LOUIS BLANC, BY THE COUNT D'ORSAY.

THE PROGRESS OF A BILL.

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD

ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS

(*Continued from page 174.*)

CHAPTER III.

MRS. PURSEY ASSERTS A WIFE'S PREROGATIVE — MR. PURSEY ENTERTAINS MR. JULIUS MACFUM

OLD Solomon obeyed the injunctions of his master to the letter; and, as this piece of antiquated hideousness surveyed the weak points of Mrs. Pursey's establishment, and noted the internal economy of her household, a sneer played upon his lip, for he foresaw no demand upon his cunning—inasmuch as the place was extremely easy of access.

Though in her "heart of hearts" Mrs. Pursey was delighted with Mr. Macfum's kind present, and particularly with the wine, she did not feel entirely satisfied as to the rectitude of the donor's character. He was certainly very gentlemanly in his manners, and very good-looking, and, above all, evidently accustomed to high female society (he paid many compliments to Mrs. Pursey); but she could not dislodge from her mind a certain "she knew not what," that made her very uncomfortable. She believed that she was not generally a suspicious person; far from it; but in this case she must say, she had her doubts. Henry might mark her words, and see whether or not she was right in her suspicions. All she would say to her husband was, "Beware." It is indisputable that women are more suspicious than men. How is this to be accounted for? Are they generally of a less generous disposition; or is it the greater acuteness of their sympathies, that enables them to discern with a quicker gaze the scoundrel beneath the bland shipments of a dandy man of honour, or to read hypocrisy where blinder man reads consummate virtue?

The visitors who honoured the Purseys with their company unanimously declared that the two Wilsons were the finest specimens of that master it had ever been their good fortune to behold. At last Henry's vanity was so tickled by this inordinate praise of his friend's presents, that he caused two lamps to be made to throw a light upon the rich browns and greens of the flattered Buggins

The fine fruity port that had been in bottle some twenty years, to the certain knowledge of Mr. Macfum (though old Solomon, who helped to bottle it, had been in the employ of Mr. Moss but eighteen months), was proudly treasured by Henry Pursey. In short, Pursey declared the filthy concoction manufactured by the Jew attorney to be the finest wine he had ever tasted, and he flattered himself he had swallowed some good wine in his time. His heart bounded with gratitude towards Macfum. It was flattering to his self-love that he should have awakened so instantaneous and sincere a friendship as that which it was very evident Macfum entertained for him; and he forthwith requested his wife to confine her disgraceful suspicions to her own bosom, and if she could not think as she ought to think, at least to treat his friend with the utmost courtesy whenever he might honour them with a visit. The wife, as in duty bound, promised to obey the commands of her husband, though, as she affirmed with some pertinacity, she still had her doubts. To show his utter disregard of his wife's suspicions, as well as to parade his most excellent wine, Pursey determined to

MR. PURSEY ENTERTAINS MR. JULIUS MACFUM.

bring all the resources of his diminutive establishment into requisition, and give a select dinner party, to consist of Macfum and two or three of his (Pursey's) young associates. It was in vain that Mrs. Pursey urged the absence of a fish-kettle, and the utter inefficiency of the kitchen-range for the purpose. Henry was firm in his resolve—he would give the dinner. Whereupon (to do Mrs. Pursey justice) the little woman busied herself making the necessary preparations, shaping their slender means to the end in view with a skill worthy of Miss Gobbet. Macfum deferred to the advice of his generous friend, but made up his mind to uncork a dozen of his port at least on the occasion. He took care, however, out of deference to Macfum's suggestion, to provide some light claret, so that his generous friend might indulge his preference. The party was to consist of six persons only, and on the day appointed for the festivity poor little Mrs. Pursey was in a fever of excitement. In the early part of the day she was in a desperate state of anxiety lest the man she had hired to wait should disappoint her: then there was the chance of the salmon breaking; and then who could tell?—the chimney might catch fire. In short, she was heard to declare to a female friend afterwards, that she would not bear so heavy a responsibility again for all she could think of. Tet maternal responsibilities in no way pressed heavily upon this lady's mind. She must have been oddly educated.

Pursey's four ordinary associate were punctual to the dinner hour. As they declared unanimously on their way to Chelsea, "they were always in time for a feed." Mr. Macfum, however, impressed the company with a sense of his importance, after the fashion of most lions, by keeping the dinner waiting for half an hour. This delay on the part of Macfum was never forgiven by Mrs. Pursey. Take this for a general rule—a man who has once kept a lady's dinner waiting for the space of half an hour, has lost her favour irrevocably.

Pursey's dinner passed off very quietly. With the dessert came the famous port. Macfum begged to be allowed to keep his wine-glass, as he had been recommended to drink no other wine, and very little of that. Pursey examined his friend, and passed the bottle on to his other guests, severally assuring them that they would find that port no common wine. They were all young men. They accepted the proffered port as of the very finest vintage, and tried to persuade themselves that they liked it.

Macfum drank them scarcely, and was pleased to find that they agreed with him in calling the wine in question a very fine glass of port.

"Danced fine upon my honour, Pursey," said Mr. Augustus Foxon, a young man with an indifferent moustache and a lisp. "The beswewing is perfect."

"My idea of a fine port, exactly," declared Mr. Arthur Murton. "There's a fine flavour of the wood." Mr. Murton's distinguishing characteristics were a love of the Brixton style of hair-cropping, and a weakness in favour of French women.

"It's a nice dry wine—not too sweet," thought Mr. Muskey, whose mind was wholly absorbed in an unceasing contemplation of his symmetrical proportions. "Though I'm always afraid of port—it's apt to discolour my face."

And Mr. Alma could not appreciate the wine, inasmuch as his mouth was out of taste—his tongue rough. Thus the five young men drank from Pursey's pet bin; and, such is the force of imagination or blind ignorance of youth, they conceived that they were imbibing the very choicest vintage. Macfum made a study of this scene, for it was pregnant with a hopeful lesson to him. It was strong evidence of the gullibility of human nature, and the moral he drew from it was to this effect: If you wish to dazzle a young man, you should spend to his judgment without allowing him to exercise it. Thus, you would say to him, "The best judges have pronounced the port to be an exquisite wine: I give it to you, for I know you are a judge of these matters." He will then drink the most execrable stuff, and declare it to be of first-rate quality. You have appealed to his judgment, and forestalled it by giving the decision of the highest authorities on the question. An old man will not be cajoled in this way. When you have to deal with a man of the world that is to say, with one who is used to the pettiness, the chicanery, and the vice of the world—for in the estimation of most men he is but a poor simpleton or an unnatural monster who does not go the grosser phases of life—you must appeal directly to his judgment, accept it as final, and, moreover, thank him for it.

The young men, though they vowed that they had seldom tasted so fine a wine, were particularly abstemious while any of it remained upon the table. At first they smacked their lips as they sipped it, and passed the bottle about merrily; but very soon their "natural effervescent" cooled, and they sedately cursed to the claret-jug. Macfum noted this effect of Moss' concoction, and chuckled thereat. Macfum had a marvellous contempt for human nature, a contempt resulting from long study of its many failings. If you would dazzle a young man, Macfum, to his thinking, were but so many chess-men: life, the chess-board. Now the king held all in check; now the castle frowned defiance on the king; and now, in desperate straits, the king's refuge lurked in a pawn. And Macfum, in his complacent judgment, believed himself to be the Staunton of the game—the subtle player who could turn the tables upon his foe, in spite of the most confounding disadvantages. He felt sure that if any one of the five young men about his little finger, as the saying runs; and so, in the plenitude of his own power, he contemplated their moral weakness their forlorn gullibility, and pitied them.

The party over, the commotion in Mrs Pursey's establishment gradually subsided, and again the tide of time rippled on quiescently.

In the first flush of wedded happiness, Henry had given his wife permission to open his letters: he now repented of this generosity. Macfum had lately persuaded him to rescind the absurd license, if he wished to lead a happy life Macfum urged that it was the only refuge left to a man who has given up his implicit confidence, but that men of the world knew that it was impossible for any length of time. "Suppose, for instance," said Macfum, "I want you to join me in a visit to Middle Dellaford, to which you object, how can I know what you will wipe opens your letters? The thing is impossible. And—hang it! when we want to have a jolly night, how are you to be got at, if your wife sees all your letters? For heav'n's sake, as well as for your own, withdraw that license."

Pursey, accordingly, ventured one morning to suggest that, as he did not see the letters that came to his wife, he thought she should restrain herself from opening his. To this proposition the wife replied that her husband was perfectly welcome to see every line she received, and that it was his own fault if he did not; and that, as she had always opened his letters Minerva, she should do for the future. Henry met this assertion with a positive command that letters be delivered to him unopened. This provoked a truly conjugal dialogue, and the two parted with mutual assurances of profound hatred. The boom of Mrs. Pursey heaved with indignation, and, having turned the matter over in her mind, she came to the conclusion that she had never been so grossly insulted before, that she had made a wretched mistake in selecting for a husband the man whose hated name she bore. And then her thoughts turned to Pursey the lover, to Henry Pursey the devout worshipper at her feet, and she wept, and wished their courtship would come back again: she would be very good to him, unpack her wedding garments, and cried over them, and thought of the day when she pronounced the fatal "I will." Presently a postman's knock resounded through the house, and Mrs. Pursey dried her eyes in the second. Then came upon her a fluttering and trembling her right to open her husband's letters—at least some semblance of his past confidence should yet be had.

The letter was marked immediate, and ran as follows:—

"MY DEAR HARRY.—I wish to see you immediately on the most important business. The Overland Mail is in, and by it I have a letter from my uncle: the dilatory old ruffian excuses himself from sending any remittance per this post, and promises a double supply by the next. This is most unfortunate, inasmuch as the bill to which you were kind enough to attach your name for me becomes due the day after to-morrow. You know me too well to imagine that I would allow any harm to come to you if I could possibly prevent it. Really, one cannot place the least confidence in relations; they are so deuced crotchety. Pray meet me to-morrow at Perkins's. I think I can arrange matters to our mutual satisfaction. Excuse haste, as I have many calls to make, and rather than allow you to be saddled with my bill, I am, as ever, dear Harry

"To Henry Pursey, Esq. "JULIUS MACFUM.

"I would not mention the matter to Mrs. Pursey. Women do not understand these matters. Perhaps it is a great blessing that they do not.—J. M."

Mrs. Pursey had but the most indistinct notion of the nature of a bill. All she did know upon the subject was that it was some awful instrument that worried men to death. She now fully appreciated Henry's reasons for withdrawing his confidence from her; and she made up her mind to this, namely, that to mutual life confidence and truth are synonymous, and that secretiveness foreshadows wrong.

(To be continued.)

THE GROTTO AT OATLANDS PARK.

At eleven miles and a half from the metropolis the South-Western Railway crosses the beautiful domain of Oatlands, which has been a place of celebrity for some three centuries and a half. One of its noble possessors, Henry, Duke of Newcastle, enlarged the park, made great plantations, formed an ornamental piece of water, and constructed a Grotto at a cost, it is said, of £40,000. The property lies in the parish of Weybridge, at about half a mile from the railway station; and advantage has been taken of this locality, by consent of the present proprietors of the estate, to render the Grotto tributary to a charitable purpose. Yesterday (Friday), this curious work of art was opened for exhibition—the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the support of the Parochial Schools; and the exhibition will be continued through to-day (Saturday).

The railway ride is pleasant enough. Our agreeable companion, Felix Summerly, says: "Weybridge offers scenery more varied than any other spot within the same distance from the metropolis. Hills almost as steep as mountains at the south of the line—the park of Oatlands—meadows towards Chertsey—the Thames, ever sparkling, musical, peaceful, yet animating Years of acquaintance have not exhausted its beauties, or made them stale."

Below the brow of the terrace, nearly in the middle of Oatlands Park, is the scene sheet of water, chiefly supplied by the ground springs; and, from the judicious management exercised in its formation, it is made to appear as though connected with the Thames, and crossed in the distance by Walton Bridge. A delightful walk through the shrubbery leads to the romantic Grotto we have mentioned and illustrated. It was constructed by three persons (a father and his two sons), who are reported to have been employed in the work several years. It consists of several apartments and passages, of the most elaborate execution: the walls and vaultings of the lower passages mislead various devices with coloured spars, and minerals, and shells; the lower parts wholly composed of coral rock, united with wonderful skill. The upper room has a dome of some height, and here the artificial stalactites, formed of satin spar, are of a large size, and made to depend with extreme art and elegance from the roof. In this room are fine specimens of cornelians, cockles, cones, and minerals. It was here that George IV., when Prince of Wales, entertained his select friends with a sumptuous supper. Here also are preserved the Chinese chairs, the covers of the cushions of which were worked by the hands of the lamented Duchess of York, who in this beautiful apartment used to spend great part of her time. Round about—seen the tombs of her favourite dogs: all of whom, to the number of 60 or 60, have their separate monumental tablets; whilst to "Julia" and others, especial favourites, complimentary verses are inscribed. In the bath-room is the fine copy in statuary marble, life-size, of the Venus of the Baths, and a terra-cotta of the Infant Hercules. In the hermitage is a terra-cotta of the Struggling Faun, and a fine statue of Ceres, carved in wood. There is, also, an assuarium from Pompeii, and a seat formed with inlaid marble from the mausoleum of Akbar Khan at Agra. At the entrance to the upper room is a specimen of bronze coral, of remarkable dimensions.

The Grotto is a magnificent work of its kind; and in the last century, when such things were greatly admired, it must have been much admired: it is, however, in too *recoco* taste to afford high gratification in the present day.

Oatlands first became a Royal property in 1538, when Henry VIII. received it in exchange for the Lordship manor and estates in this county. Queen Elizabeth was at Oatlands in 1599: and again in 1603, when she is said to have shot with a cross-bow in the paddock. Anne of Denmark, consort of James I., was also some time resident at Oatlands, and had an apartment erected here, called the silkworm room. Charles I. granted the estate for life to his Queen Henrietta Maria; and their youngest son, Henry, created Duke of Gloucester, was born here in 1640, and here styled Henry of Oatlands. In Manning and Bray's "Surrey" is a bird's-eye view of the palace as it appeared "about the time of Queen Elizabeth," presenting a curious assemblage of embattled gateways, octagonal towers, gable roofs, and very numerous chimneys. Most of these buildings were destroyed, and the land was disparked, during the Interregnum; but, after the restoration of Charles II., the Queen Dowager regained possession of Oatlands, in the aforesaid state of dilapidation

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THE GROTTO in OATLANDS-PARK will be opened on the 23rd and 30th inst., for the Benefit of the WESTBURNE, the PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS and HOSPITAL of Stanhope, a mile from the Weybridge Station of the South-Western Railway Trains leave the Waterloo-bridge Station at 10m. past 10, 30m. past 12, 30m. past 2, and 30m. past 4, and return from Weybridge at 55m. past 8, at 4, 37 min. past 5 and 4.1m. past 8—Tickets, 2s each, to admit two persons, or three children under ten years (of which a limited number will be issued), to be had at the Schools Weybridge, and of Messrs. Graves, 6, Pall-mall. The Grotto is said to have cost the Duke of Newcastle £10 000

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The forms of the County Fire Office are highly advantageous to the Insured, and have secured to it a large share of public approbation as will appear on reference to the Annual Reports, which may also be immediately furnished to parties applying personally or by post, to the Secretary, at the Office, as above.

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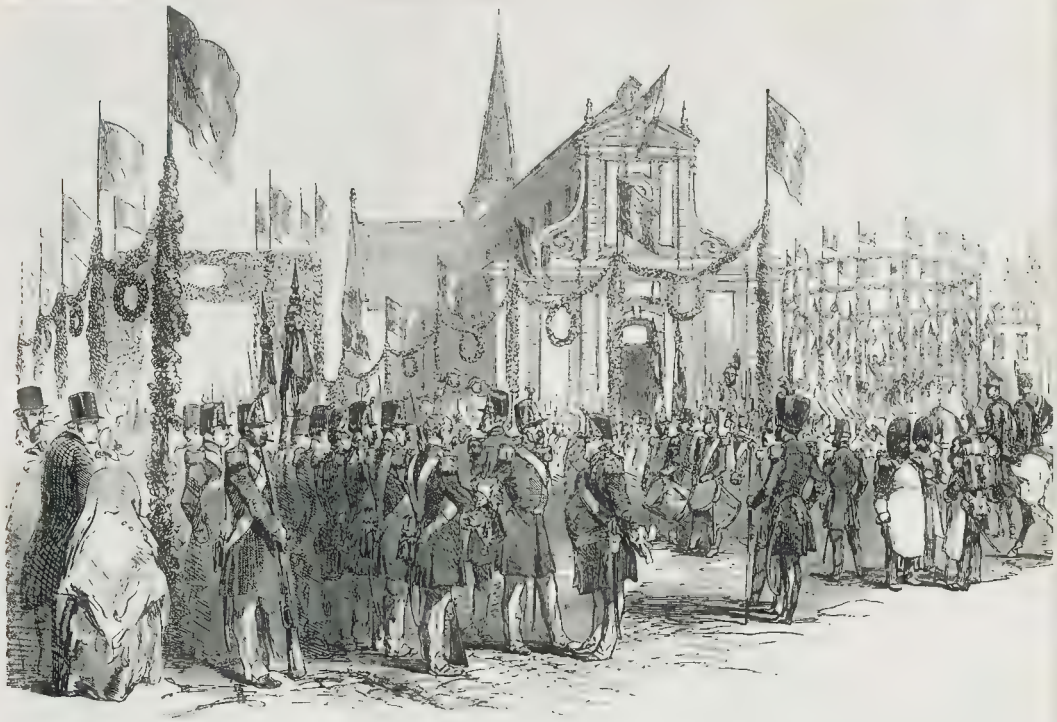

THE FETE AT BOULOGNE.—CONCERT IN THE PLACE D'ALTON, AND ARCH IN THE GRAND PLACE.

(*Continued from page* 190.)

sand people all dancing at once was presented; the spirit being caught up in the country round the column amongst the visitors and country-people. The spectacle at this time was bewildering, and alone worth everything else that had been seen. It is impossible, also, to conceive the fine effect of the bands. The perfect forest of ophicleides, trombones, and cornets, rising on the steps, gave forth such mighty music that the clash could be distinctly heard at Boulogne; and seen from the rampart of the old upper town the reddened haze

OBELISK IN THE RUE DES VIEILLARDS.

that surrounded the column, caused by the sunset falling on the clouds of dust created by the dancers, was equally striking. Jullien, with his *Concerts Monstres*, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, is the only person who could give even the faintest idea of this extraordinary picture. They danced on the hot asphalte of the column, and turf without, with equal vigour, they danced in the fields, along the roads, and across the downs overlooking Wimille; they danced in the sun or in the shade, and, for aught we know, may be dancing now, for when we left, at half-past 6, there were no signs of concluding.

Amongst all this it was pleasant to see the marked respect and good [illegible] exhibited everywhere towards the English. The cry of "*Vive l'Angleterre*," was as popular everywhere as "*Vive la République!*" and they appeared unable to be too pressing towards our countrymen to have a glass of wine with them, or too gratified when the challenge was accepted. "You are all good fellows," said one of the Sixth Legion to us, as we discussed a bottle of champagne together, "and shelter all the unlucky ones that the other nations are afraid to receive. *Vive l'Angleterre!*" And then regretting they did not know "God save the Queen," they all chorussed "Mourir pour la Patrie" again, which they hoped would do as well, being "a grand patriotic song."

The illuminations commenced as soon as it was dark, and at 9 o'clock the appearance of the Grand Rue was like a scene of some enchanted city in a fairy tale, during one of those grand contemporaneous festivals that always welcomed the returns of the younger princes from their adventures. The *lampions* have a much prettier effect than our illumination lamps; but they diffuse no light, the two combined would be perfect. As it was, however, the long lines of coloured stars, spheres, and baskets were very beautiful; and several hints might have been taken for giving our general illumination a more picturesque appearance, and improving on the dull crowns, and V's and A's so long tolerated.

The streets were crowded; but the crowd was all flow and no ebb. From the Tintilleries [illegible] about the size of Vauxhall—where the ball (at ten sous entrance) took place. This sight was in itself as curious as all the rest. It might, however, have been considerably improved by a little more attention to the lighting. The gas had been contracted for, and the contractor appeared to have been as anxious as he could to make a good thing of it, for the lets were very few and far between. But this made no difference to the dancers. Everybody was in motion—even some whom one would have imagined the exertions at the column had already settled; and all classes joined in the ball. Two old English ladies caused much merriment by the energy with which they footed it, amongst the young *grisettes* and *poissardes*. There were two fine bands, which relieved one another, and every accommodation for refreshment, which was, however, principally confined to *buvettes*, coffee, and lemonade. This was the last event in the programme. Like a bang to a firework, it concluded the effect; and then, but not until an advanced hour, the lamps were extinguished, and Boulogne was once more as quiet as the still lively patriotism of its various companies allowed it to be.

(We have described the large Engraving. The accompanying Obelisk was of pure white, with the angles formed of small twigs of yew, and the names of the Generals who were killed during the late Revolution inscribed on it. This Obelisk was placed nearly at the top of the street, opposite the Post-Office, and had a most imposing effect, although at variance with the gaiety of the Grand Rue.)

THE GROTTO IN OATLANDS PARK.—(SEE PAGE 190.)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, September 23, 1848.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 337.—Vol. XIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1848. [Sixpence.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Whatever may be the opinions of politicians upon the abstract questions involved in that of Free-Trade, there can be no doubt in the minds of any that the Anti-Corn-Law agitation and the repeal of the Corn-Laws have had the effect of arousing attention to agriculture as a science. There can, we think, be as little doubt that the increase of agricultural knowledge has already been productive of national good; and none whatever, that, with a rapidly augmenting population upon a circumscribed soil, improvements in agriculture are not alone highly desirable, but of paramount necessity. Men of all political parties, although the remembrances of a bitter party, and almost personal, conflict have not yet passed away, are alive to the fact that, whether we live under a system of Free-Trade or under one of Protection, it is equally imperative to turn all the resources of our own soil to the best account. So far, a great social benefit has already resulted from the political strife of the Free-Traders and Protectionists; a benefit which time will but the more extend, and which is not diminished by the reflection that it was unexpected by either party. And not Great Britain alone, but all the old and thickly populated states of Europe are deeply interested in the question of agricultural improvement. None of them can extend its boundaries except at the expense of its neighbours; and in extending its frontiers no sensible difference would ensue in the existing proportions between the lands to be cultivated and the mouths to be fed. Great Britain by a natural more than by a political necessity, cannot extend her home dominions. She can acquire no land from her neighbours, and the sea is not to be won for the plough. She is shut up within a narrow compass; and if she would lengthen her sceptre and extend the circle of which it is the radius, she must send to the uttermost parts of the earth to subdue or colonise new countries. To her, above all the nations of Europe, the capabilities of her home soil are of the most urgent importance. Within her boundaries, population makes the most rapid increase. Within her teeming cities and daily growing manufacturing towns, fresh multitudes, demanding to be fed, arise from year to year in far greater numbers than in any other portion of civilized Europe. Upon her shores the great problem of adapting population to resources, or resources to population, clamours most earnestly for a satisfactory solution. At the present time, the pressure of the one upon the other is felt to be sufficiently severe. At periodically recurring intervals, it is even felt to be dangerous. Far-seeing men, who can calculate the march of the generations, ask, with sensations of painful solicitude if not of terror, what our position as a nation is likely to be when, by a natural and inevitable increase, we shall have added five, or even ten or fifteen millions to the swarms of these already overcrowded islands? They take courage, however, when they reflect that we have large resources, not merely unexhausted but undeveloped. Of the 32,340,000 acres that form the superficies of England, the 18,666,000 of Scotland, the 19,500,000 of Ireland, and the 5,200,000 of Wales, they ask how many lie uncultivated, although cultivable? They find that many millions of acres in each of these divisions of the empire have never yet grown food for man, and only await the application of science and labour to feed a large population. They find too that the cultivated land is capable of a much higher cultivation than has ever yet been bestowed upon it; that if the soil be narrow the resources of science are illimitable; and that if every day augments the numbers to be fed, every day also increases the power of science to provide for them. Not only are there wide wastes and extensive moorlands to be brought under the plough, and large areas upon the mountain sides to be made green with oats and turnips; not only is the productive superficies of the country to be almost doubled, but the produce of that which is already productive is to be trebled, quadrupled, and quintupled by the application of greater skill, energy, and science by the present and future generations.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England has, in this respect, done much good. So likewise have the kindred societies, the annual meetings of which are now taking place. Still greater good is yet to be anticipated from their operations and their example. But the institutions from which society may form the most hopeful aspirations for the future, are the Agricultural Schools and Colleges which are springing up in so many parts of the country, to train the rising generation into a due knowledge of Agriculture as a science. Some of the first minds of the age have been devoted to the subject; and the knowledge they have bequeathed to the world has produced, and is producing, the most valuable results. In all those countries where systems of national education have been established, instruction in the practice, as well as in the science of Agriculture, has been made a prominent feature. The youth who is to drive the plough in his own country, is taught something of the philosophy and science of his future pursuit; and if in manhood he becomes an emigrant from his native land, he is enabled to carry with him the knowledge that will enrich himself and the new country to which he bears it. Should a system of National Education ever be established in these kingdoms, as we fervently trust it will, Agricultural Schools will necessarily occupy an important part in the scheme adopted. In the meantime, the growing interest taken in the subject by the public, and by the great landed proprietors generally, is manifested in the number of Agricultural Schools and Colleges that have been instituted since the repeal of the Corn-Laws. Among the foremost of these valuable seminaries is the Royal Agricultural College of Cirencester, incorporated by Royal Charter in 1845, for the purpose of affording a practical and scientific agricultural education to students from all parts of the kingdom, on the nomination of shareholders and donors. This society is under the immediate patronage of Prince Albert, and numbers on the list of its governors some of the largest landowners and most distinguished agriculturists of the country.

The College adjoins the park and woods of Earl Bathurst, and is situated about a mile and a half from the town of Cirencester. The farm upon which the students are instructed is held on lease from Earl

FRENCH NATIONAL GUARDS IN LONDON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Bathurst, and contains 450 acres (420 of which are arable), of a very varied character and soil. The farm is separated into four divisions, each being farmed according to a different rotation, so that the students have an opportunity of seeing the most advanced systems both of British and Continental husbandry. The instruction given comprises lectures on the science and practice of agriculture; on chemistry and chemical manipulation; on natural history, including botany, geology, and zoology; on veterinary practice; on mathematics; and on natural philosophy. The practical instruction in agriculture is given on the farm, all the students spending one-half of each day in making themselves acquainted with, and taking part in, the manual operations of husbandry. They have thus the advantage of a practical acquaintance with the uses and applicability of the different implements; and are charged in succession with the various departments of the farm, such as stables, cattle sheds, sheep pens, machinery, implements, tillage, and drainage operations. A laboratory, conducted upon Liebig's system, is appropriated to chemical manipulation and analysis. Besides horticulture and horticulture, field botany and practical geology are taught by means of excursions on the farm and neighbouring districts. At the farm-buildings, a place is set apart for a dispensary and dissecting-room for the professor of veterinary medicine. In addition to these, levelling, surveying, and the measurement of land, form a portion of the out-door employment for a class of the students each day on the farm.

Queenwood College, near Stockbridge, in Hampshire, is an establishment of the same kind; but on a scale even more extensive. It seeks no pecuniary support from shareholders or donors; but is supported entirely by the fees paid by the students, and the profits of the large farm to which it is attached. The building itself, the celebrated "Harmony," was originally erected by the adherents of Robert Owen; and the fine farm of upwards of 800 acres was taken by them, and by a large expenditure of money and skill was brought into a very admirable state of cultivation. Circumstances, not pertinent to the present subject, having led to the break-up of that establishment, and to the dispersion of the peculiar sectarians who founded it, the building and farm remained unoccupied for a considerable period. George Edmondson, a gentleman who combines agricultural experience and science with scholastic knowledge, was induced to take a lease of both. In his hands it has become one of the most admirable agricultural schools in Europe, and combines all the advantages of the best seminaries with the peculiar advantages of agricultural training to such as desire it, on a scale every way as complete as the Royal College of Cirencester. Besides these, the Agricultural Training school at Hodsedon, the Agricultural and Grammar School of Kimbolton, and those of Maidstone and Kennington, founded for the same purpose, deserve a word of notice. All these, however, are schools for the rich. They are all eminently useful; and we doubt not, they will all prosper, and that many others will be instituted upon their model. What we should like to see, and what we think the interests of the nation require, is the establishment of similar colleges or schools for the children of the poor. In the circumstances that menace society, it is not sufficient that such children should be drilled, as at present, in reading, writing, and arithmetic alone. They should be taught, in all our rural districts, to become good agriculturists—how to make the barren earth yield food, and how to make the fruitful earth still more fruitful than it is. Whether they remain at home, or whether they emigrate, such instruction is calculated to be of the highest value to them as individuals, to the community of which they more immediately form part, and to the whole nation. It may be said of this country, as M. De Brouckère, the Belgian Home Minister, said of Belgium at the great Agricultural Congress held last week at Brussels, that, although "renowned for our trade, agriculture has been the special leading point to our wealth and reputation; nations that have not yet had recourse to it have learnt from us useful lessons and have profited by them. Relying too much on our former superiority, have we paid sufficient attention to the progress which has taken place around us? Has the march of improvement been followed up by us? Are we even with it? We dare not say we are, but we *can* say that we are now shaking off that apathy and indifference." As of Belgium, so of Great Britain in a higher degree. *Now* is the time to begin, but *ours* are still more so. We have shaken off our apathy. We have fully awakened to the great importance of the subject, and there is little doubt that, either by voluntary individual exertion, or by Parliamentary authority, properly combined, the short-sighted policy will be made forthwith to assume an energetic character, commensurate with the advantages of a practical knowledge. It is a duty we owe to ourselves, as well as to them; and, for neither reason, can that duty be permanently neglected with safety.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL GUARD IN LONDON.

OUR Boulogne Correspondent of last week has sent us the following *addenda* to his lively experiences.

On our return to town on Thursday evening, with the account of the *fête* that appeared in our last, we travelled with seven gentlemen of the third legion of the Paris National Guard. *Ils sont presentés* as they have been called since their good service in the northern faubourgs on the 23rd and 24th of June, this during the terrible days of June. We met them again on Saturday, returning, at Folkestone, to Boulogne, and were most gratified by their impressions of their journey. They were unable, they said, to express the delight they had experienced at a sight of London, and the hospitality they had met with, every where entertained by the officers of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and admitted to the parade. They had found English living excellent, and the best about it, praise. The perpetual movement on the river, the swarming and coming and going of the steamers, and the Tooley Street bridge, had astonished them most. They also remarked that our cabs went three times as fast as the Paris ones, but charged accordingly; and that Regent street was an admirable place, after, but that the houses wanted height (as indeed they do), when compared with the beautiful structures on the Boulevards. They were amazed at the crowds in the streets, and the clever manner in which the police kept them in order, without the ostensible parliament and accompanying squabbling volubility constantly observed in the busy streets of Paris; and admired our pavements and gutters greatly. The security in which they had walked through small streets late at night was another subject of praise; and London bridge was a marvellous structure, not to be imagined without being seen. They had not found us living in the dense cloud of fog and blacks which they had been taught to regard as the constant atmosphere of London; and remarked, as a great piece of fortune, that they had been so fine all day long, when, they had heard, was a rare bit of luck.

But their great delight of all was the absence of passports and *espion* examination as they entered London. The notion of going where they pleased, and being able to carry a carpet-bag with them, without having it searched, was most incomprehensible; equally so, being allowed to do so without a [illegible] from Government, or a long attendance at a police-office. And, finally, they stated that they should always love England and the English for the frank and fellow-ship exhibited towards them, and that the Queen was indeed kind, in an interview of festival enabled between Dover and Boulogne, every one would desire to establish a firm *entente cordiale* than all the despot [illegible] had yet ever been enabled to effect.

(OUR Artist will exhibit the best of a party of the Parisian excursionists at the Horse Guards, which he has portrayed in the characteristic scene upon the preceding page.)

PHENOMENON.—A remarkable phenomenon is to be observed in Church Lane, on the entrance of the Cove branch of the North Staffordshire Railway, about 100 yards on the east of the crossing of the Newcastle roads near the locks. A small run of water from the springs banks passes down the side of the lane, and the surface is thickly coloured for some distance over. A strong escape of gas from the excavations beneath. No doubt there are numberless other escapes of the gas in other parts of the dry ground also; but the shallow stream of water causes the bubbles to rise in numerous whereabouts of the path that it runs. Some gaping one the wet sands, the vents of the gas have just the appearance of little springs, only they are accompanied by the gurgling noises of the bubbles, which are heard from some distance. On the application of a light, the whole surface will burst into a blaze, casting up a strong flame to one or two feet in height, which will continue to burn unless a very strong puff of wind [illegible] extinguish it. It is remarkable that at the slightest shock caused by [illegible] the bubbles [illegible]. Had they issued from any railway [illegible] of the line, the North Staffordshire, the "bubbles" might have created a far more than ordinary sensation.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The election of the President of the Republic forms the all-engrossing topic in [illegible]. Louis Napoleon's election to the National Assembly being regarded as [illegible] of the question in no slight degree.

[illegible] consisting of 677 Insurgents, was sent off on Saturday night to [illegible].

The military commission charged with the examination and classification of the insurgents of June have concluded their labours. They were under the direction of General Bertrand, and have been employed nearly two months, for eight hours every day, without excepting Sundays and holidays. They had to examine 12,000 files of accusations, which have given to about as many accused the *Juges d'Instruction* having ordered a number of persons to be released on account of sufficient evidence, the total number of accused on whose cases the commission had to decide was 10,838. Of these 10,838, 6976 have been set at liberty, 4446 condemned to transportation, and 256 sent before courts martial. Of those ordered for transportation 3700 have already been sent away; the others are still in the forts, but will soon be sent off to detachments.

With respect to the elections in the departments, the *Moniteur* has published the following official returns:—Gironde.—MM. Mole, 33,424 votes; Compans, 18,471; Louis Bonaparte, 3426. Haute-Marne: MM. Chambolle, 24,239; De la Brosse, 24,200; Louis Bonaparte, 3661: number of electors inscribed, 95,-95 voted, 51,363. Meurthe: MM. Louis Bonaparte, 17,313; Ledoucette, 9304; Bouchotte, 7291. Nord: MM. Colonel Charras, 96,123; Louis Bonaparte, 10,035; De Genoude, 14,875.—Orne: MM. Vaudel, 10,629; Louis Bonaparte, 9134; Hippolyte Passy, 7833; Berrier Fontaine, 5242; Mercier, 4143: number of electors inscribed, 123,000; voted, 59,351. Rhone: MM. Rivet, 41,850; Cuspail, 34,105.—Yonne: MM. Louis Bonaparte, 42,086: Randot, 5059; Fenet, 4083: number of electors inscribed, [illegible]; voted, [illegible].

M. Louis Bonaparte has also been elected in the Charente Inférieure.

The Paris Journals of Sunday contain a speech delivered by M. Ledru-Rollin at a dinner held in a public garden in the Champs Elysées on Friday the 22d instant, the anniversary of the proclamation of the first Revolution, in the course of which he declares the republic to be ailing and sick, and he proposes Socialism as the best medicine. He complains that nothing has been done for the people since February. He states the excuse to be, want of money; and he asks, how did the old Republicans find money? It was no doubt by taxing the emigrant aristocracy, and other means of assessing the rich to recommend something similar. He wound up by complaining of the abandonment of Italy, of which he threw the blame upon "perfidious Albion."

In the early part of the week the subject of lively comment in all circles and in the press. Its bold and unscrupulous announcement of a programme of the future, in which it is laid down as a principle that the revolution requires revolutionary measures, that there must be a flood of paper money, a system, in fact, of assignats, that the republic must mould the country into its own image, that the universal right to employment, a forced loan, and a universal war, with its consequences, constitute the means by which the happiness of France and the establishment of the true republic are to be evolved, excited general condemnation and created some uneasiness

The stone camps in the Champ de Mars are called, are proceeding at a wonderful rate: the workmen never cease at them. Those by which the Esplanade of the Invalides is covered are nearly roofed in, and the Louvre is covered with similar buildings in an equally forward state.

Prince Louis Napoleon arrived in the French capital on Monday. General Changarnier had taken all the measures which "the situation" required. No impediment was offered to the entry of "Citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, representative of the people," into the Assembly; but the most concise and precise orders had been resolved upon and given for the preservation of tranquility and of the Republic. These are said to contemplate his arrest, and it was believed, the arrest of his uncle and of his cousins, Napoleon and Pierre Bonaparte and Achille Murat, on the first demonstration in favour of the Prince, or the first indecent act or expression on the part of a person having published a fabricated account of the landing of the Prince at Boulogne, together with an alleged proclamation issued by him, was arrested last week and discharged. He has since been taken into custody once more, and committed to solitary confinement in St. Pelagie.

The generals commanding in Paris and its vicinity, and the colonels of regiments in garrison in the capital and the surrounding districts, were said to have been convoked by General Lamoignon on Friday se'nnight, and to have been informed by him that there was reason to believe that 20,000 armed Communists and Socialists were ready to turn out in support of any movement in favour of the Prince, or to take advantage of such movement to forward their own views. He ordered, therefore, that without waiting to summon any assemblage that might present itself to their notice, the troops in the different barracks should instantly fire upon them. The generals and officers were said to have pledged themselves for the loyalty and devotion of their soldiers, and for the promptitude with which they would act.

The family of Prince Louis had become, in consequence, so convinced of the danger they would incur should any Bonapartian demonstration take place, that they had impressed upon the necessity for the utmost reserve. On Tuesday he accordingly proceeded to the Chamber without ostentation, and took his seat. His appearance in the Assembly produced, nevertheless, a considerable sensation.

M. Alphonse Karr, editor of the *Journal*, and the editors of the *République*, *Messager*, and *Bien Public*, were respectively sentenced on Saturday to one month's imprisonment and a fine, for publishing those journals without having previously deposited the required security in money.

An address, signed Raspail, was placarded throughout Paris on Tuesday morning, and crowds collected round it at all the corners. In it he says:—"67,000 voices protested in June against my imprisonment. 67,000 voices declare my innocence in September, and invest me with the inviolability of your representation. I will be opening my doors to you as soon as I am set at liberty." He exhorts the citizens not to attempt a combat, since, as their numbers are 9 to 1, they have no need to fight if they are united. He tells them to multiply their fraternal meetings throughout all France, not by means of clubs, but by that of electoral meetings. "Soon," he says, "every thing will be done by election."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

MONDAY.—At one o'clock M. Marrast took the chair.

The Assembly resumed on the 11th article of the Constitution, which declares that every person shall be taxed in reference to his fortune. By this expression the radical party contended that progressive taxation was implied; but the moderate party, on the contrary, asserted that proportional taxation was meant. The committee, through M. Dufaure, declared that the term "in reference to" was only used in the project not to pledge the Chamber to any decision. This difference of opinion existing as to the meaning of the term, an amendment was proposed that every citizen should be taxed in proportion to his fortune which was supported by the Minister of Finance, not, as he stated, as Minister, but as representative. This declaration called forth several Canvasses to the tribune, who declared that the opinion of M. Goudchaux was the opinion of the Cabinet. The proportional tax, which only exists now in name, will produce, when seriously and honestly applied, an incontestable augmentation. To go further, would be to overshoot the mark—the principle would not be durable but as it coincided with the wants and sympathies of all. After this speech, in the amendment of M. Lacrosse in the Assembly carried, the amendment was voted by a majority of 644 to 96. This result was received with loud applause and great satisfaction.

Article 16. No tax can be collected except in virtue of the law. M. Pongeard proposed the no tax should be "established" nor collected except in virtue of the law. The amendment was approved, and the 16th Article, with that addition, was voted.

Article 17. The direct tax is voted only for one year. The indirect taxes may be voted for several years. M. Keraly proposed to exempt from taxation liquors and articles of consumption of inappreciable importance, to be specified by the law. The amendment was rejected, and the article voted.

Article 18. All public powers of every description emanate from the people. They cannot be delegated in an hereditary manner. Rejected.

Article 19. The division of the powers is the first condition of a free Government. The Article was adopted without any discussion.

Article 20. The Legislative power is confided to a representative power to a single Assembly. The President announced that 22 members were entered to speak for and against the article, and called M. Duvergier de Hauranne. M. Duvergier proposed the following amendment:—"The Legislative power delegates its legislative power to two Assemblies, one of which shall assume the name of Chamber of Representatives, and the other that of Council of the Ancients."

After some discussion the Assembly rose.

TUESDAY.—At one o'clock M. Marrast, President, took the chair.

GENERAL BEDEAU entered shortly afterwards, and was greeted by his numerous friends. It was the first time he had appeared in the Assembly since his severe recovery; he was still lame from the effect of his wound, but looked otherwise in excellent health.

The reports of the different committees to which the returns of the last elections had been referred for examination, successively proclaimed the validity of the election of General Lefio, General Negrier, and M. Chambolle, as representatives of the people.

The Assembly afterwards resumed the discussion on the 20th article of the Constitution, and which gave rise to a great agitation, suddenly pervaded the Assembly, Prince Louis Napoleon having just entered the hall by one of the side doors, and taken his seat at the upper part of the left. All eyes were immediately directed towards that point, and the hearts of the speaker in the tribune was silenced, and M. Marrast not being able to obtain a hearing for him, had descended from the tribune. Shortly afterwards the reporter of the committee to which the election of the Department of the Yonne had been referred, presented himself at the tribune. The committee, he said, has examined the documents placed under its eyes, and found the election perfectly regular. Citizen Louis Napoleon had obtained 42,000 votes, and the candidate highest in the list after him only 3000. The committee accordingly proposed the provisional admission of Louis Napoleon until he should produce the documents establishing the facts establishing his nationality. The President observed that no provisional admission could be proposed.—M. Vivien then rose, and said that the ninth bureau had been unanimously of opinion to propose the admission of Citizen Charles Louis Napoleon, and, as respected the documents required, pulse necessary might replace them. The President then rose, and asked if there was any opposition to the admission of Citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.—No one, however, appearing on all sides, as proposed by Citizen Vivien, Citizen Louis Napoleon represented and took the oath of fidelity to the Republic. The President then declared that the election of the Department of the Yonne—Prince Louis Napoleon—had been duly accepted by the Assembly, and addressed the Assembly in these terms: "Citizen Representatives,—I cannot longer remain silent after the calumnies directed against me. I feel it incumbent on me to declare openly, on the first time I am allowed to sit in this hall, the real sentiments which animate and have always animated me. After being proscribed during thirty-three years, I have at last recovered a country and my rights of citizenship. The Republic conferred on me that happiness. I offer it now my oath of gratitude and devotion; and the generous fellow-countrymen who sent me to that hall may rest certain that they will find me devoted to that double task which is common to us all, namely, to assure order and tranquility, the first want of the country, and to develop the democratical institutions which the people has a right to claim. During a long period I could only devote to my country the meditation of exile and study; to-day a new career is open to me. Admit me in your ranks, dear colleagues, with the sentiment of affectionate sympathy which animates me. My conduct you may be certain shall not be guided by a respectful devotion to the law; it will prove, to the confusion of those who attempted to slander me, that no man is more devoted than I am, I repeat, to the defence of order and the consolidation of the Republic."

The question of the validity of the election of Raspail for Paris was then taken into consideration, and several members having spoken for and against the validity of the election, the President put it to the vote, and the Assembly proclaimed the admission of Raspail, not, however, without a most boisterous opposition. The President then rose and read a requisition which had just been sent on to him by the Attorney-General. It stated that M. Raspail was implicated in the attempts of the 15th May, which had for its object to destroy or change the form of Government, and excite civil war; and, finally, that he had been arrested *en flagrant délit* of rebellion on his way to the Hôtel de Ville. M. Marie, Minister of Justice, having detailed that the prosecution of M. Raspail he authorized *d'urgence* by the Assembly, M. Marrast observed, that the 53rd article of the rules of the House provided, that when a minister claimed the urgency of any measure, it should be put immediately to the vote. He accordingly consulted the Assembly, which admitted almost unanimously the urgency of deciding at once the question. M. Marrast afterwards asked the Assembly if it consented to authorize the prosecution of M. Raspail; and the same majority granted the authorization, not more than twenty members having risen against it. The excitement and agitation followed that vote; and when it had subsided the Assembly resumed the discussion on the Constitution, and shortly afterwards rose at half-past five o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.—The debate on the Constitution engaged the Assembly throughout the day.

SPAIN.

The Madrid papers announce that the Emperor of Russia would shortly recognise the Government of the Queen. The Bank continues its payments without interruption, and its situation was generally considered satisfactory.

On the 22nd inst. a conspiracy had been discovered at Corunna, and several persons had been arrested. Pardon, however, had not been disturbed. The main body of the Catalonian insurgents, commanded by Cabrera in person, was defeated on the 17th, at Labajol, by Colonel Rios, who pursued the fugitives to the frontiers of France, where the greater portion of them have taken refuge.

The *Gazette* publishes a *bando* of General Breton, Captain-General of New Castile, declaring the two provinces of Ciudad Real and Toledo in a state of siege, on account of what he says, of their state of revolt.

The French Government received on Wednesday a despatch from Bayonne, announcing that the Duchess de Montpensier had been safely delivered of a daughter.

BELGIUM.

The eighteenth anniversary of the memorable days of September, 1830, the days which gave the national independence to Belgium, commenced on Saturday the 23d. [illegible] was ushered in [illegible] by salvos of artillery. [illegible] the ministers of state, the members of legation, M. Quinette, the Minister of France, and all the superior functionaries, the Communal Council, &c., repaired to the Palace of Laeken, in front of which his Majesty was to present the colours to the deputations of the civic guards of the provinces. A splendid throne was erected in the square of the palace, and after the arrangements of the army and civic guard had been ranged in the order of battle, his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, the Duke of Brabant, the Count de Flandres, and the Princess Charlotte, and attended by a brilliant suite, took his station at the throne. At the moment the flags were lowered, the bands of the different regiments struck up the national anthem, the cannons were fired, the bells rang a merry peal, and the air resounded with the acclamations of the people.

The Minister of the Interior then addressed the Civic Guards, and the colonels or lieut.-colonels of the legions, accompanied by the standard-bearers, having received the flags from the hands of his Majesty, the Minister of the Interior placed the colours in the hand of his Majesty, who presented them to the chief of the legion, who then consigned them to the care of the standard-bearers. At the giving of the first flag by the Minister of the Interior hands struck up and the guns fired. After the distribution his Majesty descended from the platform, and standing in the midst of the circle formed by the officers, addressed to them a short speech suitable to the occasion. His Majesty, attended by the Duke de Brabant and the Minister of War, and followed by a numerous staff, then traversed the troops and Civic Guards, and afterwards took his station in front of the palace, to receive the Civic Guards who had been under arms before him. His Majesty subsequently joined the Queen in the balcony, and was again received, as he had been throughout the whole day, with the most enthusiastic acclamations. The ceremony was concluded at five o'clock.

ITALIAN STATES.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—The general Parliament of Sicily has issued the following decree:—

"1. All the civil and military authorities of Messina shall go into such communes as the Executive Committee of Public Safety shall appoint at the seat of the Government, and the persons of every class ordered to

"2. Any one who shall hold correspondence with the enemy, by speaking or writing, a declared a traitor, and liable to the punishment of death.

"3. All other persons guilty of crimes shall be tried by court-martial."

The Sicilian Government, on the 13th, published its acknowledgment of the armistice imposed by England and France on the King of Naples. In the meantime the Government will not suspend its armaments, or any other measures for the defence of any circumstances, and will maintain the rights of Sicily. According to advices dated the 13th, Lipari has submitted to the Neapolitans; communication has been re-established between Messina and Mesaina; and the towns of Scilo and Gigenti have sent in their deputations to Messina to make their submission. M. de Cassibile, who has been elected Syndic at Messina, has, in the name of the Commander-in-Chief, published a bando, according to which complete amnesty is granted of the revolt having now ceased. The town is declared a free port. It appears that at Mess na the King's troops lost 430 artillerymen, 600 horse, and 1200 Neapolitans; 1900 wounded were taken to Reggio, and 700 to Naples. The loss of the Sicilians there are about 100 killed, and a number of women and children. The total loss on both sides is said to be 7000 persons.

PIEDMONT.—The prolongation of the armistice for 42 days between Marshal Radetzky and Charles Albert has been officially notified.

COUNT ROSSI, late Ambassador from the French Court to the See of Rome, has succeeded in forming a Ministry which is composed:—Cardinal Soglia, Secretary of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council; Count Antonelli, Minister of the Interior and *ad interim* of Finance; Cardinal Vizzardelli, Minister of Public Instruction; Count Giacomo Colegrani, Minister of Grace and Justice; Professor Montanari, Minister of Commerce; the Duke de Rignano, Minister of Public Works, and *ad interim* of War; Count Guarini, Minister without office; M. Righetti, Minister of the Interior.

GERMAN STATES.

BADEN.—Accounts of a Republican outbreak on the frontiers of Baden have reached us. They add that a sufficient number of troops of the Grand Duchy have been concentrated around Carlsruhe, and two regiments of troops of the Empire, with artillery, left Frankfort on the 23rd, for the Grand Duchy of Baden. The Republican movement is headed by Heinzen and Struve, who entered Baden at Lorrach, on the 21st. General Hecker, a colonel in the army, was, of 5000 men, composed of Germans, French, Italians, and other nationalities, who had reached St. Jeugen, having published the public moneys at Leopoldshafen, and stopped the Basle Railway. Struve, who had been arrested for a political prosecution was pending, had gone into the Grand Duchy, and was received with enthusiasm by the people, who accompanied him to Lörrach, and conducted him to the Hôtel de Ville. He then harangued the people. The list of revolt, *emplois* were put in prison. Struve has published an address to the German people, calling them to arms to resist the reaction at Frankfort. The burgomasters are required by the Government to keep the peace, and to watch such movements, and lights fires on the heights during the night, so long as the Republican army shall be in their respective districts. 2. To arrest and sequester the goods of all persons belonging to the Republican party. 3. To call out in arms all the young men, and provide for the accommodation of the Republican troops. Troops were to have left Carlsruhe, under the command of General Hofman, to disperse the insurrectionists.

FRANKFORT.—The Vicar of the Empire has put forth a proclamation to the German people, in which he says that the criminal attempts of which frankfort has been the theatre, prove the intention of the party whose aim is to precipitate the country into the horrors of civil war. The liberty of the press is sacred; but it might be torn away from them if anarchy were allowed to prevail. The Assembly of the people could not be the authority whom has been vested in him; and proclaims his determination to perform firmly and completely the duties imposed on him.

On the 20th, Herr Mohl, Minister of Justice, presented to the Assembly a project for the protection of the members of that body, making a crime of any aggression against it punishable as high treason; providing penalties for attempts to surround the hall of the Assembly, or to hinder the assembly or of any body of people within five leagues of the Paulus kirche. The project was referred to the Committee on the Constitution.

Neue Zeitung, a democratic journal of the 21st, contains an article in which it is stated that the central power is likely soon to set on foot a force out calling of the 5th of the empire, for the protection of the Assembly and the central power, to be at their disposal, as a quarters in the towns and localities surrounding Frankfort, which were furnished contingents to the late riots.

The funeral of Prince Lichnowsky, General Von Auerswald, and the officers who died in the late affair will, it is arranged, take place with [illegible] on the 23rd. The [illegible] at 2 o'clock, and the [illegible] at 4.

The draft of an address to the German people was discussed and adopted on the 23d in the National Assembly, by 197 votes against 178 votes. The draft set forth

that the German people had in perfect freedom of election chosen the men who were to found the unity of Fatherland, and to establish liberty for all; that an unheard of attempt had been made to put down the National Assembly, which entertains the hope that the German people will never suffer its independence to be threatened, and that, come enemies from whatever side they may, the Assembly will ever uphold its rights, and never abandon its post until Germany has become united in a free constitution. This was an attempt, on the part of the Conservatives to throw the entire blame of the late *emeute* on the whole body of the Radicals, though only a few had been compromised.

Herr Stedmann, a member of the National Assembly, has left Frankfort for Berlin and Schleswig-Holstein, in order to act as the Commissioner of the Central Executive during the execution of the decree of the 27th June.

On the 24th, a proclamation prohibiting assemblages of the people had been issued. The military were all day long encamped in the squares, ready to march on the shortest notice. The troops came out to bring to effect the mandates of Frankfort had returned. The disarmament had been enforced. In some places the houses had to be searched; and in the village of Bockenheim some of the houses had to be stormed.

PRUSSIA.

In the sitting of the 21st, of the Constituent Assembly, the President read a letter from General Von Pfuel, announcing that he had been entrusted by the King with the task of forming a new Ministry, and requesting that the members of the Cabinet would attend in their places on the following day. According to the official list, published on the 21st, the new Ministry was to be composed as follows:—General Von Pfuel, Minister-President and Minister of War; Baumstark, Interior; Von Bonin, Minister of Finance; Von Strotha, Minister of Agriculture; Von Ladenberg, Minister of Worship, Education, and Medicine; Von Kamptz, Minister of Justice; Von Rabe, Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Public Works to the Minister of Finance. The Ministry of Justice is entrusted to Under Sute Secretary Müller.

It was hoped that the result of the fall of the Auerswald-Minister would have been the nomination of a more liberal one. From the tone of the journals, it is evident that General Pfuel's Ministry is considered as one not likely to last.

On the 22nd, the new Ministry communicated its programme (couched in very vague terms) to the constituent Assembly. It is stated in it that the Ministers will oppose all revolutionary and anarchical tendencies; will uphold the rights of the people and the Throne; and will expedite, as far as can, the drawing up of the Constitution. Every question put to Ministers. Herr Kirchmann, General Von Pfuel, the Premier, and Herr Baumstark, stated that the appointment of General Wrangel as Commander-in-Chief was made by a Cabinet order, signed by the then Minister of War, that the abovenamed General had received special instructions from the King, and that most of the General was a mere matter of discipline, as it was always customary to submit a complaint against whatever officer an army's name to the Minister of War, that the Ministry had taken no part in the matter, and that the Ministry had taken place because they could not agree to the capitulation of the railways, and the present state of affairs in and out of Germany rendered military precautions necessary, and finally, that he (the Minister) approved of the said order issued by General Wrangel on the 17th instant. Herr Kirchmann expressed his dissatisfaction at the Minister's explanations.

Gen. Von Wrangel passed a review of the Prussian troops on the 20th at Berlin. The quarrels between the troops and the people are on the increase, and arrests on both sides have been made.

All the troops in the capital have received orders not to leave their barracks at all after nightfall. The non-commissioned officers had been instructed to examine the cartridge-pouches of their men.

According to the latest accounts in the Cologne papers, great excitement still prevailed at Berlin, and the popular ferment had been increased by a rumour of the King's intended flight from Berlin to Königsberg. Large meetings were holding at Breslau, the head-quarters of the Silesian Radicals, and violent addresses to the National Assembly were being got up. In fact, it appeared as if the Radicals of Germany were collecting all their forces to strike a grand blow for the purpose of effecting their sinister designs. At a meeting of 10,000 persons, which was held at Breslau on the 21st inst., one of the speakers inflamed his audience by informing them of the Frankfort riots, in which he said the "people" gained the day, and routed the "brutified hirelings" (the soldiers). The city of Cologne, too, had some riots on the 20th inst., in consequence of the police arresting some persons who were accused of conspiracy. A mob assembled and liberated the prisoners, after a smart scuffle with the police. Some school-boys made an attempt to construct a barricade with the loose stones of a pavement that was being newly laid, but this disturbance was effectually repressed by the intervention of the Civic Guard.

AUSTRIA.

On the 18th inst., a deputation from the Hungarian Diet arrived at Vienna. It was charged with a mission, not for the Emperor, but for the people—that is, the National Assembly. On the 19th, the President of the Assembly read a letter from the President of the Hungarian Diet, according the deputation to the Austrian Assembly. Several deputies proposed that the deputation should be received; but M. Reger contended that the measure was contrary to the rules of the House. The Tschech deputies also opposed the motion in terms extremely offensive to the Hungarians. The President attempted several times to put the question to the vote, but so violent a tumult arose that he was obliged to suspend the sitting during half an hour. Ultimately, when it resumed, it was decided that the deputation should not be received, but that its demands should be taken into consideration.

Accounts, dated the 19th, state that Baron de Wessenberg, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, cannot agree with the British or French Ministers on a single point with regard to the affairs of Italy.

HUNGARY.

From Hungary there is no news of a certain character, except that the war with the Croatians, under their energetic and victorious chief, Jellalich, is as far from a pacific settlement as ever. It was rumoured that the two cavalry regiments of the Kress and Hardegg cuirassiers, which were in Hungary, had gone over to Jellalich. The latest accounts from Pesth mention the formation of the Hungarian Cabinet, which had not as yet received the Royal sanction. Count Batthyany, President of the Council; Alexander Erdody, Foreign Affairs; (for Vienna, Ghyczy Calomon, Finance, St Kiraly, Public Works; Cattos, Ecclesiastical Affairs; Baron Dyoins Kemeny (of Transylvania), Interior; Baron Bay, Commerce; and Messarns, War.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

On the 22d instant the conditions of the Malmo armistice, as to the withdrawal of the German troops, had been nearly fulfilled. The Frankfort battalion, the only one which had not returned, was expected in Hamburgh on the 23d. The Hessian, Baden, and Würtemburg troops were quartered in and about the city, and in the course of a day or two were to commence their route homewards. The Würtemburgers and Hessians had already crossed the Elbe, and General Nuller and his staff were to leave immediately; these troops return through Hanover and Brunswick by easy marches.

At Hamburgh the cholera was on the decrease—908 cases had occurred, of which 396 proved fatal, and 182 had recovered.

Great excitement prevailed in Flensburg, and throughout the whole of Schleswig and Holstein, caused by letters of Count C. Moltke and of three men "of the same stamp" (Messrs Johannsen, Paulsen, and Hansen) to the magistrates of Flensburg, by which the latter are informed of Count Moltke and his companions having been instructed to enter upon the functions of a Provisional Government. The old Provisional Government immediately published a proclamation, in which they protest against the assumption of Count Moltke's mandate, and express their determination "to arrest the said persons (viz. Moltke, Johannsen, and Hansen) wherever they may be found, and to deal with them according to law."

UNITED STATES.

The British and North American Royal mail steam-ship *Niagara* arrived in the Mersey on the 19th instant, and proceeded up the river to Liverpool. She left New York on the 13th instant, and from Halifax to the Mersey has been 11 days and a half.

The *Niagara* has thus accomplished the quickest passage from New York on record, but subsequent experience has proved that, on the average, steaming of the usual velocity of several hours at Halifax, in 11 days and a half.

The steam-ship *Europa*, Captain Lott, however, has accomplished a run not less extraordinary, but somewhat different, from Halifax, having been made in the least space of 11 days and a few hours.

The packet accounts received by the *Niagara* contain few if any additional facts, and no important change in the political aspect of affairs. Later accounts from Europe of probable deficient harvests had roused considerable attention on the part of the holders of grain, and occupied, next to the Presidential question, the attention of commercial men in general. Under the Presidency, there would seem to be scarcely any doubt as to the election of General Taylor.

For the present, the evaporation of the Irish rebellion had stilled the voice of sympathy.

MEXICO.

Mexico, according to the latest accounts, continued tranquil; and if but the seeds of a new revolution had been sown by Santa Anna and the party that has succeeded him, no symptoms of their existence had as yet developed themselves. Vera Cruz and the other departments had been entirely subdued by the white population.

INDIA.

Intelligence in anticipation of the Overland Mail, dated Calcutta, August 7 Bombay, Aug. 5; and Madras, August 12, has been received this week.

From Moolten, the seat of the insurgent hostilities, the news is encouraging. Like tenant Edwardes and his gallant companions in arms, Lieut. Lake and Gen. Cortlandt, to either with the Sikh forces under the Sheikh Emamooden, [illegible] on the 1st of July, at the village of Khyra, [illegible] a [illegible] Wazir's troops so [illegible] result, like that of the 18th of June, in the total discomfiture [illegible] Moolrajees. Moolraj commanded in person, and sustained the action with considerable bravery, until a cannon-ball struck the howdan of his elephant, and proved to him in the dust, after which mishap he escaped on a horse into the city of Mooltan, under the walls of which the village of Sadoosan is situated. His followers imitated the example of their chief, and were nobly pursued by the British forces, who only relinquished their attack on reaching the gates of Moolran. Four guns were captured on this occasion, with a loss to the British of one: 18 killed and 70 wounded. This second great success, at a season of the year when Indian troops are supposed to be incapable of moving, had at last opened the eyes of those in authority at Lahore; and they had actually made up their minds to send a strong force to support Lieutenant Edwardes.

The united forces of Edwardes, Cortlandt, and our ally the Nawaub, were, by the last advices, encamped not far from Moolran, but were unable to commence operations against the fort, owing to a want of artillery. A requisition for a siege train was forwarded to the Resident at Lahore, and by him transmitted to Calcutta. In the meantime, a considerable force had commenced its march to the assistance of Edwardes.

Lahore itself was perfectly tranquil. Two native soldiers implicated in the late conspiracy had been hanged; and considerable progress had been made in tracing out the ramifications of the plot, to which it was ascertained that the Dewan Moolraj had been privy for a great length of time.

No symptom of a disposition to sympathise with the revolters had been manifested in any of the neighbouring countries. In Scinde all was tranquil. In Afghanistan, Dost Mahomed was reported to be planning an expedition against Balkh. From neither Scinde nor Peshawur have we any news of interest.

From Bombay there was no news of importance. Sir R. Oliver, Commander-in-Chief and Superintendent of the Indian Navy, and Commodore John Pepper, acting naval storekeeper and senior officer of the Indian navy, had both died [illegible] last month.

In Calcutta, the affairs of the Union Bank still seem the exclusive object of public attention.

CHINA.

We have intelligence from Hong-Kong to July 25. Her Majesty's steamer, [illegible] had arrived there from [illegible] with [illegible] on board. [illegible] Her Majesty's ship [illegible] had left Hong-Kong for Singapore, and the [illegible] had left for Manilla. The [illegible] had left for Amoy. Business was then generally dull, and [illegible] business was being done. The [illegible] was generally healthy.

CEYLON.

The India mail brings dates from this island to the 16th of August.

Some obnoxious tax regulations have brought the native inhabitants to a state bordering on one of general revolt. In consequence of a meeting which took place near Colombo, on the 26th of July, the military were called out, but, though serious disturbances were at one time anticipated, the people were induced quietly to disperse. On the 29th a partial rising took place near the town of Caudy, which was checked by the arrival of troops from Kandy. Another meeting was held on the 30th, at which the Governor addressed the people, and succeeded in restoring tranquillity. At the time of the last advices, however, the people were still assembling in great numbers, and it was expected that a serious disturbance would take place. Several arrests had been made, and the leaders of the disturbances had declared their intention to [illegible] the Governor. The Governor had issued a proclamation, declaring the [illegible] to be illegal, and calling upon the Queen's subjects to assist in putting down the disturbances, but the great mass of the people remained [illegible] quiet. The Governor had left for Kandy, with a force consisting of Her Majesty's 78th Regiment, and some Sepoy corps from Madras.

The Chamber of Commerce at Colombo have memorialised Lord Grey, ascribing the disturbances which have taken place in Ceylon to the new taxes which have been imposed.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Advices to June 16th represent the colony as progressing at giant strides, and the mineral stores of the place become daily more and more developed. Railways are once more agitated, a more rapid and regular communication between Adelaide and the port is found to be indispensably necessary. Offers of land for the terminus and part of the line are made free, but money is wanting; until the mutual and lasting interests of Adelaide are on better terms, there is little prospect of the introduction of railways.

PORT PHILIP.

The intelligence from Port Philip is to June 21. The state of the colony was most satisfactory; fresh applications were formed as to the benefits to it derived from separation. An encouraging prospect is enjoyed by the inland districts, which are once more agitated, a more rapid and regular communication between Adelaide and the port is found to be indispensably necessary. Offers of land for the terminus and part of the line are made free, but money is wanting; until the mutual and lasting interests of Adelaide are on better terms, there is little prospect of the introduction of railways.

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GENERAL CAVAIGNAC, FROM A NEW PORTRAIT BY MARTINET.

was returned at Paris and in the department of the Lot, and chose to sit for the latter.

Without much pretension to parliamentary oratory, his speeches are effective from their straightforward simplicity and eminently practical character. They are, in fact, the speeches of a frank, cockled soldier, whose profession is to act, not to talk. His manners are very striking, and would render him a marked man anywhere; he speaks with emphasis and accent, and his voice is clear and distinct. Cavaignac, in person, is tall, well-proportioned—slim rather than stout.

Although his features are stern in cast, his countenance is, however, highly expressive of frankness and candour. There is one trait in his character which is exceedingly interesting: iron soldier as he is, he entertains for his mother, who is still alive, in her seventy-third year, an almost infantine affection, and obeys her as implicitly as though he were still a child.

The accompanying Portrait is copied, by permission, from a portrait by Martinet—just published by Rulia *Freres*, et Jouy, in Paris; and by Gambart, in London.

ST. KITTS.

ADVICES have been received by the Royal mail packet, *Teviot*, of a most disastrous hurricane in the middle of August, by which Antigua, St. Kitts, and Nevis were devastated, St. Thomas also feeling its effects. At Antigua and St. Kitts, there has been no such loss of life and property for nearly twenty years; neither the hurricane of 1835 nor the earthquake of 1843 being attended with such deplorable results.

During the latter part of the 21st of August clouds were seen at Antigua gathering from all directions, and hanging motionless: the heat was terribly oppressive, but, as the barometer did not indicate anything particular, a little rain and thunder only were expected. The redness of the sky and eddies of wind at sunset occasioned anxiety. In the night the wind increased, and a storm was then anticipated. Every preparation was rapidly made to mitigate its dire effects. At eleven P.M. the darkness was impenetrable, and the tempest was approaching; up to this period the mercury had only fallen, however, one-tenth of an inch. At midnight the wind raged furiously; lightning and thunder were incessant, accompanied by floods of rain. At this time a severe shock of earthquake was felt, attended by very heavy gusts. The gale continued to increase until its force was perfectly terrific. By half-past one the mercury had fallen four-tenths of an inch, and the storm at this time was dreadful. By two A.M. it had abated, and towards morning the day dawned as calmly as if the elements had been at peace, and the spirit of destruction had not been disturbed; but on looking abroad on the 22d, the island which had been studded with neat structures and populous villages appeared as a waste of rubbish and ruin. It is believed that the south and west part of the island experienced the wind much more than the north side. In the old road division the devastation was immense. The villages of Dalzell's and Johnson's Point were destroyed. The churches of St. Mary, St. Luke, and St. Philip were more or less injured: some of the rectory-houses were destroyed. The Moravian Mission establishment at St. John's, Grace Bay, and Cedar Hall, more or less suffered. Some of the villages were completely destroyed. At this part of the island they had early notice of the hurricane by an extraordinary swell of the sea. The injury to plantation property has been extremely serious.

In English Harbour the injury to public and private property is very serious. The governor has suffered a great loss of property. In the dockyard all the buildings were destroyed: soldiers' barracks were ruined, the Middle Ground Buildings thrown into the sea. Government loss in English Harbour alone is £25,000. Wesleyan Chapel and Lady Grey's School were levelled, and Monk's-hill Barracks destroyed. Throughout the island 2000 buildings are unroofed, and 700 totally destroyed. By far the greater portion of these are the cottages of the labouring classes. In the harbour several vessels were either damaged severely or totally destroyed.

A small sloop, blown from Montserrat, arrived at Antigua in safety. The hurricane did not extend to Barbuda. The number of lives lost is said to be 30. Authentic accounts of eighteen had been received. Immense numbers of cattle and stock of all kinds have been destroyed. The largest trees were torn up by the roots, and houses were lifted 25 yards from their foundation.

At St. Kitts, the hurricane commenced at the same time as at Antigua. The moon changed strangely, the barometer fell, and the skies were unusually brilliant. At about four o'clock on the morning of the 22nd, the hurricane was at its height. During the night shocks of an earthquake were felt. In Pall-mall square, Irish Town, and New Town, the spectacle after the storm was awful. As for the country, it presented, after the hurricane, a most desolate appearance, as if the simoom of the desert had swept over it. The canes which were stript

ST. KITTS.

of their leaves seemed scorched by a hot wind. Every plant was withered. St George's and St. Thomas's churches, Moravian churches, Wesleyan chapels, have been injured, also the garrison, and a large number of plantations. Several vessels in harbour were destroyed, and the crews, in many instances, perished. A coroner's inquest had been held on ten persons when the mail left.

The hurricane was felt at Nevis down to St. Thomas. At St. Thomas, the West India Company's steamers *Medway* and *Eagle* rode out the hurricane, with the assistance of the moorings, and by dropping two anchors. A French ship of 250 tons was wrecked, crew saved.

In Jamaica matters remained in about the same state as by last accounts. The House of Assembly had passed the Address in answer to Governor Grey's speech with one amendment, in which regret is expressed at the calling together of the Assembly, because it was feared the opportunity so anxiously sought by the inhabitants at their many public meetings for devising measures to avert the abandonment of properties, too far gone for beneficial support, had passed by; and because the propriety could not be seen of issuing Treasury Certificates to meet the deficiency in the Ways and Means of the year.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Public Accounts a special meeting was ordered to be called on the 6th of September, to take into consideration the propriety of issuing island notes, agreeably to the 5 Vict., c. 55.

An insurrection had broken out at St. Domingo, between the blacks and mulattoes. Mr. Thompson, the British Consul at Cape François, Hayti, is said to be killed.

FOREIGN ANIMALS.

On the 10th instant, the ship *African*, from the Gambia, arrived in St. Katherine's Docks, with an interesting freight of very rare living animals, collected in various parts of Western Africa, by Mr. T. Whitfield, for the Earl of Derby to add to his Lordship's unequalled collection at Knowsley, in Lancashire. Among them is a species of large Antelope, entirely new to naturalists, called by the natives *Dacon*: the ears are a foot long, as shown in the centre of the Engraving. Here, also, is seen an unique specimen of the remarkable *Leucoryx*, with its long slender horns, which when seen at a distance appear as one, issuing from the forehead of the animal, and with much probability is supposed to be the prototype of the fabulous unicorn.

On the other side of the *Dacon* is shown the *Addax*, or Broad-Foot, with its heavy double curved or spiral horns. In front is the *Bubalis* of Gray: this is one of the most elegant of the gazelle tribe. Two species of *Cephalophus*, or Crested Heads, *coronata* and *Grim*, the latter with very short horns; the former with great calfs; together with a pair of humped cattle, with peculiar formation of the head and horns; a *Kastel*, or Bee-eater; and a new species of Pelican, form the rest of the group illustrated.

FOREIGN ANIMALS IMPORTED FOR THE EARL OF DERBY.

NEWSPAPER

CORRIMULZIE, FROM THE NORTH SIDE OF THE DEE.

HER MAJESTY AT BALMORAL.

TUESDAY, the 19th. Mr. Charles Lyell and Dr. Robertson joined the Royal dinner party. The Queen took her usual morning walk to the top of Craig-an-Gowan. During her sojourn, her Majesty has visited the houses of several of the humblest cottars. One old woman, whose kitchen ingle her Majesty honoured by sitting down by, says she would not give the chair in which her beloved Sovereign sat for "a guede lan's lair."

THE LINN OF DEE.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal children, went over the hill this morning in the neighbourhood of Balmoral. Yesterday evening her Majesty conferred the honour of Knighthood on Mr. Charles Lyell, late President of the Geological Society. The *Balmoral Correspondent* states:—"It is seldom in her excursions that the Queen does not gratify some mother's heart by condescendingly taking notice of her pretty chubby-cheeked darling, as it sports by the way-side. Her Majesty has taken drawings of all the finest scenes in the neighbourhood. She was occupied for sometime yesterday, near the bridge, in taking a distant sketch of Abergeldie Castle, with the surrounding landscape and their fine wooded hills, Craig Ens and Craig-an-Ban, in the background."

THURSDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Canning, and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, drove this afternoon to Braemar and the Linn of Dee. Lord John Russell left this morning for Taymouth. The Duchess of Gordon arrived on a visit to the Queen.

FRIDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, walked out this morning. The Duchess of Gordon took her departure.

SATURDAY.—Her Majesty, attended by Viscountess Canning, rode out this morning to Invercauld Waterfall, sketching. Prince Albert went out shooting in the forenoon; and in the afternoon walked with her Majesty. "The presence of the Royal Family (says the *Balmoral Correspondent*) has been felt in our neighbourhood by the poor in many acts of kindness, and a number of poor old women have been presented with warm gowns, and other winter clothing, the Princess Royal being named as the donor. A messenger arrived at Castletown to-day, direct by Perth, through the Spittal of Glenshee, with the melancholy intelligence of the sudden death of Lord George Bentinck. Lord Henry Bentinck, who was shooting near Strathdon, passed, in the afternoon, on his way to England."

SUNDAY. This day was very rainy—the first really bad day since her Majesty's stay. Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, her Majesty and the Prince attended divine service at the parish church. The church was well attended, but few strangers were present. Mr. Anderson, the parish Minister, preached an excellent sermon from Paul's 1st Epistle to Timothy, 5th chapter and 8th verse: "Bodily exercise profiteth little; but godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come." Her Majesty was attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Canning, the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Sir J. Clark, Mr. Anson, and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon.

MONDAY.—The weather improved to-day. Her Majesty rode out in the forenoon with the ladies of her suite. In the evening a ball was given at the Castle to the persons in her Majesty's employment. The entertainment took place in a kind of temporary hall, which was decorated and illuminated for the occasion. The Queen having, on her permission being requested, intimated that she would witness the dancing, a raised seat, covered with crimson, was erected for the Royal party, and they were lighted into the ball-room by pine torches, borne by Highlanders in their national costume. A great number of those present were dressed in the same fashion, chiefly in the Stuart tartan, which her Majesty has made the holiday uniform of the Highlanders in her service at Balmoral; their ordinary one being, in accordance with her wishes, a dress of the Border tartan, commonly called Shepherd tartan. Her Majesty stayed a short time. The ball, however, was kept up with much spirit till far into morning. The Royal party were to leave Balmoral on Thursday, after luncheon, in order to be in Aberdeen in time for the tide, and in London on Saturday. Great preparations were making in Aberdeen for a grand illumination in honour of her Majesty returning through the city on her way to London.

THE ENGRAVINGS.

We this week conclude our Deeside Sketches with a beautiful view of Corrimulzie, Sir Alexander Duff's shooting lodge, taken from the north side of the Dee. We spoke, last week, of the quiet loveliness of this retreat. The glen is luxuriantly wooded, and the riverside path covered with wild flowers.

In the column beneath, we have engraved the Linn of Dee, which was visited by the Queen on Thursday week. Here is the seventh and last bridge over the Dee. Close by is the Porter's Lodge to Invercauld House, a picturesque building, and beautifully situated among fine trees. Hitherto, we have gone along the north side of the noble river Dee; but at the Bridge of Invercauld we cross over to the south side, along which the road goes from all this way to the Linn of Dee. The water comes foaming and tumbling over through the rocky chasm in a truly romantic manner.

THE BALLOON ACCIDENT AT THE BOULOGNE FETE.

IN our account last week of the ascent of M. Godard, we just alluded to the rapid termination of his aërial voyage in the sea off Boulogne, on the Wednesday of the *Fête*. We now furnish an illustration of the event.

M. Godard ascended from the gas-works at Capécure, a village divided from Boulogne by the harbour and Lianne. It was announced in the programme of the *fête* that his lady would accompany him; but the balloon filled so slowly, and at the time appointed for the start had so little ascensive power, that M. Godard was compelled to go alone—as it turned out, a fortunate chance. The wind was

BALLOON DESCENT AT THE BOULOGNE FETE.

blowing from the S W., so that he was certain to be carried to sea, and nothing could have been so favourable for his crossing the Channel had his machine held out. But his journey did not occupy a quarter of an hour from his rise to his fall.

We were on the cliffs above the sea-fort between Wimereux and Boulogne when he fell. We had met two *douaniers* who inhabit a cottage on a slip of land at this spot; and in the spirit of "fraternising" that characterised all the proceedings, had accepted their invitation to *tremper* with them to the health of the Queen of England; when the cries of the children of "Un ballon! Un ballon!" [illegible] is out upon the heights to see it, followed by all the inhabitants of the a[illegible]ventive station. For a balloon in France is a wonder full twing; and [illegible] Had two many competitors to seen up at once in London, is regarded with [illegible] especial incredulity. At this period the balloon was over the pier, and the minute it got further out it began to drop. Some little sailing-boats [illegible] her out from the port after it; the balloon still fell, [illegible] and at last came slump into the sea, about a mile from land, with a splash that sent the water flying up in all directions round it

We may mention that we were standing near the spot on which the unfortunate aeronauts, Pilatre de Rosiere and St. Romain, fell, and were dashed to pieces, when their Montgolfier caught fire. An amazing chase between the boats now began, far more so than the regatta in the morning had proved, for they were sure of a handsome recompense. One little insect of a craft, however, got ahead of the others, and in a few minutes succeeded in picking up the adventurous gentleman and his hazardous vehicle, with no other injury than a good wetting, as he had prudently furnished himself with a swimming-belt. He was brought back to Boulogne, none the worse, and landed on the Porte, where his wife and one or two friends were anxiously awaiting him. It is curious that the French of the present day are not better aëronauts, when we remember that they, in a degree, invented balloons, and were the first to do anything extraordinary with them. The danger of the Montgolfier, and the expense of filling a gas balloon, have, we expect, retarded the advance of aërostation amongst them.

A. S.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 1 Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity
MONDAY, 2.—The Sun rises at 6h. 4m., and sets at 5h. 34m.
TUESDAY, 3. Old St. Matthew.
WEDNESDAY, 4. Day breaks at 4h. 13m., and twilight ends at 7h. 21m.
THURSDAY, 5.—New Moon at 2h. 18m. P.M.
FRIDAY, 6. Fith
SATURDAY, 7. Saturn southsat 10h. 21m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 7.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M A M A M A M A M A M A M A	M A M A M A M A M A M A M A	M A M A M A M A M A M A M A	M A M A M A M A M A M A M A	M A M A M A M A M A M A M A	M A M A M A M A M A M A M A	M A M A M A M A M A M A M A
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4 0 4 24 4 35 5 16 5 32 6 10 6 50 7 30 7 50 8 30 9 10						

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. Bull*," *Coleshill*.—*The sun has frequently spots upon it of various magnitudes, which are usually situated within 40° of his equator. The spot at present crossing the sun's disc is the largest the writer has ever seen. The time of these spots crossing the solar disc is about 13 days 16 hours; and, taking into account the advance of the earth in its orbit from W. to E., the approximate time of the period of the sun's rotation on his axis has been inferred to be about 25 days 9 hours. When two or more spots are on the sun at the same time, they preserve the same relative position towards each other. From this circumstance, as well as from the fact of the equal duration of their visibility, it is presumed that they are parts of the sun's own body, seen through accidental openings in the substance by which he is surrounded.*

"*A Subscriber*," *North Wales*. *We have not room.*

"*Venator*," "*A. E. L.*" *The property has not been announced for sale.*

"*A Constant Reader*," *Worcester*. *See Knight's "Guide to Trade," Career and Glidder. We cannot inform you as to the coloured ink.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Hire-Top, should consult a solicitor.*

"*Amy Robsart*."—*See Beckstein's "Chamber Birds," published by Orr and Co*

"*P. B. L.*," "*Goodfellow*," "*Mary Ann*," "*An Old and Constant Subscriber*." *The 1st of the month Indian Mail, by way of Southampton, has lately been discontinued.*

"*Cornelia*."—*See the account of the Great Clock at Strasburg, in No. 39 of our Journal.*

"*A Constant Reader*," *Hull*. *By interest at the Admiralty.*

"*E. G.*"—*Taylor's "Short-hand," improved by Harding.*

"*X. X.*" *The French Epigramy of the Conception, by Murillo, may be had of Gambart, in Barnard-street.*

"*M. C.*," *Newry*.—*The distribution of the Peninsular Medals is expected to be shortly announced.*

"*Fin*," *Bombay*, *is thanked for the Sketch, though we have not room to insert it at present.*

"*A Y*[illegible] *thetics is the science which derives the first principles in all the arts from the effects which certain combinations have on the mind, as connected with nature and right reason.*

"*R. W.*," *Retheal*.—*Emigrant ships leave New York for South Australia.*

"*E. B. J.*" *The New Royal Exchange was opened by her Majesty in state. (See the account of the pageant and ceremony in No. 151 of our Journal.)*

"INFELICITE."—"*A Trip in my Yacht*." "*H. C.*," "*G. Grove*," "*R. D. M.*," *Cheltenham*;" "*Peter*," *Sidmouth*;" "*B. Norton*;" "*S. B.*," *Ipswich*.

"*H. B. A.*" *Montreal (postage unpaid).—Declined.*

"*S. C.*"—"*Izoteric*" *is exterior, as opposed to "esoteric," internal. A scean, as used in the "Stowe Catalogue," is a porcelain vessel in form resembling a wine-cooler. We cannot explain the Scotch origin.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Carrick-on-Suir*.—*We have not room.*

"*Witney*."—*The "Nook" shall be engraved.*

"ΔΙΔΑΣΚΑΛΟΣ."—*See the Government "Colonization Circular," sold at 90, Fleet-street.*

"*An Old Subscriber*." *See Burns's "Commercial Glance" for 1848.*

"*A Four Years' Subscriber*," *Greenwich*.—*Born in 1796.*

"*A Lover of Good Music*." *We cannot, at present, reply.*

"*G. H.*," *Holloway*. *The plan suggested has long been tried, and discontinued.*

"*A Constant Subscriber*," *Bermingham*. *Two Views of Messina will appear in our next week's Journal.*

"*G. C.*," *Brussels*. *We do not know of any such work*

"*J. T. P.*" *Dublin*.—*Butler's "Hudibras."*

"*E. F. F.*"—*The Lannean Society is located in Soho-square; and the Ornithological in the Lodge, St. James's-park*

"*An Inquirer*," *Morcott*. *Middle Land has sung portions of "God save the Queen."*

"*K. M.*" *Reston*.—*The Service of the Established Church of Scotland.*

"*B. B.*" *The phenomenon of blushing, according to M. E. A. Lauth (Mém. de la Société, &c., Strasbourg), depends in part upon vascular and nervous physiology, however, assert that it depends upon the capillaries. (See "Arcana of Science," 1832, p. 145.)*

"*J. V.*," *Dublin*. *We have not room*

"*C. W. B.*," *Newport*. *A glass tumbler is not a bad hygrometer, to test a damp bed, by putting it between the sheets*

"*Ignoramus*," *Oxford*.—*Your question is unmeasurably, of no value*

"*A. Z.*" *Aberdare*.—*1. Nuremberg Counter. 2. Imaginary Coin of the last century. 3 and 6. Low countries. 4 and 5. Roman.*

"*A Correspondent*." *We cannot find room for the Cork Railway Views.*

"*W. T.*," *Pimlico*.—*We cannot take up the recommendation.*

"*A Constant Subscriber*," *Chelsea*.—*By a Lord Chamberlain's Order. The palaces is, however, now closed.*

"*T. G.*" *-Marie can reach C, but B flat is generally his highest note.*

"*Alexandra*." *The music of the Courts is, in some portions, transposed for Gardoni. We have not the edition of the work in question by us, but it may be concluded that the music would be published in the original key*

"*W. S.*"—*The announcement in the Liverpool paper, by Mr. Taylor, respecting the expected Comet, was erroneous. It has not yet been seen anywhere.*

"*A Constant Reader*," *Chester*. *The appointment of the Governor-General of India is not usually understood to be made for a certain term.*

"*Bernard*" *should apply to a magistrate*

"*D. Cresswell*." *White precipitate ointment.*

"*D. A. W.*" *The coin specified is a sovereign of Queen Elizabeth, struck between 1594 and 1596, and worth about 30s*

"*An Old Subscriber*," *York* *The Marquis of Anglesey is Master-General of the Ordnance.*

"*Beta*," *Manchester*, *may purchase a Planisphere at Watkins and Hill's, Charing Cross. The Almanacks may be had, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*Charles D.*" *-Apply to the Secretary of the Royal Veterinary College, Camden-town*

"*R S.*," *Aberdeen*, and "*F. J. C.*," *Belfour*.—*We regret that we have not room.*

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK

Mitchell's Ruins of Many Lands.——Every Child's History of England.——Milton's Prose works.——Early Travels in Palestine.

MUSIC.—"Sol, tu sol."——"Placido sefficri!"——"No non verdrete mai"——"La Passione."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1848.

THE drama or melodrama of European Revolution continues to be played before the attentive audience of the civilised world. The tragic man the scems for the present to have been transferred from Paris to Frankfort; and the phantom of German nationality to be playing the same fantastic tricks, as were played by that other grisly phantom the Red Republic. The Frankfort Assembly having failed to give satisfaction to the fierce democracy by whom it was primarily convoked, a minority in and out of the Assembly, has waged war against it, employing the very same means as were employed by the Socialists and Communists of the French capital against the French National Assembly in the fearful days of June. The Frankfort insurrection was, however, more easily suppressed. The troops of Austria and Prussia were called to the defence of that singular legislative body which was instituted for the purpose of putting an end to the individuality of each of them; and by their ready co-operation, the insurrection of the German "Mountain" was suppressed after a two hours' conflict in the streets. The loss of life was not great in mere numbers; but the assassination by the insurgents of Prince Lychnowski and Major Auerswald, two of the most distinguished members of the Assembly, has given a character of atrocity to the struggle which has rendered it quite as deplorable as the more protracted conflict of the Parisians. In Germany, too, as in France, the excesses of the extreme party have caused a strong reaction; and the day-dream of some of the foremost men of Germany—the unity of their Fatherland—has fallen almost into as much disrepute among moderate men, who desire order and law, as the best and indeed only foundations of real liberty, as the "Democratic" and Social Republic has fallen into in France.

The whole interest of the French crisis of the past week has been centered in the doings of M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. Happily, the crisis, unlike some of its predecessors, in this age, when crises are as plentiful as blackberries, has been, though an anxious, a peaceable one. Louis Napoleon has been quietly allowed to take his seat in the National Assembly, has read from the tribune a short and well-judged, but by no means remarkable speech. This personage has an exceedingly difficult game to play. He has allowed his name to be used by parties who make a tool of him for their own purposes, not for his; and he has ambition enough of his own, as those flash-in-the-pan invasions of Strasburg and Boulogne testify, to shut his eyes against the unwelcome truth that his popularity, such as it is, is not personal and original, but tributionary and secondhand. If he plays no part at all in the Assembly or in the streets, such *prestige* as his name has given him will be lost. If, on the contrary, he attempt to turn that *prestige* to account, and intrigue either for the Emperorship or Presidentship, it is equally certain that the game will be a losing one for him, and an exasperating one for the great bulk of the French nation. His wisest course will be to give a cold and hearty support to General Cavaignac and the moderate Republic. If he have any of the stuff in him out of which great men are made, that alone will be the mode in which he can show it to advantage for himself or his country. The French know his ambition. They have yet to learn his ability, without which his ambition will be but an edged tool in unskilful hands to do himself an injury. General Cavaignac has, we think, acted with true prudence and correct judgment in allowing him to take his seat unchallenged. To have forbidden him, would have been to persecute him; and to have persecuted him would have been to aid him to climb into that pre-eminence of temporary triumph, which would have led to civil war and the long train of its consequent and inevitable evils. At the same time, every precaution has been taken, not against the individual merely, but against the parties that might make use of his name and position to create disturbance. There is reason to believe, that the next insurrection, when it does occur, will have some other name and pretext than Bonapartism.

THE melancholy death of Lord George Bentinck has filled the public with grief and regret. There was so much manly honesty in his character, such chivalrous gallantry in the battle he fought in defence of a falling cause; he was such a sturdy friend to, and such an admirable representative of, the national love of fair-play; and he combined in his own person so many of the virtues that the people of this country are most accustomed to honour, that his untimely death has excited an amount of sympathy and sorrow far beyond his real importance either as a public or a private individual. We have given elsewhere an account of his life and career, and of the circumstances attending his decease. There seems reason to think that the removal of his Lordship from the stage of politics, unhappy under every personal aspect as it must be considered, will nevertheless be the means of promoting a fusion of political parties. Under his bold and daring leadership, the party which he kept together was prevented from amalgamating with those under whose abler auspices it had so long acted. There is none to supply his place; and his followers will doubtless drop gradually into the ranks from which they seceded, when Sir Robert Peel announced his determination to repeal the Corn-Laws. To Mr. Disraeli and the few who think with him, that old traditionary influences form the only safe moorings for political men, and that parties are far more important than the people whom they strive to govern, the fusion of dissevered friends likely to result from this catastrophe will, probably, appear an evil. To us, while we deeply sympathise with the personal deprivation which the party and the country have suffered, the probable result up on the affairs of the nation appears in a different light. If there *must* be parties in the Legislature, we think two parties are better than three. The line of demarcation between them is more easily drawn. We know better what each means and what each can do. But a powerful third party, now swaying to the one, and now inclining to the other, has but too often the effect of maintaining a weak and disunited Government in office, while the country demands a strong one, and one united in action. Such a condition of parties is not desirable even for parties themselves, to say nothing of the national interests involved in their struggles. Without a leader, a party must fall; and we cannot see the materials out of which a new leader is to be formed for the party of Protection.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have been graciously pleased to contribute £100, on the part of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to the Welsh Educational Institution at Llandovery, recent endowedly by that venerable and benevolent Cambrian, Thomas Phillips, who has given £5000 for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of the Principality to obtain as good an education as is to be found in the best public schools of England or Scotland.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN FROM SCOTLAND.—According to the arrangements at present known, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Prince Alfred, with the Royal suite, it is expected, were to set out, on their return from Scotland, on Tuesday last, the 26th instant. They were to leave Balmoral Castle on the morning of that day for Haddo House, on a visit to the Earl of Aberdeen, where the Royal party intend to remain a day or two, and then proceed to Aberdeen, and embark on board the *Victoria and Albert* yacht; and should the weather be at all favourable they will land at East Cowes on Monday or Tuesday next, where every preparation has been made for the reception of the Court on the first day named. Should the weather be unfavourable, it is said to be her Majesty's intention to shorten the voyage by landing at Hull, and completing the journey by the North-Western Railway to London, *en route* for the Isle of Wight by the South-Western.

THE Marquis and March ness of Londonderry have, during the past week, received a succession of distinguished guests at their princely seat near Stockton-on-Tees. On Tuesday, the bazaar in aid of the funds for the erection of a new church at Thorpe, near Wynyard, under the auspices of the Marchioness, took place in the new station of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and was opened the next day: the proceeds of both days' sale realised about £1,500

MR. BOTERIL, M.P. for Kildare, it is understood, is about to lead to the hymeneal altar Miss Blanche Wyndham, second daughter of Colonel and Mrs Wyndham, of Petworth House, Sussex. The ceremony is to be solemnised in the course of next month

THE GROTTO AT OATLANDS (which we engraved last week) was visited by the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, and the leading nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, yesterday week. On Saturday the weather was unfavourable, and the visitors were few. The exhibition will be re-opened to-day (Saturday).

POSTCRIPT.

FUNERAL OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.—Yesterday (Friday) the funeral of Lord George Bentinck took place The body of the noble Lord was brought from Welbeck Abbey yesterday morning by railway, and then taken to Harcourt House, Cavendish-square. After lying for a short time, the funeral was proceeded with. In consequence of the age of the Duke of Portland, he did not accompany the procession, which was small, all the proceedings being quietly and privately conducted The Marquis of Titchfield acted as chief mourner There were also present Lord Henry Bentinck, who returned from Scotland for the purpose; J. E. Denison, Esq., and Colonel Bentinck, several of the personal friends of the deceased nobleman Several private carriages closed the procession, which proceeded slowly to Old Marylebone Church, where the coffin was deposited in the family vault, beside that of the Duchess of Portland (Lord G Bentinck's mother). The funeral service was performed by the Rev Mr. Charlton. The inscription on the coffin was as follows:—"The Right Hon. Lord George Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, second son of the fourth Duke of Portland; died Sept. 21, 1848, aged 46." The church is being hung with black

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—Sir James Duke was yesterday (Friday) elected Lord Mayor for the next ensuing civic year.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

The National Assembly decided on Wednesday that there shall be only one Legislative Assembly in France under the new Constitution. It is asserted, however, that the vote will be recalled, and that a system similar to that in the United States of America will be ultimately adopted.

ITALIAN STATES.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—A letter from Paris states, on good authority, that the King of Naples has accepted the mediation of Great Britain and France, on the express condition that his right to re-establish his dominon in Sicily shall not be contested.

The *Patria* of Florence of the 21st inst. says that an engagement had taken place between the Neapolitan troops and the Sicilians at Aci-reale, ten miles from Catania, in which the Neapolitans were defeated.

GERMAN STATES.

BADEN.—The *Journal des Débats* announces that the insurrectionary movement in Baden, under the direction of M. Struve, had totally failed, even without the intervention of the Baden troops. M. Struve and his army have re-entered Switzerland.

HUNGARY.

According to the latest accounts, the main body of the Croats was defeated near Szala Czerszegh by the Hungarians. The Croats left 1500 dead upon the field, seventeen pieces of artillery, and three colours. The loss of the Hungarians was 123 killed, and 192 wounded.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

CHARTIST TRIALS.

These trials, which were noticed in our Postscript of last week as having commenced on Friday sen'night before Mr. Justice Erle and Mr. Justice Williams, were resumed on Monday.

The names of the prisoners are:—*Joseph Richie*, 42, bricklayer; *Alfred Able*, 3, porter; *William Gurney*, 42, shoemaker; *John Shepherd*, 34, tailor; *James Scoverall*, 33, joiner; *James Richardson*, 30, joiner; *George Greenslade*, 30, shoemaker; *Henry Small*, 31, joiner; *Edward Stebbing*, 28, brass turner; *William Burn*, 44, shoemaker; *Philip Marten*, 45, newsman; *William Lacey*, 38, bootmaker; *Thomas Jones*, 39, shoemaker; *Charles Young*, 38, shoemaker; *William Dowling*, 24, artist; and *Henry Argus*, 23, shoemaker. and they are charged in the indictment, being liege subjects of her Majesty, with having neglected their duty as such liege subjects, and forgetting their allegiance, with having, after the passing of an Act of Parliament called "An Act for the better Security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom," unlawfully, wickedly, and traitorously conspired together with divers other people, and wickedly compassed, imagined, and devised to levy war and insurrection against her Majesty, and depose her from the sovereign style and title of Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that they expressed such intention by divers overt acts afterwards declared. The indictment also alleged that the prisoners wickedly and feloniously assembled together, and conspired and consulted together to stir up insurrection in that part of the United Kingdom called England, with the intent to overthrow the Government and constitution of the country as by law established; and alleged as overt acts that the prisoners purchased and provided a large quantity of arms, consisting of swords, daggers, pikes, and pistols, with which they intended to fight, resist, and kill the troops of her Majesty and the police. Another overt act was, that the prisoners had in their possession a number of proclamations conspired together and with other persons to set fire to the police-stations, railway-stations, and other buildings, and that they provided combustibles for that purpose. The indictment likewise charged that the prisoners, in order the better to carry out their felonious and wicked designs, conspired together, and by means of secret and illegal clubs and associations holding secret correspondence with each other, endeavoured to effect those illegal objects, and intended to levy war against the Queen. In other counts the same description of offence was charged, but in different terms

The whole of the defendants pleaded "Not Guilty."

The principal witness against them was a man named Thomas Powell, who had been long one of their confederates, while at the same time being a spy in communication with the police, whose evidence before the police-magistrate has been already published

The trial of Dowling lasted over Friday, Saturday, and part of Monday, on which latter day the jury retired at one o'clock, to consider their verdict, and at half-past nine o'clock returned into Court, with a verdict of "Guilty against the prisoner on the second count of the indictment.

In the interim the following prisoners were placed at the bar to plead:—William Lacey, 38, bootmaker; Thomas Fay, 20, closer; William Cuffey, 60, tailor; and George Bridge Mullins, 22, surgeon—on a similar charge to that against Dowling; and, after some evidence had been adduced, the Court rose.

Mullins' trial was postponed till next session.

On Tuesday, the trial of Cuffey, Lacey, and Fay was resumed with the evidence for the prosecution.—Thomas Powell, the approver, was the first witness called, and his evidence was almost precisely the same as that given by him on Friday, in the case of Dowling. The first part referred to the various Chartist meetings he attended, in company with the prisoners, from the 26th of July down to the 16th of August. He swore, as in his former evidence, that he attended these meetings merely for the purpose of exposing the proceedings to the authorities, and not with the view of taking part in the intended outbreak. He stated that he took no notes at the meetings, but committed his recollections to paper generally next day or the day after. This witness was under examination the whole day, and, after hearing the evidence, the Court adjourned.

On Wednesday the trial was resumed with the examination of witnesses for the prosecution, the evidence being chiefly that of the police, as to arrests, and seizure of pike-heads, pistols, powder, and ball; and the testimony of Barrett, Davis, and Baldwinson—Chartists who had given information to the police of the proceedings of their fellow-Chartists. Evidence was then given as to the proposed barricades, the recipes for combustible compounds, and the composition of the fire-balls found in the prisoners' possession. The evidence for the prosecution then closed, and the trial was again adjourned.

On Thursday, on the prisoners being placed at the bar, Mr Ballantine addressed the jury at great length, and took a review of the evidence which had been given against his clients, Cuffey and Lacey. He believed that the man Powell was the originator of the plot, and that it was that person who induced others to join different Chartist societies, and that he was—he would not say an accomplice for he was worse—he was a traitor and a spy. He laid a deep scheme to entrap and decoy the unfortunate men under trial into acts for which they were now placed as the bar. The learned counsel then contended that the other testimony could not be believed, and therefore the prisoners were entitled to a verdict of acquittal. Mr. Parry then addressed the jury to a similar effect on behalf of Fay. Several witnesses were then called, who stated Powell was not a man to be believed on his oath; and one of them swore that Powell had frequently recommended him and others not to associate the police, and fire the houses in London. The Court then adjourned.

On Friday the trial was again resumed with the examination of witnesses, who stated that the approver, Powell, had offered to furnish them with daggers and fire-arms, if they would join the Chartists; and that they would not believe him on his oath. The case for the defence closed at a quarter before four o'clock. The Attorney-General then took a review of the evidence which had been adduced for the prosecution and defence, and concluded that the jury would feel it their duty, in justice to the public, to return a verdict of guilty. If, however, the men at the bar were acquitted on the charge of felony, they would be liable to be indicted for high treason. There was no tyranny so great as the tyranny of a mob. The Attorney-General concluded his address at six o'clock, after which the Court adjourned until ten o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

DEATH OF BRIGADIER STACEY.—The last Indian mail brings us the melancholy news of the death of this distinguished officer. The brave veteran died at Neemuch, on the 18th of July.

LONG SAPPER.—Died, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at Beddington, in the county of Surrey, in his 102nd year, George Hickson, huntsman to the Carews, of Beddington. He retained his faculties to the last, and died respected by all who knew him. His father and mother were servants in the family of Sir Nicholas Carew; he was born at Beddington, in the year 1746, and when a boy was taken into the service of the family, in which he remained until his death, leaving a grandson in the same service

On Tuesday morning about six o'clock, a fire broke out in the large saw mills attached to the premises of Messrs. Rigby and Wright, timber merchants and builders, Nelson-street, Liverpool; and so rapid was the progress of the conflagration, that in less than two hours the entire store, together with its contents, containing a quantity of valuable timber, was entirely destroyed. The store contained some of the finest descriptions of timber, in logs and planks, including mahogany, rosewood, oak, &c., the damage done is estimated at nearly £2000

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.—On Thursday her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners appointed six vessels to sail during the ensuing month of October from Deptford, calling at Plymouth for passengers; for South Australia, Port Phillip, and Sydney. Each of these vessels carries 150 passengers.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TESTIMONIAL AND DINNER TO THE DEAN OF MANCHESTER.—On Monday evening, a dinner of the parishioners of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, took place at [illegible] in honour of the Rev. Dr. Dealtry, Dean of Manchester, late Rector of the parish. The Rev. the Dean of Manchester the plate subscribed for, in testimony of the services rendered by the Reverend gentleman whilst rector of the parish. The company was numerous; and in the course of the evening Mr. R. Few, the chairman, presented the plate, which bears the following inscription: "Presented to the Rev. G. H. Bowers, B.D., by the parishioners and pew-renters of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, on his retiring from the rectorship of that parish, occasioned by his appointment to the Deanery of Manchester." The testimonial consists of two elegant silver trifle stands, the columns representing the trunks of oak trees, tastefully adorned with acorns, and also a silver tea-kettle. The sum necessary for the purchase of the plate (£140) was all subscribed in the parish in a very short space of time. The Rev. gentleman had been rector of the parish for seventeen years.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—On Monday the annual meeting of the supporters of this society was held, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, H. Fownall, Esq., in the chair. The report read by Mr. Menzies, the secretary, stated that, during the past year, [illegible] new pensioners had been elected on the funds, making the present number 53, viz. 31 men and 22 women, the [illegible] 27, [illegible] pended £8,411. In October next four more would be placed upon the funds. The finances were in a prosperous state, notwithstanding the absence of a festival during the past year. The Duke of Bedford had consented to become President for the ensuing year. [illegible] Richardson, the late Secretary. After the reading of the report some conversation took place amongst the members in reference to the late Secretary. £400, it was stated, was due from him which he refused, of which sum he had since paid £[illegible], and had agreed to pay the remainder in three years. The report was adopted.

THE BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Monday, a meeting of the friends of this charity was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. [illegible] chair. The object was to [illegible] widows and orphans; also temporary relief to workmen in cases of accident; and likewise to form a separate fund for the erection of an asylum for decayed masters, their wives and widows. The report congratulated the members on the steady progress which was being made, the subscriptions and donations amounting to nearly £1000. The annual income was about £300, and it is proposed, as soon as it is increased to £500, to commence the relief fund.

SCHOOL OF ART.—This institution, founded by the Society of British Artists, held its fifty-first meeting for the ensuing season on Monday evening in the Gallery of Suffolk-street. A large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen was collected in order to hear the report, which, after some delay, was read by Mr. [illegible] The report stated that the number of pupils had increased had the existence of the school been more generally known. The life academy was open every evening, and was very fully attended. The antique school, both day and night, and the school of the model, classically draped, which was exclusively appropriated to female students, was open three mornings in each week. Lectures were delivered twice every week on human and comparative anatomy, on perspective, and on the phenomena of nature in relation [illegible] The chairman addressed a few words to the meeting, in which he [illegible] and without aid from the Government or the public. After a speech from Mr. Wise, the business of the evening terminated.

BIRKENHEAD DOCK COMPANY.—On Tuesday, a meeting of bondholders under the Birkenhead Dock Acts took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, upon the acquisition of the rentcharges, and, if necessary, of the docks themselves, the raising of £30,000 on preferential mortgages, in accordance with the provisions of an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, entitled "An Act to alter and amend the Acts relating to the Birkenhead Commissioners, Docks, and to transfer the powers of the Commissioners to a corporate body, to be called the trustees of the Birkenhead Dock." Mr. William Ellice in the chair. The Chairman said that the immediate object of the meeting was to ascertain the opinions of the bondholders respecting the propriety of conferring on the trustees a power of raising the sum of £30,000, to be devoted to the completion of certain works, whose construction would enable them to derive a revenue from the undertaking. Until these works were formed there was no possibility of their obtaining any return upon the large sums already invested. Their plant of stock and materials, if brought into the market, would certainly produce a large sum, but it would be sold at a great sacrifice—probably at half what it was worth: and the trustees had, therefore, thought their most prudent course to be the one they had adopted, of asking from the bondholders the further sum, for which, in his opinion, very ample security was given.—Sir L. L. Goldsmid moved a resolution to the effect that power be given to the trustees to grant preferential mortgages on the rates and tolls of the docks for a sum not exceeding £30,000. Mr. J. Bailey, jun., M.P., seconded the motion. The resolution was unanimously. A motion was also carried, to the effect that the proceedings of the meeting be transmitted to each bondholder, who should be requested at the same time to intimate whether he was desirous of taking any portion of the preferential bonds, and to what amount. The meeting then separated.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—Since the concert accorded by Mr. [illegible] [illegible] for that purpose. The Rose Charity fund, for the relief of discharged patients who a necessities constitute a claim, is progressing with the greatest satisfaction [illegible] The Lieutenant-Governor [illegible]

EAST INDIA HOUSE. [illegible] Sir James Law Lushington at the chair, on the question of the recent gallant services of Lieutenant Edwardes, at Mooltan, having been brought forward, the Chairman read the following resolution of the Court of Directors, on the subject, and also the letter from the Commissioners for the affairs of India approving of such resolution.—"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 13th September, 1848. The Chairman having called the [illegible] attention to the [illegible] Lieutenant Edwardes, [illegible] Resolved unanimously, that the Court of Directors entertain a high sense of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PORTRAIT OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK, FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

Rotterdam, Havre, and other foreign ports, the colours on the British ships were also exhibited half-mast high, and much regret prevailed at the loss of the best friend of the shipping interest.

MEMOIR OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.

LORD GEORGE FREDERICK CAVENDISH BENTINCK was the second surviving son of William Henry Cavendish Scott Bentinck, the present Duke of Portland. His mother, Henrietta, eldest daughter of the well-known General Scott, of Balcomie, in Fifeshire, derived, in the female line, from the families of the famous Scottish worthies, Balfol and Wallace. General Scott was of very eccentric notions. By his will he prohibited any one of his daughters from marrying a nobleman; and provided that disobedience on this point should entail a forfeiture of the testamentary bequest. Despite, however, of this injunction, the three ladies all became in the sequel peeresses, and by an arrangement amongst themselves preserved their fortunes: the eldest, who succeeded to the chief portion of her father's great wealth, married the Duke of Portland; the second became the wife of Francis Lord Dunne; and the third, the widow of the Right Hon. George Canning, was elevated to the peerage in her own right, after the lamented decease of her distinguished husband.

Lord George Bentinck was born at Welbeck, near Worksop, on the 27th of February, 1802. Up to his seventeenth year his studies were pursued at home. His Lordship having adopted the army as a profession, was appointed, about the year 1819 to a cornetcy in the 10th Hussars and in the year 1822 he exchanged from that corps into the 41st Regiment of Foot, with the intention of accompanying his uncle, the celebrated statesman, Mr. Canning, just appointed Governor-General, to India, in the capacity of military secretary. The sudden death, however, of Lord Castlereagh, and the necessity there existed for retaining Mr. Canning as leader in the Lower House with the seals of the Foreign Office, interrupted this course at the last moment—so late, indeed, that the luggage of uncle and nephew had been sent on board the *Jupiter* frigate. Upon the change of events George continued to fulfil the duties attached to this honorary appointment at home until the year 1825, when he exchanged into the 2nd Life Guards, with which regiment he served about twelve months. The cause of his leaving it was rather characteristic. In riding one day off Newmarket Heath with the late Duke of York, perhaps even as great a lover of the turf as Lord George himself, the Commander-in-Chief made his friend an offer of an unattached majority, then vacant, which his Lordship at once accepted. In 1826 he became member for Parliament for the borough of Lynn, and in 1835, seeing that there was no prospect of either active service or promotion, he retired from the army altogether by the sale of his commission. His Lordship imbibed an early inclination for field and other national sports, and for a considerable period evinced all that active energy for the chase which he afterwards transferred to its more costly companion—the turf. The latter was a pursuit much eventually worked equally to his own fame, and the advantage of the sport he so warmly affected. The strength of his Lordship's stud was at one time enormous: in the year 1844 he had forty horses running in public, and somewhere near a hundred in all. Amongst the more celebrated of his horses may be named Grey Momus, Crucifix, Neworth, Pluto, Misdeal, Croton Oil, and Gaper. It is not, however, as a mere owner of race-horses that we would allude to Lord George's connexion with the turf. As a reformer of its abuses his name will live as long as Englishmen have a taste for the amusement, or an admiration for one who effected what a whole body found themselves unequal to attempt. His stringent and admirable drawn up rules for the exclusion of defaulters from the race-courses, and the spirit with which he supported the regulations he made, have left the racing world greatly his debtor, and those whom it more directly concerned expressed their gratitude for his services by the offer of a testimonial. This, however, his Lordship declined: and in its place was substituted the "Bentinck Benevolent and Provident Fund," with the money subscribed for the offering originally intended to be made to his Lordship. This fund is established for the benefit of trainers and jockeys, their widows and children, under the provisional management of the Dukes of Beaufort, Bedford, and Rutland, Earls of Chesterfield and Eglinton, and the Hon. G. L. Byng. This event, followed shortly by his retirement from the turf, has left to the public his favourite sport relieved from many of its evils, and restored to it a character it never should have lost.

Lord George Bentinck had sat about nineteen years for Lynn before he was at all known to the public as a political character. He was friendly to the general principles of the Reform Act, but opposed Ministers on several details in Committee. He was next a silent supporter of Sir Robert Peel's Administration, taking no active part in politics, but pursuing with characteristic energy his pursuits on the turf. On the introduction of Free-Trade measures by Sir R. Peel, Lord George, with that spirit and ability which invariably characterised all his actions, turned his attention exclusively to politics, and was one of the bitterest opponents the Free-Trade party ever had to contend with. It was the events of the year 1846 that first brought into play the latent energies of Lord George Bentinck's character. In common with the Conservative party in general, he had given an open and cordial support to those measures of financial and commercial reform which signalised the early years of Sir Robert Peel's administration. Other public men, of all parties, had long seen in those measures the recognition of principles which must, sooner or later, be carried much further in legislation; but Lord George Bentinck did not view this subject in the same light. He chose to regard the proceeding of Sir Robert Peel as a deliberate act of political treachery, compounding his political honour; and he attacked that statesman with a violence and sustained rancour which has no parallel in the Parliamentary history of this country for the last half-century.

THE GREENDALE OAK IN WELBECK PARK.

WELBECK ABBEY.

Lord George's famous speech of the 21st March, 1846, first drew upon him the attention of the House and the public. His plunge into the strife was indeed sudden and unexpected. From that night he rapidly rose to eminence, severing the Tory phalanx into two, and becoming himself the bold, unflinching, and ever-ready leader of one portion—the Protectionist party. This position he held until his recent melancholy death.

Lord George's ancestors had originally come over to this country (from Holland, in the reign of William III.) to maintain Protestantism and the principles of civil and religious liberty, so he always was an advocate for the removal of religious disabilities, and only in the last session he voted in favour of the Jewish Disabilities Bill. It may be gathered from his address to the electors of Lynn, in 1847, that he was not unfavourable to the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland—not, as he expressed himself, "from English funds and English pockets," but from the revenues of the Irish soil. But it was in support of the doctrines of protection to native industry—agricultural as well as manufacturing—that his zeal kindled into congenial warmth; and his unexpected death will be a sad blow to the Protectionist party.

Although we cannot award to Lord George Bentinck the first place as a politician, it is impossible not to admire his sterling English manliness and spirit; and long may it be before these qualities are absent in men of any political party. Writing to an Irish gentleman so recently as the 8th of the present month, his Lordship said:—"I don't care twopence for ill-earned popularity. I am for those who obey, and not for those who break the laws. * * * I can say, with Burke—'I was not made for a minion or a tool; and as little can I follow the trade of winning hearts by imposing on the understandings of people.'" These are sentiments which do honour to his memory. He has gone to a premature grave in the prime of life and zenith of his talents, and it is impossible not to regret the sudden extinction of a spirit so full of activity and energy. Lord George Bentinck's death—of which full particulars will be found in the report of the Inquest—occurred suddenly, while he was walking in a field near Welbeck Abbey, on the afternoon of Thursday the 21st instant. He was, at the time, in his 47th year.

The ducal house of which his Lordship was a scion, was founded by William Bentinck, a Dutch noble, who enjoyed in an eminent degree the favour of King William III., and was created by his Majesty Earl of Portland, in 1689. His Lordship had the command of the Dutch regiment of Horse Guards, and took a distinguished part, as Lieutenant-General, at the battle of Boyne. He was subsequently invested with the Order of the Garter, and at length died in 1709, leaving a large family. The eldest son, Henry, second Earl, obtained in 1716 the highest grade in the peerage, being elevated to the Dukedom of Portland and Marquesate of Titchfield. His Grace died in Jamaica, of which he was Captain-General and Governor, 4th July, 1726, leaving, with other issue, a son and successor, William, second Duke, K.G., who added considerably to his fortune and influence, by marrying the Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, only daughter and heir of Edward, second Earl of Oxford, by Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles, his wife, only daughter and heir of John, first Duke of Newcastle. The paternal grandfather of this richly-portioned heiress, Robert Harley, was the illustrious minister of the reign of Queen Anne, and her maternal grandfather, the Duke of Newcastle, had the reputation of being one of the richest subjects in the kingdom. From him has descended to the present Duke of Portland, Welbeck Abbey, Notts, together with the valuable property of Cavendish-square, Holles-street, and its neighbourhood, so productive at the present day.

The son and heir of the marriage of the second Duke of Portland, with the heiress of the Harleys, the Holles, and the Cavendishes, was William Henry, third Duke, K.G., who filled the dignified office of Viceroy of Ireland in 1782, and was twice Prime Minister. He wedded Dorothy, only daughter of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire; and, dying in 1809, was succeeded by his eldest son, William Henry Cavendish, the present chief of the ducal house of Portland, the father of Lord George. Beside Lord George, the present Duke has had issue William Henry, Marquis of Titchfield, who died, aged 27, in 1824; William John, present Marquis of Titchfield, born Sept. 18, 1803; Lord Henry William, born in 1804; Lady Henrietta; Lady Caroline, deceased in 1828; Lady Charlotte, married, July 14, 1827, to John Evelyn Denison, Esq., of Ossington, Notts; Lady Lucy, married Nov. 8, 1828, to Lord Howard de Walden; and Lady Mary.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.—(FROM A RECENT SKETCH.)

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Portrait prefixed to the Memoir of Lord George Bentinck is from a very successful Daguerréotype by M. Claudet: and the portrait upon the opposite page is from a characteristic sketch still more recently taken.

The accompanying views are from Sketches by an Artist whom we dispatched to Welbeck, to ensure accuracy. First is

Welbeck Abbey, the birthplace of Lord George Bentinck, and the property of his Grace the Duke of Portland. The seat is extra-parochial, and lies towards the western border of Nottinghamshire a short distance south of Worksop. The original Welbeck Abbey was constituted the superior of all the houses of the Premonstratensian order in England and Wales, in 1512. At the Dissolution, it was granted to Richard Whalley, from whom it descended to Sir Charles Cavendish, brother of William, Earl of Devonshire, who converted the monastic building into a residence in 1604. Sir Charles Cavendish dying in 1617, Welbeck Abbey became the residence of his son, the celebrated and loyal Duke of Newcastle, distinguished by his taste for horsemanship; he built here a magnificent riding-house and stables, under the direction of John Smithson, in 1623—still the finest in the kingdom. Margaret, his granddaughter and heiress, married John Holles, Earl of Clare, who was created Duke of Newcastle in 1694; and his daughter and heiress, Henrietta, married Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford, whose only daughter and heiress, Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, married, in 1734, William, second Duke of Portland, from whom this ancient seat, together with large estates in this county and Derbyshire, descended to the present noble possessor.

Of the ancient Abbey, the only remains are some of the arches of the vaults, and some walls of the superstructure, built into the present mansion. The interior displays a great degree of elegance and convenience, the apartments having been re-arranged by the late Duke of Portland. The library, 44 feet by 30 feet, is in the Tudor style of architecture. Besides a collection of portraits of the Cavendish and Bentinck families, here are others of interest.

The park is about 8 miles in circuit, and is adorned with woods of venerable oaks. Near the house the plantations are upon a large scale, and are diversified with a fine piece of water, occupying a winding valley, which, sweeping round the several headlands, produces a most picturesque effect at every turn. We have engraved one of the most celebrated monarchs of the forest, the *Greendale Oak*, which is, probably, but little altered during the last century. In 1794 a roadway was cut through its venerable trunk, higher than the entrance to Westminster Abbey, and sufficiently capacious to permit a carriage and four horses to pass through it. (Strutt's "Sylva.") According to Hunter's edition of Evelyn's "Sylva," about 1645, this oak was 88 feet high, with a trunk girthing 33 feet 1inch: the diameter of the head, 81 feet. In 1778, Mr. Rooke gave the dimensions thus:—"Circumference of the trunk above the arch 35 feet 3 inches; height of the arch, 10 feet 3 inches; width of the arch, about the middle, 6 feet 3 inches; height to the top branch, 54 feet." The Major considered it to be above 700 years old.

Viewing this venerable relic, we are reminded of the following noble lines:

Thus a tree a grander child hath born not.
What are the boasted palaces of man,
Imperial city or triumphal arch,
To forests of luminous shade extent
Which time confirms, which centuries waste not?
Oaks gather strength for ages; and when at last
They wane, as beauteous in decrepitude
So grand in weakness—even in their decay
So venerable—they're sacrilege to cope
The consecrating touch of time. Time watch'd
The blossom on the parent bough. Time saw
The acorn loosen from the spray. Time pass'd,
While, sprouging from its swaddling shell, yon oak,
The cloud-crown'd monarch of our woods, by thorns
Environ'd, 'scaped the raven's bill, the tooth
Of goat and deer, the schoolboy's knife, and sprang
A royal hero from his nurse's arms
Time gave dominion, and Time gave it years.

Ages bestow'd, and centuries grudged not
Thus knew the sighing when gay summer's breath
Shook to the roots the infant oak, which after
Tempests moved not. Time hollow'd in its trunk
A tomb for centuries, and buried there
The epochs of the rise and fall of states
The failing generations of the world,
The memory of man.

The Sketch on the Welbeck Estate is of melancholy interest: it shows the gate in the Flood Meadow, immediately upon the verge of the park—where the lamented nobleman was found cold and lifeless,—"in a first boyish haunt of his father's domain."

SKETCH ON THE WELBECK ESTATE.

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS—SPECIAL COMMISSION IN CLONMEL.

On Thursday, the 21st inst., the Special Commission for the trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien, and Mr. T. F. Meagher, and several other persons charged with high treason, was opened by the Right Hon. F. Blackburne, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench; the Right Hon. John Doherty, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; [illegible] Baron Moore.

town on the preceding evening, attended by an escort of dragoons) entered the court at half-past eleven o'clock. They were accompanied by the High Sheriff, Richard Pennefather, Esq., and an escort of police. Before their arrival, the Attorney General and Solicitor-General took the places allotted for them.

The Clerk of the Crown having read the Commission, the names of the Grand Jurors were called over, and the following *Grand Jury* was sworn:—Richard [illegible]

[illegible] Thomas [illegible] Esq., Foreman.

The Chief Justice: Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, you will proceed to the discharge of your duty in finding the bill of indictment unless two witnesses prove some act of treason—two witnesses to one overt act, or two witnesses to several overt acts. You will, therefore, carefully attend to this consideration when the witnesses in support of the indictment are under examination. Now, in respect to that which is the subject of the charge—the intention to be inferred, and expressed if it can be expressed, otherwise to be inferred—my instruction to you is this. It is to be inferred, as I have said, from acts, writings, and speeches, or generally from declarations. But, as far as regards mere oral declarations, not testified in writing, you ought to pay no regard to the acts of treason they seem to evidence, unless the words are connected with some design, or some conspiracy, or some direction or excitement. Words do not constitute an act of high treason, it is only when they are found in connexion with acts that they become evidence. And the [illegible] consider [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Equitas.*"—*Your three "amended" problem can be solved in three moves, thus*: 1. Q to K sq; 2. R to K 5th; 3. Q to K's third—*mate*; *and, as last recast, cannot be done at all, in which state we sincerely hope you will leave it.*

"*D. R. T.*" *We know of no perfectly satisfactory defence to Captain Evans's celebrated gambit. The two which many consider so have been analysed with remarkable care and skill by Mr Walker, of Dublin, in the current number of the Chess Players' Chronicle, and in all his variations the result is in favour of the attack, which, from this circumstance, we shall not be surprised to see again as much in vogue as in the memorable days of Le Bourdonnais and M'Donnell. Your second question should be submitted to the publisher of our paper.*

"*P. W. M.*" *Nova Scotia.*—*You must have made some mistake in setting up the position. According to your description, the B pwd King's in check at starting by the White Rook. It will be best to send a diagram of the position.*

"*Medicus,*" *Dunmanus, West Indies.*—*In the end-game submitted, Black ought unquestionably to have won the game; if, instead of the fatal capture of the Rook, he had simply checked with his Q at her 8th, and afterwards taken the Q's Rook.*

"*Sloango.*—*In Mr. Staunton's "Illustrated Games," the move should be a Black Pawn at Black Q's 4th. To the second enquiry, we believe, some time this year*

"*F. M. E.*"—*The definitions you ask for would take up more space than we can spare You will find them in any rudimentary work on the game.*

"*Sopravalta.*"—*Quite right. See notice to "Sloango"*

"*C. W. R.*"—"*F. G. R.*"—*Enigma No. 399 is not practicable without a Black Pawn at Black's Q's 4th sq*

"*A. L.*"—"*Holkham*" *Very acceptable at all times, especially if they have been subjected to rapid examination before they reach us*

"*J. C. B.*"*, Louth.*—*Neither of them is preferable to the stated number of moves; for, in the first, Black may interpose his Kt, and delay the mate; and in the second, by playing his Q to K R 6th, he can do the same*

"*Ben Rhee.*"—*We have tried in vain to make out your object in the diagram marked "61," for the position and solution are all at cross purposes. The stipulation that White is to mate with his K B in five moves, should be "in one more," since the B may waste at once. You evidently have no conception of the extreme acuteness in description which Chess Problems demand.*

"*A. A.*" *Clifton.*—*Thanks. It shall be examined, and reported on immediately*

"*A. Z. B. T.*" *It strikes us as ingenious and correct, but we should recommend you to examine it once more before publication.*

"*F. W. C.*"—*There is no difference whatever. It shall be examined.*

"*J. H. N.*"—*Such merely elementary knowledge should be sought for in a work on the game. We have not space every week to explain what "check" means, what "checkmate" means, or to describe how and why a Pawn takes another Pawn "en passant."*

"*H M*"*, Salford.*—*Every player desirous of appreciating the fertility of attack, and almost exhaustless resources of the Evans' gambit, should study the latest discoveries on the subject, by Mr. Walker (See our notice above to "D. R. T.") The variations on this opening you have sent us are all well known, and may be found in every popular Chess Treatise for the last fifteen years*

"*E. J. C.*"*, Isbourne, is thanked for his entertaining bit of stratagem, which we purpose finding a place for very shortly*

"*C. E. R.*"—*They shall receive immediate attension. 2. See the notice above to "C. W. R."*

"*W. L.*"—*The budget of Problems you allude to must have miscarried Those now received are under consideration, and shall be reported on next week*

"*G. S. J.*"—*It shall be looked to. No. 363 is quite right. Try it again.*

"*D. W. R.*"—*It cannot. See any answer to Correspondent.*

"*Chess-Player.*"—*Omit the word "check" at the tenth move*

Solutions by "*F. G. R.*" "*P. T. M.*" "*H. W.*" "*Sopravalta.*" "*The Bath Tyro,*" "*Few-nos,*" "*Spero,*" "*Laura C. S. and K.*" "*W. L.*" "*Gilbertson,*" "*Petitado,*" "*G. A. B.*" "*Sisera Exor,*" "[illegible]" *are received*

Those by "*C. F. C.*" "*M. P.*" "*Jynx.*" "[illegible] *G. D.*," "*Philo-Chess,*" *are wrong.*

The Reading Chess Club is desirous of engaging in a match by correspondence with any other Club Address to the Secretary, New Public Rooms, Reading, Berks.

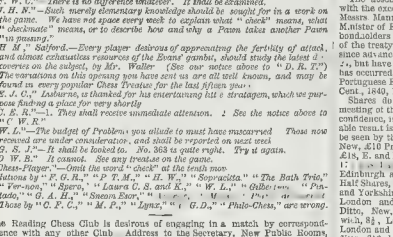
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 244.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 6th	K to K sq	4. R to Q B 6th	P to B 4th
2. R to Q B 8th	K to Q 2nd	5. P mates.	
3. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	K to K 3rd		

PROBLEM No. 245.

By Messrs. HORWITZ and KLING.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White playing first can mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS

CLEVER LITTLE GAME JUST PLAYED BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND THE REV. MR. F., OF DUBLIN. THE FORMER GIVING THE PAWN AND TWO MOVES.

(*Remove White's K B P from the board.*)

BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)
1 P to K 4th		13. Q to Q R 6th	Q R to Q Kt 3rd
2 P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	14. Q to Q R 4th	Kt to K 4th
3 K B to Q B 4th	P to Q B 4th	15. Q takes Q R P	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
4 P to Q 5th	P takes P	16. K to B sq	R takes Q Kt P
5 B takes P	P Kt to B 3d	17. Q to R 8th (ch)	Q to Kt sq
6. Q B to K Kt 5th	K B to K 2d	18. Q takes Q (ch)	B takes Q
7. B takes Kt	B takes B	19. Q Kt to B 3d	R to B 8 s.
8. P to Q B 3rd	P to K 5th	20. P to K B 3d	R to Kt 4th (c)
9. Q to her Kt 3rd (a)	Q to K 2d	21. Q Kt to B 4th	R to K 2d
10. K Kt to K 2d	Q Kt to B 3d	22. Kt takes R (d)	R takes P (ch)
11. Q to Kt sq (b)	Q B to Q 2d	23. P takes R	Q B checks
12. Q takes Kt P	Q R to Q Kt sq	24. K to K sq	K B mates

(a) Black has now an excellent game, but can be mated in 8? That is the difficulty.

(b) Premature. It would have been much better to bring more pieces into action, and secure the safety of his King, before attempting any positive demonstration of attack.

(c) The beginning of the end; and a very beautiful termination it is.

(d) Black a point to the fore on account of the opportunity of winning the unlucky R—that he thought it needless to anglice the curiously one White's moves for each p— have to double the next three moves came upon him like electric shocks

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
15 Q R to Q B sq	

London to pl...

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 365.—By HERMN MÜLLERSTRÖM, of Copenhagen.

This elegant and ingenious little problem we have extracted from the previous number of the Berlin Schachzeitung.

White: K at K Kt 6th, R at K R 3d, Kt at K Kt sq; P s at K Kt 2d, K B 5th, and K 3d.

Black: K at K Kt 8th; P s at K Kt 4th and 6th, K B 3d, and K 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 366.—By Mr. C. E. RANKEN.

White: K at Q Kt 6th, R at K 3d, R at K 4th, Kt at Q 4th; P s at K R 4th, K B 3d, K 2d, Q 3d, and Q Kt 2nd.

Black: K at Q 4th; P s at K R 4th, K 4th, and Q 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 367.—By the same.

White: K at K B 2d, R at K 5th, B at K Kt 3d, Kt at K B 4th; P s at K 4th, Q 4th, and Q Kt 5th.

Black: K at Q 3d, B at Q B sq, Kt at Q Kt 2d; P s at Q 2d and Q B 3d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

A majority of 15 votes in favour of a dividend of Three and-a-Half per Cent, as proposed by the Directors, instead of a dividend One per Cent., which had been moved as an amendment, was the result of the Bank ballot on Wednesday. In the financial article of last week the arguments of both parties were briefly noticed. The interval between the meeting and the ballot has not, however, pass without eliciting several new views of the question. Its party the constant addition to the Bank capital is strongly objected to, as being an opposition to the intentions, if not the letter of the charter; as an indirect, and in compelling the present holders to forego a portion of their dividends in favour of future proprietors; as well as impolitic, from continued accumulations tending to render it so powerful as to exercise an overwhelming influence over the Money Market. On the other hand, it is urged that a reserve of one year should always be provided, to meet the possible losses of another, and that a bank cannot be too much strengthened for the public security. To this it may be replied, that no bank at its commencement can have reserve; and so, after its accumulation, it can be only capital with another name. Its probable effect may be to afford an undue confidence at the employment of the resources of the bank, by assisting in the promotion of extensive speculative transactions. The decision arrived at by the ballot is in favour of increasing the rest between this period and the next: all yearly meeting, there is little doubt that the subject will not only undergo much discussion, but the formation of some new principle for guarding the "recommendation" of a dividend will, with many other changes, be suggested to the proprietors by the Court of Directors themselves.

The Consol Market was very quiet during the early part of the week; Consols, on Monday, were quoting at 86¾ to ¾ and 87 for account; opening at the same price on Tuesday, and closing at 86½ to ¾ for Money and Time. Towards the close of Wednesday's market, a decline of about ¼ occurred; and on Thursday, the private correspondence from France and Germany was generally represented to be so full of doubt with regard to the future course of political events, that a similar decline on Consols was the consequence; the quotation being, 86½ to 86 for Money, and 86 to ¾ for the Account. Exchequer Bills have not undergone any variations worthy of notice; India Bonds also maintain about the price of the previous week, and the effect of improving Mexican to 17, and it has since advanced to 17¾. Portuguese Four per Cents have been done as high as, but have since declined. In the other securities no change of any moment has occurred, the registered quotations being, for Mexican Five per Cents, 17¾; Portuguese Five per Cents, 70; Ditto, Four per Cent, 23; Spanish Five per Cent., 18½; Ditto, Passive, 2¾; Ditto, Three per Cent, 23¾;

Shares do not exhibit symptoms of improvement in prices, although a meeting of the leading directors of the established lines, with a view to restore confidence, is spoken of. What means the directors have to produce this desirable result is not very readily to be seen. The present state of the Market will be seen by the following list of the registered bargains: Caledonian, 20; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 2; East Anglia, £25, L. and E and L. and D., 4½; Ditto, £18, E. and E., 3; Eastern Counties, 12; Eastern Union, Class B (L. and B.), ⅛; Ditto, 15; Ditto, New Quarters, 3¼; East Lincolnshire, ¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 39; Great Northern, 4¾; Great Western, 77; Ditto, Half Shares, 45; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 16; Ditto, New, £17, 10; Lancashire and Yorkshire, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 5; Leeds and Bradford, 90; London and Blackwall, 4; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 26½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 4; London and Greenwich, 8½; London and North-Western, 110; Ditto, New, 6; Ditto, Fifths, 4¾; London and South-Western, 38½; Ditto, New £50, 27; Midland, 69¼; Ditto, ditto, £50 shares, 29; North British, 17¾; Ditto, Halves, 7½; Ditto, Quarters, 3¾; Ditto, Thirds, 3¾ dis.; North Staffordshire, 9½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 14; South Eastern, No. 4, Thirds, 6½; South Wales, 16; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 9½; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 13¾; Ditto, No. 2, 13¾, Ditto, G N E. Preference, 6¾; York and North Midland, 54; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 26½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2½; Paris and Strasbourg, 1¾

NATIONAL MONEY. A great amount of business has been transacted, Consols were flat yesterday. The closing prices were—86¾ to ¾ for money, and 86 to 86⅛ for Account. Shares and Foreign Stocks did not materially vary.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market since Monday have been but moderate, and of very middling quality. To-day the stands were rather scantily filled with samples of both red and white, the demand for which was far from extraordinary prices. Upwards of 23,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come in ruthless the country buyers—whose attendance was large purchased freely a full price—and distilling sorts were 1s per quarter cheaper. The demand for malt was wholly confined to small parcels, at late rates. Notwithstanding the large supplies of foreign oats the oat trade was tolerably steady, at previous quotations. In all other bar ex. 649

[illegible] s. red, 48s to 54s; ditto, white, 50s to 57s; rye, 32s to 33s; grinding barley, 28s to 30s; distilling ditto, 29s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 50s to 54s; brown ditto, 48s to 52s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 58s; [illegible] Yorkshire, 52s to 54s; Lincolnshire feed oats 21s to 24s; potato ditto, 23s; ditto, white, 24s to 25s; Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 24s to 25s; Scotch, 25s to 26s; Irish, 23s to 25s; potato ditto, 23s to 25s; beans, 40s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 43s; peas, 40s to 42s; flour, per quarter [illegible]

Foreign. Dennig red wheat, 44s to 46s; ditto, white, 45s to 47s; barley, 30s to 32s; oats, 20s to 22s; beans, 42s to 44s; peas, 42s to 44s; per quarter Flour, American, 26s to 31s per barrel, Baltic, 25s per barrel.

The Corn Markets exceedingly little business has been transacted in [illegible] prices.

Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; Hempseed, 40s to 42s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt. Mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 8s 6d Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel Carraway seed, £22 to £26, per last or ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 10s per ton; ditto, foreign, £8 5s to £9 5s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton [illegible] to 10s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, 4s to 5s; extra, —s; white, 4s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d, per 4lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat 42s 6d; barley, 33s 7d; oats, 21s 11d; rye, 32s 9d; beans, 37s 11d., peas, 37s 11d

The 30s Model Average.—Wheat, 53s 7d; barley, 30s 6d, oats, 22s 2d; rye, 32s 4d; beans 36s 2d, peas, 36s 9d

Flax.—several public sales have been held this week, and at which a fair average quantity of tea has been disposed of, at full prices. In the private contract market, exceedingly little [illegible]

[illegible]—Rather large parcels of both raw and refined sugars, at very full prices The imports consist on a liberal scale

Coffee.—Our market is in a very sluggish state, but we have no material alteration to notice in value

Rice. This article commands very little attention; yet prices are mostly supported

Provisions. The sale for Irish butter is still to a good extent, at very full prices, although the stock is now nearly 50,000 firkins [illegible] ar. —7s to 84s [illegible] Waterford, —s to —s; Limerick, —s to —s; Sligo, —s to —s; Limerick, —s to —s; Cork, —s to —s; Kerry

EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.

THE ALDERBOTTOM VIADUCT.

Preston, Ormskirk, and Liverpool; and on the other, to Burnley, Colne, Skipton, Bradford, and Leeds; and also forms a connexion by means of the line now opened with Bury and Manchester.

Looking back over the eight miles we have thus traversed, we may mention that the inclines from Accrington up to the summit are of three degrees, one of 1 in 40, another of 1 in 71 and a third of 1 in 110; and the powerful engines of the Company are able to surmount these once-supposed-to-be-fatal impediments to progress with facility.

The line into the station at Accrington joins the railway running from Blackburn to Burnley (and curving from a southern to a northern direction) with two forks; one of which runs into the Blackburn end of the station, and the other into the Burnley end, and to the front of the principal station.

THE OGDEN VIADUCT.

The whole of the extraordinary works on this line have been constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Ferring; and they are believed to be of substantial and enduring character

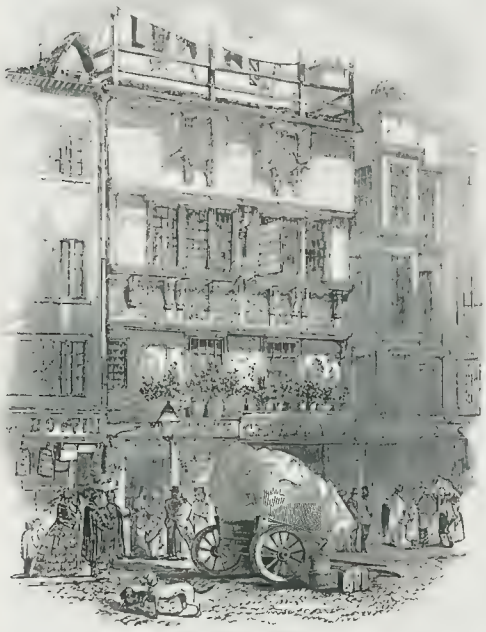
The portion of the line extending from Accrington to Burnley was opened few days since.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE CROWN INN, OXFORD, WHERE SHAKSPERE "PUT UP."

THIS memorial of our great Dramatic Poet is of interest akin to that of the copy of the Chandos Portrait, in the present page.

The Crown Inn, Oxford, is an old decayed house, but probably was once an inn of some importance. It stands directly in the road from London to Stratford; and Aubrey (who lived near enough Shakspere's time to be well enough informed in such matters) relates a pleasant piece of traditionary gossip, that Shakspere "was wont to go up and down Warwickshire often every year, and did commonly lodge at the Crowne Tavern, in Oxford, where he was exceedingly respected." The Crown, in Shakspere's time, was kept by Mr. and Mrs. D'Avenant, to whom, it is thought, and certainly the mother of Sir William D'Avenant, the poet. Shakspere, however, is said to have been entertained by the godfather of his father. "Now Sir William would sometimes when he was a servant over a glass of wine, with his most intimate friends, and it seemed to him that he wrote with the very spirit that Shakspere spoke with, and was contented enough to be thought his son." Mrs. D'Avenant was a landlady of very light report; but "a very beautiful woman, and of a very good wit, and of conversation extremely agreeable;" and her husband was "a very grave and discreet citizen, wit

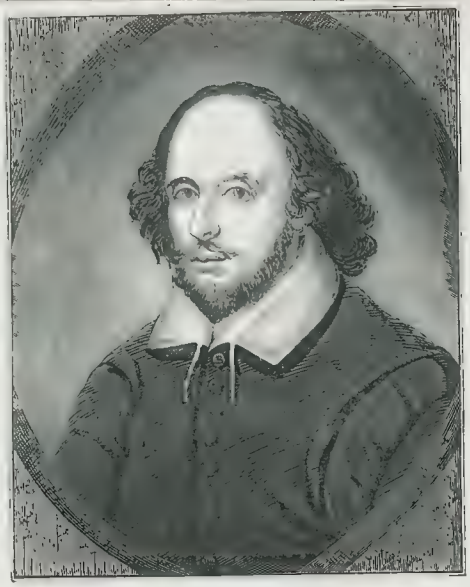


THE CROWN INN, OXFORD.

like Shakspere; and which Knel[illegible]92, copied and presented to glorious John Dryden—who repaid the painter with one of the best and most admirable epistles.

The Chandos Shakspere is a small portrait on canvass, 22 inches long by 18 broad. The face is thoughtful, the eyes are expressive, and the hair is of a brown black. The dress is black, with a white turn-over collar, the strings of which are loose. There is a small gold ring in the left ear. We have had an opportunity of inspecting it both before and after the sale, and in the very best light; and have no hesitation in saying that the copies we have seen of it are by no means like. It agrees in many points with the short nose especially—with the Stratford bust; and is not more unlike the engraving before the first folio—or the Gerard Johnson bust on the Stratford monument—than Richard Sir Walter Scott is unlike Sir Thomas Lawrence's—or West Lord Byron unlike the better known portrait by Phillips. It has evidently been touched upon—the yellow oval that surrounds it has a look of Kneller's age. Sir Joshua Reynolds owned a copy of it, not more than it is said, Ozias Humphrey, R.A., in August 1785, copied it in crayons for Malone; and from this crayon drawing, which we have not seen, prints of it have been made which are far from like. Henry Bone, R.A., made an enamel from it; and Mr. Charles Knight is in possession of the last copy which it is said to have been made of it. Now that we have seen, as we have said, are like; and, from what we have heard, from competent authorities, several other copies have also missed the expression, which is both peculiar and good."

The opinion of the writer in the *Athenæum* is, that the Chandos picture is not the original for which Shakspere sat; but a copy made for Sir William Davenant, from some known and acknowledged portrait of the poet.



THE CHANDOS PORTRAIT OF SHAKSPERE, DRAWN FROM THE PICTURE AT STOWE.

looked better after his guests than the [illegible]. The tradition which Aubrey preserved does not rest solely, however, on his authority. "That notion," said Pope to Spence, "of Sir William D'Avenant being really the natural child of Shakspere, was common in town; and Sir William himself seemed fond of having it taken for truth."

Dates, which upset so many traditions, are in favour of the Davenant story, for the post of "Gondibert," and the future poet laureate, was baptized in St. Martin's Church, Oxford, on the 3rd of March, 160[illegible], and Shakspere died on the 23rd of April, 1616. The poet's route from London to Oxford was by way of Uxbridge, Beaconsfield (the latter place antiquity-loving Wood) on to East Wycombe, Stokenchurch, Postcombe, Wheatley, and Oxford. At Oxford he passed a night, he would then go on to the west of Woodstock, Long Compton, and Shipston-on-the-Avon, by Clopton's bridge, to his native Stratford. On his right lay Charlecote, on his left the Collegiate church at Stratford, where lies him who Heber Street (according to Henley in Arden), the meadows about Ingon, his own property, the woods of Welcombe, and the little hamlet or village of Shottery.

It will be seen from our engraving that the Crown Inn retains many characteristics of the age of Elizabeth and James I. In the upper room, says Thomas Warton, does "now the Crown Inn, which seems to have been a set of hall or entertaining room, or the accommodating one was the custom of most public-houses, there was a bow window with three pieces of coloured stained glass. The curious visitor should make a point of seeing the Crown Inn.

THE CHANDOS PORTRAIT OF SHAKSPERE.

We have engraved the celebrated picture, from a drawing carefully made by one of our artists at Stowe, previous to the sale. The portrait has been very often engraved, but very rarely with success. It has been purchased by the Earl of Ellesmere, for 355 guineas; and it will rest, it is said, the gem of the Shakspere closet, in the new Bridgewater House, which Mr. Barry is building for Lord Ellesmere in the Green Park.

We find in the *Athenæum* some interesting particulars of this picture. Its history is shortly this —

"The Duke of Chandos obtained it by marriage with the daughter and heiress of a Mr. Nicholl, of Minchenden House, Southgate; Mr. Nicholl obtained it from a Mr. Robert Keck, of the Inner Temple, who owned (the first and best) Mrs. Barry, the actress, as Otway tells us, forty guineas for it. Mrs. Barry had it from Betterton, and Betterton had it from Sir William Davenant, who was a professed admirer of Shakspere, and was supposed to be thought his son. Davenant was born in 1605, and Betterton, (necessary reader of Pepys will recollect) was the great actor belonging to the Duke's Theatre, which Davenant was the patentee. He (under he Duke of Davenant (Parson Dart) had been heard to relate, as Aubrey informs us, that Shakspere had often stood Sir William when a boy.

"Davenant lived quite near enough to Shakspere's time to have obtained a genuine portrait of the poet when he himself was an age, too, when the Shakspere mania was not so strong as it is now. There is no doubt that this was the portrait which Davenant believed to be

THE PROGRESS OF A BILL

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD

ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS.

(Continued from page 190.)

CHAPTER IV. THE RENEWAL.

"So, Henry, I can now appreciate your motives for wishing me not to open your letters," said Mrs. Pursey, on her husband's return. "You see I have opened it," she added, as Henry took up Macfum's letter.

"And, pray, what discovery have you made, Madam?" asked the husband angrily.

"Read the letter—read it. *I* knew what Mr. Macfum was, long ago."

Pursey read the letter, folded it calmly, and seating himself with portentous [illegible] looked indignantly at his wife. She met his look of anger with that provoking indifference which woman can so well assume when bent upon having the best of an argument; and the pair sat for some minutes in silence presenting no very encouraging picture of that phantom so bruited about, and called "Wedded Bliss!" At length the husband's anger oozed out in speech, and a hurt, cannibal tiff ensued. Mr Pursey failed in his [illegible] to exonerate his friend from any dishonest intention in the [illegible] was, neither did he convince her that she had acted improperly [illegible] declaring his injunctions as to the opening of his letters. Mrs Pursey vouchsafed some truly feminine arguments in justification of her conduct. All she knew was that she had opened Mr. Macfum's letter, and that she should continue to open any letter that came to the house. As she had said before, she had

PROGRESS OF A BILL.—THE RENEWAL.

her doubts, and he (Pursey) must not blame her if he was ruined by his fine friend.

Utterly forgetful of his wife's admonitions, and trusting implicitly in the sincerity of Macfum's friendship, Pursey betook himself to the place of appointment at the hour indicated in Macfum's letter. He found Macfum already there, and in a most despondingstate of mind; and beside the dolorous Macfum sat Mr. Moss. The appearance of this latter personage was certainly not prepossessing; and indistinct ideas of his resemblance to the Jew attempted, painted by Dickens and others, floated before the mental vision of the unsophisticated youth. But a glance at Macfum restored him. Pursey's heart swelled with pity, and with a hope that he had yet the power to relieve his friend. Yes, come what may, he would stand by Macfum, for he was a fine-hearted fellow.

"My dear boy, how are you?" said Macfum, in a tone of melancholy that would have thawed the coldest heart, as he grasped Pursey's hand. "I scarcely know how to meet you."

A minute observer might have detected a smile, or rather a savage grin, upon the ugly features of Mr. Moss, as Macfum addressed Pursey. Pursey assured Macfum that he was quite ready to do anything that could extricate him from his trouble.

"Extricate Mr. Macfum!" interrupted the Jew, with the demon-grin still upon his ugly features; "you mean payment of the bill, I believe, my friend."

"I am so," answered Pursey in an embarrassed tone, and naturally turning to Macfum for a solution of the attorney's mysterious words.

"Hang it, I shouldn't wonder," said the latter, consequentially on one. But it is you, my dear boy, not you being involved in the matter, that cuts me to the heart."—"I know it does, my dear friend."

The attorney grinned, and could scarcely refrain from clapping his hands in the eagerness of his approbation. Did he think he was at the theatre? Did he, for the moment, fancy himself in the pit, witnessing the performance of a clever actor?

"What's to be done," at length asked Pursey, anxious to be relieved from his alarm. "To what extent am I involved?

"Didn't you read the amount? There is the bill—for one hundred pounds, sir; only a hundred," said the Jew, chuckling. "I dare say you will be glad to take it up for your friend, as the amount is not heavy.

"That is no affair of yours, Mr. Moss. You will not take it up, I know. I asked you here to see if we could come to some arrangement for the renewal of the bill. Your Jew's heart has no sympathy with a man's misfortunes. You'd thrust a writ into the slender hand of a dying man so utterly are you without any feeling beyond your sordid, grasping usurer's love of sixty per cent. You may retire, Mr. Moss, to do your worst. And if there is one recollection that can sweeten a man's deathbed more than another, it is, that on all hands it is agreed that there are no attorneys beyond the grave."

Mr. Moss rose in obedience to the impressive exhortation of Mr. Macfum, and prepared to take his departure. The man's countenance was quivering with rage; but the spirit that repels an insult dwelt not in his breast. He contented himself with shaking his instrument of torture (the bill) before friends; and growling between his teeth, "You had better be punctual," shuffled out of the room.

"Isn't it melancholy to be in the hands of such a miscreant?" said Macfum, when the attorney had effected his disappearance from their presence. "Doesn't it put one out of humour with human nature to see such utter animals, such grovelling [illegible]

[illegible] me to meet Upon my word, Pursey, it does one's heart good to meet you after such a fellow.

"Come, how can I assist you in th's matter? I haven't a sixpence at my command just now, so I fear I must be utterly powerless. I'll do anything in my power, but pray screen me from that Jew.

"My dear boy, you probably know that if I dishonour my bill, you are answer able for it as well."

"Good God, Macfum!" For the first time Henry trembled as to the issue of the matter. So severe had he felt in Macfum's management of the business, that it had never struck him that he, more than his friend, was in danger.

"Pray, don't alarm yourself, dear Pursey," interrupted Macfum soothingly "No harm shall come to you, depend upon it. I would die my right hand rather than see you scathed in this matter. My honour is at stake—need I say more

"Pardon me, my dear Macfum. You can understand my alarm. A demand upon me for such a sum"—

"Recollect, Pursey, that there is no demand upon you for a farthing. I trust you do not intend to put forth a supposition prejudicial to my honour as a gentleman"

"I am the last man in the world to say aught to offend you, Macfum. On the contrary, I cannot express to you the earnestness of my desire to be of some service to you in this dilemma."—Pursey was now perfectly reassured; he had not mistaken Macfum. Macfum was a fine fellow

"I have no favour to ask of you, Pursey," said Macfum, somewhat coldly; "and, as it is getting late, and I have an appointment at seven, I must be going."

Pursey was touched at this cold assumption of the manner of his friend, and now thoroughly ashamed of his own past fears. He insisted, therefore, upon detaining Macfum that he might thoroughly restore himself in his good opinion Macfum reasonably yielded to the request.

"Macfum," said the latter, with emotion, "I have, however unwillingly, wounded your feelings. We are friends of but short acquaintance, yet I [illegible] sensible, nevertheless, to each other's merits, and not often was so [illegible] ply. I must confess to you that you have awakened in me a strong friendship for you, and great admiration for your talents; and all I have to beg of you is, that in your next work you will permit me the pleasure of serving you to the utmost of my power. I see you embarrassed. As your friend, I ask you earnestly, can I serve you?

"I must own, Pursey," said he felt hurt by some exclamations which escaped you a few minutes ago But now I understand you, and, believe me, any past feeling of pique shall be forgotten. I will be equally candid with you, seeing that you are so sincere my friend, and at once tell you that I am in want of cash, and effectively. I would rather not, however, put you to the test, since your refusal must at once put an end to our acquaintance; inasmuch as it would imply want of confidence on your part in my honour."

"My dear fellow, I promise beforehand."

"Well, then, unsolicited by me, you consent to accept another bill to the amount of that previously accepted by you for me. It is only a matter of form, to delay the payment of the other three months. You see your acceptance of this will enable me to pay that due in a few days, so that I shall gain the time that must expire before the arrival of my remittance."

Henry at once assented to this plausible proposition, signed the bill, and took it out of his friend, without any misgiving at his heart.

And Macfum, who always persuaded Moss to cash his bills, on the assurance that his aristocratic acquaintance would rather pay the amount ten times over than know of his (Macfum) locked up, wended his way to the Attorney's office, confident in the result of this visit

(To be continued.)

STOPPAGE OF THE BI-MONTHLY MAIL ad SOUTHAMPTON.—A memorial from the mercantile community of India, in on its way to it it has not reached, the President of the Board of Trade, on the subject of the stoppage of the bimonthly Southampton mail to India. The inconvenience complained of is the want of opportunity of sending duplicates of correspondence and the danger of sending valuable enclosures through France, owing to the unsettled state of the Continent. The chief ground is beginning to complain of the cessation of the mail. To the common soldier it has proved a cruel disappointment, for while he could send or receive a letter for a penny by way of Southampton, it costs eleven pence by way of France. Complaints have also been made from other quarters respecting the impediments thrown in the way of passengers who come from Suez to India in the East India Company's steamers. It appears that in order to discourage passengers from embarking at Suez, the above-mentioned steamers, if are subjected to every imaginable inconvenience on board. Some are obliged to sleep on deck. At Suez they are compelled to purchase everything they require during the voyage at the rates of the most exorbitant monopolists on board.

CARSHALTON ACADEMY The Board of Ordnance have recently entered into arrangements for the use of the mansion lately occupied by Mr. Simeon, one of the magistrates of the Croydon bench; and it has undergone extensive alterations to fit it for the reception of 90 young gentlemen, who will have to undergo a preparatory course of trial in that establishment previous to their being admitted as gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich. The Rev. Dr. Andrews has been appointed head-master, with four teachers of mathematics, German, and other languages. The Carshalton Academy will be opened on Monday, October 2. As the object of this establishment has been misunderstood, it may be necessary to mention that it is not intended to supersede any of the present preparatory schools of instruction, as these establishments will still be required for instructing candidates for entrance into the Royal Military Academy; but instead of being passed direct, as formerly, the candidates will have to pass through a probationary period at Carshalton, under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, in order that some but well-conducted gentlemen will be allowed to enter as cadets at the Royal Military Academy. The Rev. Dr. Andrews will have to furnish his daily reports of the pupils under his charge to the Secretary at War, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, the Royal Military Academy, who will, with Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, examine them, and select from those in the Carshalton Academy a sufficient number to be recommended to the Master-General for admission as gentlemen cadets. The authorities at the Royal Military Academy will exercise no other authority at the Carshalton Academy.

FEMALE SERVANTS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA — A private letter, dated Flinders, near Adelaide, South Australia, 28th February, 1848, states that the season which was about closing had been a very good one, but the scarcity of farm servants of both sexes, especially the latter, had been a serious drawback in farm operations. The writer, Mr. M'Harg, had offered as much as 15s. per week, with rations, for female servants, without being able to engage any; the consequence was, that out 300 which rows, he had been obliged, for a period of 4 weeks, to turn out between 30 and 40 every morning without milking them. His servants, he adds, were quite knocked up with being overworked, and the whole neighbourhood was in the same state. Eventually he engaged an ordinary seaman, a handy Highlander, who had never milked a cow before. He, however, turned out remarkably well. Cheese was sold at 4d per lb, or for [illegible] per [illegible] Fruit horse were in demand, and [illegible] 100 per

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

[SEPT. 30, 1848.

MUSIC.

ENGLISH OPERA AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN

We have received the prospectus of the arrangements for the winter campaign of 1848-49, at Covent-Garden Theatre. Mr. Bunn is once more in the field as manager of an English Opera-House, and promises himself on this more advantageous position than on any former occasion he has, in the first place one of the finest theatres in Europe to accommodate the public; and, secondly, he will have scenic resources of an extent to enable him to produce an incomparable *mise en scène*. Mr. Bunn has done much for national music in this country, and his present scheme exhibits his spirit, tact, and enterprise in the most favourable light. Five great lyrical works are to be produced: a new serious opera, by Balfe; a grand opera, by Wallace; an opera, founded on Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth," by Schira (the musical director); an English adaptation, by Lavenu, of Auber's "Diamant de la Couronne;" an entirely new work, by Mendelssohn's "First Walpurgis Night;" and the distinguishing, by Planché, of a "celebrated masterpiece," the name of which is not given, but which we suspect to be by Beethoven. Each work is to be performed consecutively for a few months' season, and with the standard *repertoire* which Mr. Bunn possesses, there will be ample selection both for amateurs and artists. Three new ballets are promised: one, "Almaviva," under the title of "Seville," at opening Paris at the Théâtre de la Nation, formerly the Académie Royale; one for Mdlle. Plunkett, and one for Mdlle. Maywood.

Besides secure execution of the various entertainments, the company engaged is rich in celebrities and abilities. Mdlle. Nissen, who has sung in Italy, France, and Russia with distinguished success, has been engaged. She is a sweet lyric, and has sung in Balfe's "Siege of Rochelle" and "Puritani." Madame Steffanone, from the Grand Opera in Paris, is too well known to require an introduction; her ardent and the English stage will needs be great. Miss Romer, who has certainly succeeded a step under the title of "Maid

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LOWESTOFF HARBOUR, WITH THE IMPROVEMENTS.

LOWESTOFF HARBOUR.

THE extensive improvement of this Haven was commenced in the spring of 1846; the plan being to construct a new Harbour, on a grand scale, and in connexion with it a railway joining the Norfolk line at Reedham; thus forming railway communication between the Harbour and all parts of England—a communication which will soon be extended throughout Scotland.

The Act for improving the Harbour and forming the railway was passed in the early part of 1845. Messrs. Stephenson and Bidder were appointed the engineers in chief, Mr. Hodges the resident engineer, and Mr. S. M. Peto the general contractor. In the enterprise of Mr. Peto originated this great work: having purchased the harbour and navigation in 1844, he, with other gentlemen, chiefly in the neighbourhood, formed for the above purpose a company with a capital of £200,000.

The new Harbour of Refuge is formed by two immense piers, extending for 1300 feet into the sea, enclosing the old harbour, and an area of 20 acres. The width between the piers, and consequently of the Harbour, is 800 feet, and the average depth of water in it is 20 feet. The old entrance with in the piers will be cleared away up to the stone-work, so that there will be a spacious basin, large enough to accommodate 600 or 700 vessels. The piers consist of a stupendous timberframe-work, on each side of the Harbour, 14 feet high above the water, and 30 feet in width; filled up with immense blocks of stone, from one to six tons in weight, and the sides present a solid mass of masonry

As the thousands of tons of stones required have to be brought from a great distance, in vessels, the filling-in with stone goes on slowly. When this work is completed, a platform or flooring of four-inch planking will be made on the top of each pier.

The north pier, after extending straight out east for 700 feet, bends to the south-east for 300 feet, and then bends again to the south for 300 feet more; making in all 1300 feet. This pier is intended entirely for business, and a double tramway has been laid along it, with a large turning-table at each bend.

The south pier extends from the shore for 1200 feet, straight out into the sea, and is intended for a grand promenade. The head of each pier is circular, and 60 feet in diameter. Lighthouses have been erected in the centre of the circle at the head of each pier; and at night a brilliant red light is exhibited.

The entrance to the harbour between the two piers is towards the south-east it is 160 feet wide, with a depth of 21 feet at low water.

Beyond the south pier, in Kirkley, a sea wall and towers of flint and stone, and at the back of it a broad embankment, are in course of formation for an esplanade, which will be a quarter of a mile in length and 25 feet wide, and will afford a splendid view of the sea.

The inner harbour has been dredged to a depth of fourteen feet in the channel, at low water, and this dredging will be extended up to Mutford-bridge. The New Cut and a part of Lake Lothing have been dredged, and the navigation has been thereby considerably improved. There is from ten to twenty feet water through Lake Lothing, and the Waveney to the New Cut, in which the water is about eight feet deep, while over Burgh Flats and Breydon there is not half that depth. The new wharfing, the various buildings, the offices, engine-houses, workshops, coke-ovens, warehouses, stations, &c., and about half a dozen lines of railway branching from the piers, on the north side of the inner harbour, occupy a space of about sixty acres.

Altogether, this improvement will present one of the finest combinations o railway and sea communication in the country.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

THE *fêtes* given in Paris by the members of the Executive Government have provided *la mode* with a new opportunity for displaying itself. The evening *toilettes* have not yet experienced any remarkable change, the season not being sufficiently advanced to cause light muslins and other transparent summer tissues to be abandoned, but October demands warmer *toilettes* for town, so that taffetas and *gros de Naples* are set aside, and *gouût de soie*, levantines, satins, and velvets begin to replace them; and dresses of *Cachemere Beje* are extreme y admired for *négligé*. This is a mixed stuff, rather darker than *écru* (unbleached Luan) *souple*, warm, and thick. Five yards suffice for a woman of middle height; for two breadths and a half give a proper fullness to the skirt, which must be lined, and the bodice be made tight. These dresses are trimmed with buttons, galoon, or sarsenet ribbon about three-quarters of an inch wide; this ribbon is edged on each side with chain *ging* or braid of the same colour: this trimming is quite novel; and the same ornament is added to the cuffs of the sleeves. For the autumn, plaid poplins, usually chesnut and white, are very *distingués*: capes turned back suit admirably for this stuff, which is stiff, and makes charming dresses.

Velvet cloaks re-appear; they are made with large *revers* from the shoulders to the waist. These capes are covered with embroidery, interlaced *couleur sur couleur*. There are also beautiful cloaks for the autumn, made of *couleur bois*, cut on the cross, like the ancient *crispins*, and two plaits are formed on the shoulders. The collar is surrounded with rather wide galoon of the same colour and the front is trimmed with eight rows, alike on each side. These *galons* are placed *en pyramides*, that is to say, gradually wider. The colour, the cut, and fashion of this garment are simple, and adapted to a young person.

The Engraving represents two ladies in full dress for the afternoon. The one has on a silk dress blue *Marie Louise*, with two deep furbelows of stuff like it: and plaited gimp ornaments the top of the flounces; the bodice, *à la Raphaël* having a *canezou* (a kind of cape) *Smyrnoise*, trimmed with full Valenciennes round the neck. A Parisian *Rasoneck* in chesnut-coloured levantine covers this *toilette*. The Parisian *Rasoneck* is a kind of vest or *camisole*, hanging below the waist; the back is straight, and the sleeves are open with facings. The front is made either full or tight; many will be worn in velvet and satin this winter. It is a fashion which has arrived from Russia, but in that country they are lined with fur. A cap *d'Angleterre*, with bunches of ribbon pinned on.

The second costume is a peach-coloured dress, with three narrow flounces festooned at the top of a deep flounce from the knees; a bodice *à la vierge*; a full tucker; and a scarf-shawl, peach-coloured, trimmed with two frills, embroidered bonnet *capeld*, is of peach-coloured crape, bordered with rolls of satin, and trimmed with pink marabouts in a bunch. Puffings of lace are gathered at th. wrist. The parasol is pink, covered with white lace. This *toilette* is of exqui site elegance for visits of ceremony.

The gentleman has on a coat *vere compagnarde*, and boots *à revers*, according to the Polish fashion; also a cap, jockey-form; and his *montagnarde* is hung from one of the buttons on the front of his waistcoat.

THE JEWISH YEAR.—Thursday last was the commemoration of the Jewish new year, a day of great solemnity amongst the Jewish persuasion; and Saturday next, October 6, is the day of atonement, or White Fast, on which business whatever is transacted by any professing the Jewish faith.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 338.—Vol. XIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1848. [Sixpence.

PROGRESS OF THE GERMAN REVOLUTION.

In considering the progress of the various revolutions that are now operating throughout Germany, we should always bear in mind the fact that, although expedited by, they did not entirely derive their origin from the great Revolution of the French. The commotions of Prussia, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, and of all the States of the old Germanic Confederation, as well as of the races of Czek and Magyar blood, would have taken place in due time, even if the French had not set the example of convulsion. The German Revolution is essentially political. The French Revolution is essentially social, and occurred at its own time, without reference to the wants or sympathies of other nations. But as political changes are far more easy to effect than social ones, we look with some hope to a termination of the troubles of Germany; while we can but feel something akin to despair when we reflect upon the troubles of France, and upon the prolific "dragons' teeth" which have been sown broadcast over the land by the ungovernable theorists of the "Red Republic."

The present complexity of German affairs, and perplexity of German Princes and Statesmen, great as they may be, are not so great on either side as to be incapable of disentanglement or removal. The French rushed headlong into a Social Revolution, without looking whither they were going, imagining all the while that the change they made was merely a political one. Their eyes are now opened; and the great mass of the people outside the walls of Paris, Lyons, Lille, Toulouse, and some other large towns, already hold back and gaze with dismay at the frightful precipice which yawns at their feet, and to the bottom of which imperial Paris threatens to hurl them. With the Germans the case is widely different. The task undertaken by the Frankfort Assembly in the name and on behalf of the German people is great; but it is not Quixotic. Unlike many a noble theory, it is humanly reducible into a fact. The unity of Germany, though some affect to sneer at it as a mere dream, is an object for which cool men of mature judgment may and do strive, if not with so much enthusiasm, at all events with as much courage and perseverance as the younger and more excitable portion of the people. It is an object, we should remember, which recommends itself to the calm common sense of the upper and middle classes, who have much to lose; as well as to the more inconsiderate and headlong partizanship of those who possess nothing of which political change can deprive them. Its good policy is unquestionable: and although the personal interest or the dynastic vanity of some great, and many small, Kings and potentates may stand in the way, it may confidently be predicted that sooner or later it will be successful.

In France we can discover no real good that has resulted from the Revolution, except the overthrow of a system of corruption. But as that has been bought at a large price, and as another system as bad, or worse, has arisen in its room, we can but consider that as yet, France has gained no liberty and made no progress by the events which have succeeded each other with such fearful rapidity since the 24th of February. Germany, on the contrary, has gained much already. Twenty years ago the censorship prohibited the translation of Burns's noble lyric, "A man's a man for a' that," as too democratic to be safely allowed to be sung, or even read, by the youth of Germany. One year ago, a translation of the more recent effusion now to be heard at every corner of the streets of London, "There's a good time coming, boys," was prohibited by the same authority, for the same reason. But now, the press of Germany is free. There is no censorship. The German mind, formerly driven into the thorny and cloudy wildernesses of speculative theology, or into the utter chaos of conflicting systems of metaphysics, all equally incomprehensible, can ponder upon and discuss politics as freely as it will. It can touch the affairs of *this* world. It can animadvert upon the doings of modern Germans, as freely as upon those of ancient Greeks and Romans. It can expand itself upon the life, business, wants, and hopes of the nineteenth century. It is emancipated from its trammels: and Germany, although it should long remain disunited nationally, has already become united socially by the free intercourse of living and practical opinion between man and man, and between state and state. No possible turn of the political wheel can ever restore the censorship, or cramp the free mind of any portion of Germany within the limits which confined it a year ago. No doubt, the

SITTING OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Germans have employed this newly-acquired freedom of thought without the wisdom which might have been expected from more practised thinkers. No doubt, they have committed grave errors, and are not yet quite as conversant with the duties as they are with the privileges of free opinion. No doubt, her mobs are like all other mobs, violent and unjust. But we must give them time. The political education of a great nation is not the work of a few months, nor of a few years, nor even of a generation. The French have been sixty years at it, and have not advanced beyond the merest rudiments. If the Germans have their "Mountain," like the French—if they have extreme parties, who have acquired importance in street convulsions, and who would employ street convulsions to maintain their influence, or to regain it when it has passed away from them, we must make allowances for the state of political childhood in which they have been kept, and trust to the influence of time to complete their public training, convince them of their error, and impress them with the truth that no real liberty was ever born of, or can be maintained by physical force. Were the German Revolution a mere irritation, were it a pause amid an excitable people solely or mainly because revolution was the fashion; did it spring from mere recklessness or turbulence; or were it caused by any overpowering faith in visionary abstractions about human perfectibility, or the possibility of converting Europe into an agglomeration of Paradises, on the Phalansterian or any other model, we might look upon the progress of events with indignation or with terror. But nothing of this kind has occurred. The German Revolution is a natural consequence of long-passed events, and of the unsatisfactory and merely temporary adjustment of the relationships of the various European states towards their own people and towards each other, which was made at the close of the last war. For these, and various reasons equally cogent, we have no fears for the ultimate freedom of Germany, however evil we may deplore the present riots at which it is to be effected. In our complex civilisation, differing but little in Germany, France, and England, no great political changes can be made without a price. That price is the derangement of trade and commerce, the suspension of manufacturing industry, the paralysis of credit, the suffering and discontent of the masses. Happy is the country that has not the task before it. Germany is, in this respect, more fortunate than France. Her people are not so warlike when they are idle, nor employed so exclusively upon objects of elegance and luxury when they are industrious, as the French. They minister to the world's necessities, as the English do; and trade interrupted is more easily brought back into its usual channels, than ever can be the case in a country of which the industry is mainly employed upon gaudy *bijouterie*, luxurious porcelain, and objects of *virtu* for the rich. In this respect, Germany will achieve and affirm her constitutional freedom with far more ease than France. Already she has made a step in advance, 'and gained solid advantages of which she cannot be again deprived. Her mobs may be brutal and ignorant—her Kings may not awaken all at once to the true state of the circumstances under which they are called upon to make sacrifices for the general welfare of a mighty people; but the foundation of such solid sense in the German mind, such a respect for law, such a love of order, and such habits of peaceful industry diffused amongst them, that nations like Great Britain, which have preceded them in the path of constitutional liberty, may fairly anticipate from time and circumstance a happy issue to the struggle in which they are involved. At least, such is the conclusion we draw from the progress of events at Frankfort, Berlin, and Vienna. We may often fear for the Germans, but we never despair of them.

SITTING OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

In the Supplementary History of the Revolutions in Europe, in 1848, at the close of our last Volume, we engraved the exterior of the Church of St. Paul, in the ancient city of Frankfort, wherein the German Parliament, or, as it is now styled, the "German National Assembly," hold their deliberations. Upon the previous page we present the reader with a view of the interior of the building, or the Great Hall, during one of the sittings of the Assembly. The scene is very graphically described in a paper in *Bentley's Miscellany* for the present month, by "The Flaneur," to the merit of whose contributions we have frequently testified by quotation. This writer has undoubtedly great descriptive power and aptitude for seizing upon the characteristic features of scenes which fall under his observation; and his sketch of the German "House" is a good specimen of this order of merit—a very considerable recommendation for a magazine writer.

"The Flaneur," after lamenting the neglect and desertion of poor old father Rhine, in the summer of this same and gracious year of grace, 1848, informs the reader that he has "taken a peep at the great German National Assembly, which is to change the destinies of Germany, and, in its own conceit, of all Europe, nay, of the world—that Assembly which, in the midst of revolutionary liberty, desires to bring back Germany to the fiction of unity of old feudal times."

"The Flaneur" then conducts his reader through the streets of Frankfort, which he describes to have "an uneasy, fermenting, revolution look," and thus arrives at the House of Assembly.

"The large circular building at which we arrive is the church of St. Paul, in which the sittings of the Assembly, that pretends to remodel and ameliorate the condition of a great part of Europe, are held. Without, it has nothing to attract the attention; when we enter, and take our place in the diplomatic tribune, for which we have a ticket, we shall not find much to please the fancy or excite the imagination within. The circular, or rather slightly oval space of the interior is dry, hard, harsh, with the repetition, bewildering in its stamp of dryness, baldness, and barrenness which is peculiar to Lutheran churches. There are large, glaring, round-topped windows, and plain marble columns and balustraded galleries in all their dull monotony, affording a sound for any excitement, or even any form that might tend to an elevation of religious sentiment, there is not a trace. The building is more in its proper sphere as a [illegible] hall; and the German Parliament has done more than it ought to do, to give a faint colouring of sentiment to the building by painting, upon the space immediately above the President's tribune, which probably occupies the spot where once a altar may have stood, a great female figure in flowing robes, all covered with black eagles, intended, it would seem, to represent the new and German empire in its modern resurrection. Unfortunately for this figurative type of young re-constituted Germany, the riding of the eagles is anything which is beginning to send forth rays behind it, throws its face into the shade, and gives it a grim and dirty look, which is anything but alluring. Verses, also, framed in cartels, emblematical of unity, are traced on either side of the figure: they prophesy, it would seem, the glories of the future empire of Germany.

"The building contains nothing but the mere debating hall; committee rooms, and the many or no accessories of a gr[illegible] house of parliament, are all bestowed elsewhere. The galleries are given up to the public; the reserved tribunes, for which tickets are distributed, are ranged along the walls of the circular space in the body below. The whole arrangement is modelled after that of the French Chamber; the elevated tribune of the president and his acolytes, the tribune of the orator at a lower degree of elevation just before it, and the diverging seats of the members, in gradually rising amphitheatre in front of them, are entirely disposed after the French plans. In the fashion of the French Chamber, also, the German National Assembly has gradually resolved itself into those distinctions of parties for which the parties themselves have given names, that play important parts in their parliamentary history.

"The Right," "the Centre," "the Left," and "the Extreme Left," are designations as distinctive and as full of meaning as the French Gauche, &c.

"The Right' is peopled, according to traditionary custom, by the old Conservatives, who, in these revolutionary times, endeavour to form a political rock to stand to and repulse, as much as possible, the seawards of the swelling from 'washing over,' o'erleaping themselves [illegible] also, the German so-called to be the heavy old 'slow coaches,' true to the expression of old days upon the political track, who are nothing but vessels of [illegible] torial talent on their sides; but, if their heaviness ensures no more [illegible] requires 'make-weight' above alluded to, they may be proud of having one [illegible] to their country in the dangerous political balancing point:

"'The Right Centre,' 'Centre,' and 'Left Centre,' in their various shades [illegible] off, leaning on too one hand more to conservatism, on the other more to [illegible] ism, compose as in the present republican Assembly of France, the middle [illegible] of the body, and minister in their various shades to all the [illegible] ent tastes. As in France, also, most of the members of this [illegible] ng to the former liberals, or even radicals, strong in opposition [illegible] the events of a different German principalities under their [illegible] constitutional, who, in the present revolutionary assembly, have become conservatives [illegible] the best, liberal conservatives.

"These ex-liberals of the German 'Centre' are the men who have clamoured so long for liberal constitutions for the several German states, with two Chambers, moderate freedom and liberty of the press, hemmed by certain necessary restrict ve clogging wheels. In all this they have been, or rather supposed themselves the supporters of the sovereignty of the people; and now they tremble before the sovereignty whose head they have reared up, as a dangerous and terrible. They have been the enemies of princes, and declaimers against their rights; and now they would support them [illegible] tottering thrones. They have thought, more especially, [illegible] that the fall of Metternich would open a new era of political constitutional freedom for all Germany; and now they would plaster up, as best they can, with sticking hands, a state of things gone and all but ruined under [illegible]

"The Radicals have the habit of nicknaming the '*centre*' the '*centre*,' probably from the heaviness, obtuseness, and self-seekingness of which they so liberally accuse it.

"Turn we our eyes to the benches on the 'Left.' There sit the active stirring, uneasy, excitable, and exciting sports of the age: there are the fool-hardy and in political maxims, the restless true-mockers,' who have neither the leading-strings of political education to guide them on their headlong way, nor the brittle of political experience to curb their energies. * * * * * * *

"In the more 'Extreme Left' are the Republicans, who still, and perhaps also hopelessly than may at present seem from their small minority, dream the dream of 'Germany one and united Republic.' Here, in these 'Left' seats, are the men who are said to pack and even pay the 'public' in the open galleries, who have these noisy spectators at their beck, and who use them in order to intimidate and overawe the assembly by their vociferations. Certain it is that during [illegible] speeches these orators of the 'Left' will cast up glances at the well-packed [illegible] as if to direct their movements, and perform similar manœuvres [illegible] speeches of their adversaries.

"One of the great objects of the members of the 'Left' is to prevent the present legally-constituted assembly from deriving from it any ultra-revolutionary line of policy pursued by the first illegally self-constituted assembly, and more especially by the more radical *Assemblee*, or select meeting, which took into its hands the direction of the second paroxysm of the German Revolution. As yet, however, as in France, the 'out-and-outers' form but a small minority in the Assembly, although they doubtless make up for their comparative parliamentary insignificance within the walls of the church of St. Paul, by their intrigues, and manœuvres among the popular elements without them.

"Hence, from our position in the diplomatic tribune, we take a general survey of the greater part of the hall, and of the 'Left' more especially. Its members, namely, the number of grey and bald heads among the members of the 'Right,' and the untoned colour of the hair and beards among most of those who sit upon the 'Left.' How necessary figure in opposition are the experienced grey heads of political life, and the young, bearded, ardent, hot heads of modern impatient expectation! It is curious even to see how gradually the tints of grey and snowing off in typical harmony through the various gradations of the 'Centre.' And now, after this general survey of the interior of the church of St. Paul, let us turn to the individual component parts.

"That tall commanding figure in the President's tribune is the President himself, Von Gagern. He is the true type of the revolutionary Moderate of the day. Long one of the most firm, conscientious, and energetic deputies, upon the opposition side, in the Darmstadt Chamber, he rejected with disgust from public life, when he found that he could not carry out his theories of constitutional liberty, and His brother Cincinnatus, lived apart 'in the farm,' and 'at the plough,' until, when the stormy wind of revolution began to blow, and threatened to sweep down every bulwark of the Lilie state, he was suddenly called upon by his Prince to take the helm, and direct the vessel through the angry waves in that track which in fact was yet vainly attempted to follow. One of the chosen representatives in the National Assembly, he has since thrown up place and power, and recused a post of weight in the new cabinet of the new German Empire, in order to direct the movements of that new vessel in which the destinies of all Germany are embarked the General Assembly. He is, in truth, the 'man of the day,' and perhaps also, among all the numerous deputies, the only one capable of directing the tempest of Parliamentary violence and dominating the storm. He has energy, presence of mind, good sense, and the commanding manner that does so much towards imposing and directing. He is tall and stout; his face, intelligent and dignified, without any handsomeness; his brow, more especially, are strongly marked, and are full of the essence of calm, self-consciousness energy.

"One of the Vice-Presidents, by the side of Gagern, is Audrian, from Austria. With his dark beard and carefully-trimmed hair, he looks more like a 'don' than a parliamentary hero. He has been chosen, it is said, in compliment to Austria, which observers had found no weight whatever in the Assembly; the South German deputies -those of Austria and Bavaria—having, it seems, little distinguished themselves by their talent or energy, and, generally, only came forward with silent vote, and on the side of government. The other Vice-President, the powerful-looking Vice-President seems chosen to defend the Assembly, like another Samson, and pull down the temple upon the heads of those Philistines, the ultra-radicals, by possessing the mighty hall. His name is Simson.

"Look we along the benches of the 'Right.' That dark old man, with his yellow, deeply-marked face, his black moustaches, his grey hair and wrinkled brow, who looks like a Venetian picture of a warrior-senator, is Count Radowitz, an ancient ally of the Jesuits, an ancient friend of Metternich, whose name comes forward as a Constitutionalist. He is no great orator; but always, when he speaks, listened to with an impressive silence, and when he rises, he comes on, he commands his party to rise or resume themselves—"up" or "down"—with stentorian voice and military manner. See how stern and silent he sits, speaking never! Let us turn on the other side of the President's tribune. A powerful-looking Vice-President seems chosen to defend the Assembly, like another Samson, and pull down the temple upon the heads of those Philistines, the ultra-radicals, by possessing the mighty hall. His name is Simson.

"Look we along the benches of the 'Right.' That dark old man, with his yellow, deeply-marked face, his black moustaches, his grey hair and wrinkled brow, who looks like a Venetian picture of a warrior-senator, is Count Radowitz, an ancient ally of the Jesuits, an ancient friend of Metternich, whose name comes forward as a Constitutionalist. He is no great orator; but always, when he speaks, listened to with an impressive silence, and when he rises, he comes on, he commands his party to rise or resume themselves—"up" or "down"—with stentorian voice and military manner. See how stern and silent he sits, speaking never! Let us turn on the other side of the President's tribune. A tall, with long red beard and hair, and his eyes half closed with fat, and an [illegible] mounted spectacles, is Von Vincke, a junker, who tries to conceive between the sovereignty of the people and the sovereignty of Princes with a little of the latter, formerly of the Opposition, he has now retreated to the 'Right,' in a huff, before the democratic results of the Revolution. In this respect he may be taken as a type of the German National Assembly, as represented by its majority.

* * * * * * *

"Now let us move our eyes on to the 'Centre.' There we have the former Liberals and present Moderates, already described, the orators of Prussia, such as Scherwin, Beseschrik, and Mewissen; and Schmerling and Mering, of Austria, men of considerable talent, and, also, the old Jahnian, the historian, and Dahlmann, magisterial, pedantic manner, which would combine the university philosopher with the statesman. These ex-Liberals are the *doctrinaires* of the German Assembly now. Among them, also, are old Jahnian, the historian, and Dahlmann, his friend; and Lassaulx, the supporter of the Church that fanny looking man, with his long hair, sunken eyes, red face, and high colours; and Welcker, the good old man, the poet and composer, the author of the well-known German 'Vaterland song, the present 'Marshal-Nase' of Germany, and Reisler, and Bassermann, and Jahn, from Bonn, the Father of the Gymnastics, so he is called, is a tall person in wearing his long white beard over a braided tunic, and a broad, fallen wh to collar, and surmounts his white mane with a black velvet skull-cap. The stern, manner, and oratory of this old actor of young students are by no means in the highest degree.

"The personage who most strikes us on the 'Left' is a very ugly man, with a broad mouth and broad face, surrounded by a broad red beard and a little, long, turned nose gives him a resemblance to Socrates. At least the whole effect of the whole face is rather that of a satyr. To increase his ugliness, as if intentionally, he makes most hideous scowls—as all Germans seem to consider it their right and duty to do. This is Robert Blum, the leader of the ultra-Liberal and Republican party, the chief of the public in the galleries. He hesitates much as he speaks, uses very figurative language, and evidently at times is a good pedant: he thus really relapses into the very worst of the less educated haunts, and beats tawm away by those swelling phrases which, after all, only contain words, words, words. He is a man who will be heard of in the parliamentary annals of Austria and Venedey, from Cologne, moderate Republicans. Grundrau is of Darmstadt. The former is sickly and weak, yet passionate; the latter, [illegible] known as an able lawyer and writer. Both are fine men, but both are perfectly imperceptible in their views. He must see all of the German [illegible] ers collected in this hall, with the third class [illegible] however, he puts [illegible] ers, and says the most abrupt and violent things in the coolest, [illegible] manner. The dark eyed young man, with his black beard, is Simon of Trèves, the author of the striking address to the people of Germany, [illegible] ying, fiery, fierce letter, running many counter to everything that is, and the [illegible] mence as an old [illegible] And with the rest of the 'Left.' The bald-headed [illegible] Amerongen, the [illegible] ers, the

sterling) be paid in full; that the sequestration be maintained on the estates, but that the claims of personal property of the Princes be restored to them, and that an annuity be allowed them pending the arrangement of their affairs. The value of the estates sequestered is estimated at upwards of £3,000,000 sterling; but if the sale of it were now forced, it would not produce a sum sufficient to discharge the engagements of the Royal Family.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

MONDAY.—After some preceedings without interest, M. Buvignier mounted the tribune, to address to the Government the interpellations of which he had given notice respecting the Italian question. He observed that public opinion was much preoccupied with the subject of these negotiations, which involved the honour and consideration of France. It was heard with regret that the idea of the Anglo-French mediation had been accepted by the cabinet of Vienna, and on the condition that France acknowledged the right of Austria over Italy. He would merely ask an answer yes or no, whether the proposed mediation rested upon the acknowledgment of the right of Austria over Italy antecedent to all negotiations

General Cavaignac said that when Government had announced to the Assembly the offer of mediation on the part of France and England, the Assembly did not think fit to require any explanations. At this epoch, when the negotiations are scarcely opened, the Assembly, he hoped, would not be more exacting. He acknowledged the right of the Assembly, but at the same time demanded that it should pass to the order of the day. (Marks of assent.) It was asked if the mediation was based upon the acknowledgment of the rights of Austria over Italy. He would answer that if it were so there would have been no need for mediation

M. Ledru Rollin next observed that, although the explanation required prudence, yet that the necessary reserve had its limits. He recalled the times in which France had promised her aid to nations which desired to emancipate themselves. The present Government had declared that the mediation must lead to emancipation; nevertheless, it was said on all sides that the question would be settled by an European Congress. I do not understand (said the orator) the silence of the Government in such a situation. I do not understand that it can say that the treaties of 1815 are not the basis of the negotiation.

General Cavaignac: I say it.

M. Ledru Rollin: Let it not be declared that we are going to constitute in Italy another kingdom of Poland, for we know what that means. The orator then spoke of Italy in Germany, and accused the Government of having deserted them; also the policy of February. There remains (he declared) no course open but war, which, however, he did not fear

M. Creton referred to the cause and the acts which had compromised the diplomacy of the country in the eyes of Europe.

General Cavaignac replied that the Government was not to trouble itself about the distrusts of monarchical Europe. It was only to pursue with honesty and firmness its policy. As to the treaties of 1815, if the question was simply to accept them, there would be no room for negotiations

Various "ordres du jour motivés" were then proposed by MM. Buvignier, Flocon, and other members. The house finally divided on the previous question, which was carried by a majority of 341 to 340

After this, M. St. Romme asked what sense the Government att ched to this motion?

M. Bastide replied that it left the Government in the same situation as before without liberating it from any previous obligation.

General Lamoricière presented two demands for credits, one consisting of 18,500,000f., for purchase of forage and provisions for 1849; and the other of 200,000f., for the defence of the coast of Africa: they were referred to the Finance Committee. He also presented a project for the naturalisation of Gen. Youssouf, an African in the service of France.

The assembly then proceeded to the discussion of agricultural instruction.

TUESDAY.—The consideration of the subject of agricultural instruction was resumed, and after a lengthened discussion the Assembly adopted the project of decree by a majority of 370 to 100.

WEDNESDAY.—At one o'clock M. Marrast, President, took the chair, and, shortly afterwards, the discussion on the Constitution was resumed, and occupied the entire sitting.

The President announced the result of the election for the six Vice-Presidents and the nine quæstors of the Assembly, which, as stated, took place in the Bureaux

The number of voters for the Vice-Presidents was 693.

M. Corbon obtained 343 votes; M. Bixio, 342; M. Lacrosse, 335; M. Bedeau, 331; M. Malleville, 315; M. Pagnerre, 286; M. Havin, 281; M. Martin, 203; M. Guinard, 204

The first six having obtained the greatest number of votes, were proclaimed Vice-Presidents for the ensuing month

Messrs. Pean and Degeorges were elected Secretaries; the first by 322 votes, and the second by 309.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 28th ult. mention that various encounters had of late taken place in Catalonia between the Royal troops and insurgents, and that several districts of Lower Aragon had been placed in a state of siege. It was reported that the children of the late Don Carlos, and husband the Duke of Bauzares, were to be elevated to the rank of Infantes of Spain

The daughter of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier was baptized on the morning of the 22nd ult., at Seville.

The President of the Council gave, on the 25th, a grand dinner at Madrid, on the occasion of the delivery of the Duchess de Montpensier, at which all the Ministers and several members of the Corps Diplomatique were present. The Queen, it appears, anxiously desired to see her sister and niece, and it was accordingly believed that the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier would short proceed to Madrid

The Carlist bands in the Maestrazgo had been dispersed; and their chief, Forcadel, was dangerously ill.

ITALIAN STATES

LOMBARDY AND PIEDMONT. By a letter from Milan to the 27th ult we learn that the Lombard Consulta having demanded the basis of the Anglo-French mediation, King Charles Albert had declined communicating it. The French Consul was about to quit Milan.

TUSCANY. On the morning of the 22nd ult. the people of Leghorn, unarmed, but marching in platoons with drums and banners and in the most profound silence, presented themselves before the municipal palace. A deputation presented to the authorities the following demands, in order to have some security against the Piedmontese soldiers who have been called in by the Government

The people demand that the fortresses shall be delivered up to them; that the authorities shall institute a vigorous inquiry why the city was cannonaded, or they would not remain under Cisalpine and the Ministry. After an hour of patient and tranquil attendance, a reply of the authorities was read, when the people retired quietly. The municipality declared that the Gonfaloniere having gone to Florence to obtain the withdrawal of the troops, they could give no categorical answer until his return as to the troops, but they would immediately appoint a commission of inquiry

ROME. We learn from accounts dated the 24th ult., that the Pontifical Government intended opening a new loan of four millions of scudi (about £860,000) Count Rossi had left Rome for Spain

The Government, it would appear, had decided with difficulty on enlisting 12,000 foreign troops. The Minister of Interior left on the 23rd for Perugia. A new Ministry had published its programme in a semi-official form in the *Giornale*. It says: "To the Ministry belongs the obligation of protecting the Governmental institution as well against the plots of those who endeavour to make it retrograde towards those principles and usages which have ceased to exist, and should not be resisted, as against the attempts of those who would lead it beyond the limits which have been assigned by the wise and generous restorer of our liberties."

The *Contemporaneo* of Rome, of the 24th ult., states, that on the 19th the steamer *Vesuvio* sailed for Venice, and that, on the following day, the *Pio Nono* would leave for the same destination, with a number of Lombard and Polish volunteers. The Sardinian steamer was still at Ancona. The Roman Legion left Rome for Bologna on the 24th

NAPLES.—Advices from Naples have been received to the 24th ult., which state that the King, after first accepting the mediation proposed by England and France, and consenting to a suspension of hostilities, subsequently retracted, and that the resumption of hostilities was hourly apprehended. During ten days the formal acceptation of the intervention was regarded as a settled thing, and the retractation, therefore, produced the most painful apprehensions. Formal and explicit instructions to impose mediation had arrived with Admiral Baudin, who had received on his inspection, and made to flag on board the *Friedland*. Orders were, it was said, issued by the King of Naples for immediate recommencement of hostilities, but no direct act of hostility had yet taken place

By a decree of the Neapolitan Government, dated the 21st of September, the duty of one ducat on the importation of foreign corn was taken off.

GERMAN STATES

FRANKFORT. M. Raveaux has been charged by the Ministry of the German Empire to demand explanations from the Swiss Vorort respecting what has passed in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and to insist on measures being taken to prevent similar republican movements having their origin in Switzerland.

The *Augsburg Gazette* announces that, according to the orders of the Ministry of the Empire, a camp, to be composed of five regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, with three batteries of artillery, is to be immediately formed at Bavaria, on the frontier of Wurtemburg; and that another camp is being formed at Krenznach, near Coblentz, at which some of the troops have already arrived.

BAVARIA. The Munich papers of the 20th ult. announce the discovery of a republican plot in that city, and the arrest of a number of democrats, including the Baron Von Naundorf, Dr. Hermann, and the editors of two papers. Considerable excitement prevailed in the Bavarian capital.

BADEN. The *Oberpostamts Zeitung* of the 20th ult. announces positively that the republican leader, Struve, had been tried by court martial, and shot. Other accounts state that he has not been shot. The Baden troops have been dispersed in all directions. The Wurtemberg republicans are still in arms.

PRUSSIA

Intelligence from Berlin, dated the 20th ult., states that the serious misunderstanding between the Throne and the Constituent Assembly being now removed by the new Cabinet carrying out to a satisfactory extent the decision of the latter with reference to the circular to the army, the anti-Ministerialists—those who are more opposed to the men than to their measures—have lost ground for debate, or not for another Ministerial crisis. Unfortunately, too, the King's name will be again prominently mixed up with the discussion, and in a question, moreover, in which a great and humane principle, one of general interest and importance, is at stake. Several weeks ago, the National Assembly passed a bill for the abolition of the penalty of death—a resolution which was received with joy by numerous philanthropists in various parts of Europe. That bill, up to the present time, has not received the Royal sanction, and Ministers have declared that, before coming to a final decision respecting it, they will [illegible] impression

[illegible] on the 9th, in the Assembly, by the Minister of Justice (Governor) [illegible] a week, would make a official statement [illegible] bill for the abolition of capital punishment [illegible] logne in a state of siege was severely censured by several [illegible] on to the effect that the military authorities there should be held responsible for the violation of the fundamental rights of the Prussian nation was brought forward, and found numerous supporters

[illegible]" demonstration of the Poles, and lastly [illegible] the recent violent attempts to put down the Frankfort Constituent Assembly

The Poles in Posen, Sumter, and other places, are still quietly carrying on their plans for a restoration of their nationality. In the first-named town, Louis [illegible] Mieroslawski, has refused their sanction to the establishment of a "Polish League." At a species of Congress held in Sumter, the Poles resolved to discontinue, for the future, all intercourse with the Germans, whether Christians or Jews, and to deal only with their own countrymen. The President of the province of Posen, Herr Von Beurmann, has issued a circular to all the police and municipal authorities of the province, warning them against a "probable" insurrection of the Poles, and urging them to concert with the military respecting the measures to be taken in the event of disturbances arising. This is one of those mischievous documents which spread mutual distrust and hatred between nations, and which are among the irreconcilable enemies of each other, by inducing the belief that they are so already.

AUSTRIA

From Vienna, under date the 27th ult., we learn that a leading topic of conversation just then was a quarrel of the reporters and publishers with the officers of the Constituent Assembly. The former had resolved neither to report nor to publish the reports of the debates in that Assembly, because the committee on management had cut off all personal communication in the house between the reporters and the deputies, on the ground that the latter, particularly the peasants, were influenced by the remarks and suggestions of the former.

Up to the [illegible] issued, and only one journal published the reports of the debates. [illegible] of the Interior was the Lamperi. He had made General Jellachich governor of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and the military boundaries. General Latour had been, up to the present time, commander of Presburg; and in his new capacity he has under his command all the forces at present in arms in the countries mentioned, National Guards, regulars, and free corps. The war accordingly ought, in conformity with this measure, to cease between Jellachich and Hungary, but it was questionable whether Jellachich would submit to General Lamberg and the Imperial order.

The Emperor had issued, on the 27th ult., two manifestoes—one to the people, and the other to the army of Hungary in which, after condemning the conduct and measures of the Hungarian Diet and Government in many respects, he says:—"The contest between Hungary and the conjoined kingdoms had now reached its culminating point; the attempted pacification had not succeeded. He deeply regretted, in particular, the war in the district of the Military Confines. He had expected that the Hungarian Ministry, without violating the territorial integrity of the kingdom, would accede to the just demands of the Servians (Croatians). His expectations were not realised, and it now only remained for him to put an end to the horrors of a fatal war. Attempts had been made to carry out projects of law which had not received his sanction, and to induce his troops to desert their banners. Whilst resolved to uphold in the legitimate rights of the kingdom, he should support those of his chronsby all the means in his power. He relied on the loyalty of the Hungarian people, and trusted that they would rather listen to him than to traitors to public duty."

In the manifesto addressed to the army, the Emperor states that some of the Hungarian Ministers have either supported or not opposed measures tending to disturb the peace of the Hungarian countries; and that a portion of the officers of the Hungarian army had not displayed at that loyalty for which their country was remarkable. He firmly trusted, however, that the common officers would, in all possible ways, counteract the attempt to seduce the soldiers, and that they would, moreover, endeavour to prevent the collision between [illegible] and the same army

On the 28th his Imperial Majesty issued two more manifestoes, one "to his people of Hungary," and the other "to his army in Hungary." He states in the first that matters are getting worse in that kingdom, that civil war threatened to spread all over it; that he has appointed Lieutenant-Field-Marshal count Von Lamberg Commander-in-Chief of all the troops and armed corps of Hungary; that the measures of the house in bringing about a dissolution of the union; that it is the duty of all persons in authority to obey the above-named nobleman, and that he has taken steps to put down the disturbances in North Hungary by military force from Moravia

He adds that measures have been adopted to put an end to the internal disputes, and to restore the necessary unity between the Hungarian and non-Hungarian states. In the circular to the army, the Emperor announces the conviction that the Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian army on one side, and Ban Count of Croatia on the other, in obedience to the orders conveyed by Count Von Lamberg, will immediately cease the unnatural strife between the forces, both of which belong to his Imperial master. None of the manifestoes are countersigned, strange to say, by any Minister

Late on the night of the 27th there were serious disturbances in one of the faubourgs, on the occasion of a charivari. Twelve members of the National Guard and six of the rioters were dangerously wounded.

A Schabe Serpheo arrived at Vienna on the 26th, and resigned the post of Palatine of Hungary into the hands of the Emperor. The Archduke Stephen subsequently left the capital for Brunn, and Count Mailath was appointed Deputy Palatine of Hungary.

HUNGARY

Accounts from Pesth of the 23d ult announce the arrival of the Ban of Croatia at Stuhl Weissenburg, a large town within the Hungarian frontier, on the 19th. On the 20th he was still in Stuhl Weissenburg, but was daily expected in the Hungarian capital, where, however, an obstinate resistance awaited him—Kossuth having proclaimed a war of extermination against him, and the whole army against the Croatians No member of the Diet was allowed to leave the city. Sanguinary doings may be therefore expected, unless the newly appointed Royal Plenipotentiary and Hungarian Military Commissioner, Lieutenant Field-Marshal Count Von Lamberg, succeeded in accomplishing his mission to effect a truce between the [illegible]

SWITZERLAND

The *Gazetta Ticinese* of the 23rd ult. announces that the blockade of the canton by Radetzki, on account of the asylum afforded there to Lombard refugees, continues, and that, consequently, the treaty of 1846, concerning the postal communications between Lombardy and the cantons of Lucerne, Zurich, Berne, Uri, Basle, and Ticino, having been violently infringed, Switzerland is virtually in a state of war with Austria.

The Federal Diet have passed the following decree on the subject; and measures, in accordance with its provisions, have been taken:—

"After having received the note addressed on the 15th September, by Field-Marshal Radetzki, to the council of state of the canton of the Ticino, as well as the reply made on the 16th September by the said council of state of the Ticino, and the despatch of the authority, of the 16th September, it is decreed:

"Art. 1. The [illegible] addressed to [illegible] Austria Government, on the part of the Swiss Charge d'Affaires at Vienna, [illegible] are approved, and the [illegible] are declared to be entirely consonant to [illegible] and to the [illegible] Art. 2. The Federal Directory will communicate to the Imperial Envoy to the Swiss Confederation the note addressed by virtue of Art. 1.

"Art. 3. The [illegible] federal troops shall be put under their orders, composed of two battalions of infantry and a company of carabineers, who shall replace the troops now in the [illegible] the representatives shall have power to dismiss

"Art. 5. During the adjournment of the Diet, the Executory is authorised to take any further steps, conformably with the terms, for the maintenance of the [illegible] Art. 6. And the Federal Government shall not be justice to the duties addressed to it, the Executory shall use [illegible] who do not

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN

According to advices received at Berlin, dated the 20th ult., the Prussian Government had refused to recognise the Royal commission, instituted by the King of Denmark, for the government of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, under the presidency of Count Charles Moltke, and of which the official particulars had been communicated to the Prussian Court. General Bonin, the Commander the Duchies, to whom the "Direct commission," nominated by the Danish Government, had applied for a report on their military situation, sent back the despatch to the Danish Governor of Alsen, declaring that he could not correspond with an authority the existence and powers of which had not been officially made known to him, and he directed at the same time all the civil and military functionaries not to obey any orders that were not regularly given to them. The Prussian Government considered this proceeding of the King of Denmark as contrary to the letter and spirit of the armistice, and was determined to protect formally against that attempt that might be made to render valid the decrees of a commission appointed by the King of Denmark alone. The Prussian Government accordingly trusted that the United Government would use its influence to regulate the matter and arrange the new difficulties that had arisen, without the participation of Prussia. On the other hand, the Schleswig-Holsteners maintain their legal Provisional Government in spite of that article of the truce which declares it was dissolved. The soldiers who have returned from Schleswig are unanimous in stating that they were looked upon by the inhabitants as foes, and not as friends and brothers come to defend a national cause.

RUSSIA.

Under date of the 21st ult. we have accounts from St. Petersburgh, which state that the cholera, which broke out towards the middle of June, had almost disappeared. The cordon was in consequence fast being taken up. In the first 17 days 7500 p[illegible] the panic caused by the epidemic, chiefly among the lower classes, [illegible] Not less than 400,000 had fled from the capital without resources, and even with their clothes, and threw themselves into the environs, where the village authorities expelled them. Without any asylum, without food, hundreds of them expired, and the streets were frequently so covered with their corpses, that it was scarcely possible to get along. It is not known how many perished in this manner, but assuredly the cholera, which daily carries off 1500 victims when it was at its height, was not more fatal. All the public works were suspended, but the Emperor, by daily visiting the capital, succeeded, both by his presence, his calmness, and his resolution, in obviating those troubles which are so frequent under similar circumstances. The cordon has now made great havoc at Astrakan.

PRINCIPALITIES OF THE DANUBE

A letter from the frontiers of Moldavia, of the 8th ult., says:—"Five thousand Russians have just passed the Pruth to reinforce the army of occupation. The Russian General, Dubamel, has ordered the Moldavian General to prepare winter quarters and provisions for 10,000 men. The inhabitants of the provinces are exposed to exactions and vexations of all kinds, both on the part of the Russians and their *protégé*, Prince Stourdza."

TURKEY AND GREECE

Accounts from Athens to the 10th September inform us that Greece was in the enjoyment of perfect tranquility. The prorogation of the Chambers, from what already set for thirteen months, was daily expected. The cholera was declining in Skiathos. The epidemic was equally declining in the Turkish capital, according to intelligence dated the 14th ult., but was still raging in the provinces

UNITED STATES.

By the mail steam-packet *Hibernia*, arrived on Monday, we have intelligence (which however is very scanty) from New York to the 19th ult. The accounts bearing upon political affairs are important merely in reference to the announcement they contain, that Mr. Clay had declared his intention not to accept of his nomination for the Presidency, if that honour were tendered.

INDIA.

Advices have been received this week, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, the dates being—Calcutta 20th, Madras 23rd, and Bombay 31st of August. Major (late Lieutenant) Edwardes was, with the troops under his command, still before Mooltan. The Sersezpore force, of about 7000 or 8000 men, which the last mail mentioned as having been despatched to their relief, was hourly expected to join them, comprising two brigades of infantry, some cavalry, sappers, and a siege train.

A Sikh auxiliary force was also on the march from Lahore

The Bombay Government had communicated the progress of the troops previously ordered to proceed up the Indus to Mooltan, on the ground that they would not be required or would arrive too late. Native intelligence from the seat of insurrection, early in August, stated that the inhabitants of Mooltan, having heard of the approach of the British troops, were quitting the place, and that the Dewan had in consequence built up the gates

The Serezpore force, consisting of the Mooltan land force crossed the river to Gunda-bungwala on the 23d August, and halted there on the two following days. This delay led to the report that probably the whole force would be recalled; but this rumour happily proved incorrect. The Lahore column (consisting of the 7th Irregular Cavalry, a troop of Horse Artillery, and the 32d and 8th Native Infantry) marched on the 21st, and proceeded onwards without any protracted halt, expecting to effect a junction with Lieutenant Edwardes on the 31st of August, and with the Serezpore column and siege train at a later date. The progress of both columns appears to have been favourable, and they encountered no opposition on the way. In the latter part of the second week in August, a deputation, under the belief that we were not in a position immediately to put down rebellion, had been instigated by the Sikh Governor, Sirdar Chuttur Singh, to proceed to Mooltan, and to induce the Sappers and Miners recalled Runjitpore in seven days and a half from Peroseppore

In the Cis-Sutlej districts of the Hazarah, a province of the Punjaub, an outbreak of Sikh troops had occurred, in imitation of the example set at Mooltan, as the first act was the murder of Colonel Canara, an European officer in the Native service. The impolitic delay which had occurred in marching troops to Mooltan, no doubt had led to a more general spread of the revolt; and whether the belief that we were not in a position immediately to put down rebellion. The insurrection, which was one of the Sikh troops, and not of the people, had been instigated by the Sikh Governor, Sirdar Chuttur Singh Attareewalah, father of Rajah Sheere Singh. An attempt to seize the fort of Attok was frustrated by the vigilance of Major Lawrence, who patrolled 430 men to the assistance of the garrison. Lieutenant Lockhart has been promoted to Hoosa Abdall.

Late outbreak at Kandy, in the island of Ceylon, had been completely suppressed by the local Government. Our advices from Western India affirm that the authorities there did not consider it probable any troops would be required in consequence of the rebellion in the Punjaub, or the disturbances in Nepaul.

It was understood that the Governor General no longer contemplated proceeding to the north-west provinces at the close of the year, and that any extraordinary measures necessary for the conduct of military operations would be assumed by the Resident of Lahore

Another remittance of 10 lakhs had been ordered for the account of the India Board (or such) up to the 28th of July, which would be conveyed from Madras and Bombay. The exchange on bills in Bengal is said to be at a lower rate than ever was known before; and the Company's terms of exchange being considered much higher than that of the banks, bills almost stopped altogether for remittance. A large amount of specie has been shipped off private parties at Bombay for England by the overland route.

Extra Mail Railway coaches have been taken up very warmly in the Western presidency, and three sealed mails down, from the demand for shares, that the project would ultimately be carried into operation. The applications for shares (each) up to the 28th of July amounted to 73rd, in addition to the 11 originally allotted in bonds.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Accounts have reached us to the 2nd July. The intelligence from the northeast frontier is rather unfavorable. Pretorius had issued placards to create dissatisfaction amongst his countrymen, and had resumed arms against the Government; in consequence of which he had partly raised and despatched troops to the Sand country, and was about proceeding there in person. He had issued a proclamation, offering a reward of £1500 for the capture of Pretorius, and a like sum for any information which would lead to his capture. The ports of Cape Town, Simon's Bay, Algoa Bay, and Natal, had been reported ice-bound, causing parts; and at Port Beaufort, Mossel Bay, Waterloo Bay, and East London, sub-collectors were stationed to enter or clear vessels for or to the United Kingdom, or any other British possessions abroad, was fixed at five per cent. *ad valorem*, and on foreign goods twelve per cent

WEST INDIES

The Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company's ship *Medway* arrived with the West India Mails, 900,000 dollars, and a general cargo, on Thursday last, at Southampton. She brings intelligence of a serious accident to Sir Charles Grey by a fall from a mule, and the latest accounts report him in immediate danger.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD BERWICK

RICHARD NOEL HILL, fourth Lord Berwick, died on the 28th ult., at his seat, Attingham House, near Shrewsbury. He was third son of Noel first Lord Berwick, and succeeded to the title at the decease of his elder brother, William, in 1842. He received his education at Rugby; and, having entered into holy orders, became Rector of Tuxford, in Nottinghamshire, and of Herrington, in Shropshire. The former living his Lordship held for more than half a century. He married, in 1800, Frances, daughter of the late William Mostyn Owen, Esq., M.P. for Montgomeryshire, and by her, who died in 1840, had issue four sons and two daughters, the eldest of the former being Richard Noel Hill, present Lord Berwick.

The surname of Lord Berwick's ancestors in the male line was Harwood. The first Peer's father, Thomas Harwood, Esq., of Fern Hall, assumed that of Hill, on right of his mother, who was sister of Dr. Richard Hill, an eminent statesman in the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne.

The noble house of Berwick enjoys the distinguished honour of quartering the Royal Arms of Plantagenet on its escutcheon

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE HON. GEORGE MURRAY

THIS gallant officer, who died on the 30th ult. at his residence in Upper Seymour-street, aged 68, was second son of David, Earl of Mansfield, by Louisa, his second wife, daughter of Charles, ninth Lord Cathcart. He entered the army as Cornet in 1795, and having passed through the regular gradations (with the exception of that of Major), attained to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1837. He was for several years in the 2nd Life Guards, and served with that distinguished regiment (of which he eventually became Lieut.-Colonel) during the Peninsular campaigns of 1813 and 1814.

MESSINA, FROM THE FARO.

MESSINA.

This ill-fated town has just been the scene of fire and pillage, siege and slaughter, partaking more of the atrocities of barbaric warfare than the struggles of civilised nations. Of the progress of the insurrection in Sicily against Neapolitan rule, our readers have from week to week been apprised; and our present object is to illustrate the scene presented at the taking of Messina, in the early part of last month, which has been recorded in our Journal of the 16th.

It appears that until the 6th nothing very decisive took place; the Neapolitan steamers cruising about, and the cannon roaring. About 500 Swiss landed on the beach, and gained possession of a small redoubt at the entrance of the town; but they were driven out of it with a loss of sixty of their men killed. The small column nevertheless retired in good order. At this moment, the enthusiasm of the Messinese became unrestrained, and their shouts of victory reached the ships in the roadstead. Several of their chiefs went on board the French ship *Hercule*, and their exultation was so great that nothing less than a terrible conflict could be expected.

During the 6th the cannonade became hotter and hotter. The citadel kept up an incessant shower of shells upon the city, making great ravages; the least exasperated among the Messinese began to be discouraged, and the same evening a great number took refuge on board the French and English ships of war. On the morning of the 7th all order and confidence were at an end; doubt and uncertainty prevailed, and the cause of independence sunk. A capitulation was proposed. Captain Nonay, of the *Hercule*, and Captain Robb, of the English steam-frigate *Bulldog*, hastened to offer their mediation, but were unable to bring General Filangieri, Commander-in-Chief of the Neapolitans, and the delegates from the Neapolitans, and the delegates from the Messinese, to an understanding. The cannonade, which had for the occasion been suspended for a short time, was resumed, and became more tremendous than on the preceding day. The army was landed, and the steamers ran into the port to support its operations. In a few minutes more the Neapolitans were in the town, and took possession of all the forts without having to fire a shot.

On the 8th the firing ceased, and all was calm. The country around presented the aspect of desolation, and several quarters of the town were on fire. A very large portion of the population—more than 10,000 persons of all ages and both sexes—sought refuge on board the *Hercule*, *Panama*, and *Bulldog*. On the 9th, the fire, which had broken out in different parts of the town, was extinguished, order had been restored, and property respected.

One of the accompanying Engravings illustrates the extraordinary scene of the population seeking refuge on board the vessels.

Other accounts detail the most revolting atrocities in the conflict. About 60 prisoners, Neapolitans and Swiss, are stated to have been cut to pieces, roasted and eaten (?). A letter from Toulon states that "the Neapolitans replied to these excesses by other enormities. The town, taken by assault, was given up to fire and pillage, to murder and violation. A population of 80,000 souls is in flight or despair. Five thousand were received by the French man-of-war the *Hercule*, 2000 by the *Panama*; it was impossible to receive more; and these unfortunates were packed pell-mell. Many women and children died of suffocation on board these ships. The Duchess de Noya, saved, amidst a thousand perils, in a wretched fishing-boat, was enabled to reach Naples. General Filangieri remains master of the city: the Neapolitan flag floats from all the forts."

A letter from Malta says:—"About 18,000 men were poured into the city from steamers and men-of-war. These men were landed at various points of the city, covered by the fire of the numerous gun-boats off the town, and the Citadel within. Among the multitudes landed were some 2500 of the King's famous guard, comprising Swiss soldiers. On landing, six hundred of them, declaring they abjured the authority of their Sovereign, laid down their arms; but the Messinese, having already deeply suffered from acts of treachery, fearful that more lurked under the uncalled-for and sudden affection they had now manifested for their enemy, cut them to pieces. Thus was punished an act of treachery to their King, or one contemplated to their enemy. The fight that ensued after this was of the most desperate character."

The upper Illustration shows Messina, from an original drawing, taken from the Faro, or Lighthouse, seen in the left-hand foreground. Commencing from this point, to the right, we have the Citadel, in the hands of the Neapolitans during the recent conflict, the portion jutting into the harbour being strongly fortified. Adjoining is the Old Arsenal; the walled Inclosure to the left is the Protestant Burial-Ground; and the long building in the central foreground is the Lazaretto, or Place of Quarantine.

Above the Citadel, in the left-hand bend of the harbour, is the Porto Franco or bonded warehouses; and facing the harbour is the long line of "the Marina," built in uniform and handsome Palladian style, and the fashionable promenade of the town. Highest on the hills, in the centre of the picture, is the Fort Gonzaga, which, with fort San Salvador, at the right-hand point, opposite the Citadel, was in possession of the Sicilians; as also the small fort adjoining, and the gate Porta Reale.

Messina lies on the north east coast of Sicily, opposite the Calabrian shore from which it is separated by the channel of the Faro, which is here about four miles wide, but becomes much narrower farther north. The town, as our Illustration shows, is built partly on the slope of a steep hill, and partly along the sea-shore at the foot of it. The port is formed by a strip of sandy beach, projecting into the sea at the south side of the city, and sweeping round in the form of a semicircle.

From the sickle-like form of this strip of land, the town received from its firs Greek inhabitants the name of "Zankle" ("curved," or "bent"), which was afterwards changed into that of Messene. On this narrow tract of land are, as we have explained, the citadel, the lazaretto, the lighthouse, and the fort of San Salvador, at the entrance of the harbour, which faces the north

The harbour, which is more than two miles in circumference, is one of the best in the Mediterranean. Messina is the most trading town in Sicily; and several thousand hands are employed here in silk manufacture. The town has many remarkable buildings; and just at its verge upon the hills to the right, is a place of peculiar historic interest to the English reader—this being the tower in which Richard Cœur de Lion was confined.

THE FARO OF MESSINA.

MAJOR EDWARDES.

Major Edwardes, whose skill and gallantry in routing the army of the Moolt an Rajah has been the subject of so much commendation, is a native of Frodesley, in Shropshire. He was baptized on the 17th of January, 1820; so that his laurels, of which the oldest General in the British service might be proud, have indeed been gathered early. On the death of his father, the Rev. Benjamin Edwardes, Rector of Frodesley (in the patronage of his brother, the Rev. Henry Edwardes, Bart.), his widow retired into Wales with her three children, the second of whom, the Major, then about four years old, went to live with John Thomas Hope, Esq., of Netley Dorrington, Salop, his grandfather, by his mother's side.

With this gentleman and his family, young Edwardes continued to reside (except when at school) until Michaelmas Day, 1830. After receiving the rudiments of his education in the country, young Edwardes was sent to King's College, London, and there completed his studies under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Lonsdale, now Bishop of Lichfield. He had not, consequently, the advantages of an education in the Hon. East India Company's establishment at Addiscombe, to fit him for the service in which he shortly entered. His scholastic attainments were very considerable; he was especially distinguished by his knowledge of the Persian language, and his talent for drawing.

To a fortunate accident, therefore, do the Company and the country owe the possession of the young hero's aid. Through the instrumentality of his uncle, the late Sir Henry Edwardes, the youth was nominated to a cadetship by Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., late M.P. for Shrewsbury, and formerly Chairman of the Hon. East India Company; and highly gratified must Sir Richard feel with the share he has had in presenting such a man to the public service.

On September 29, 1840, young Edwardes left his grandfather for the ship *Wellesley Castle*, Captain Ginslet, at Portsmouth, on his way to Calcutta, as a Cadet in the Bengal army. He was subsequently singled out by Lord Gough, the Commander-in-Chief, as his aide-de-camp; and he was taken by his Lordship to the first battle after Viscount Hardinge's arrival in India as Governor-General. He was wounded in this engagement, and has had several other accidents and escapes.

Young Edwardes also became specially noticed by Lord Hardinge for his services as a successful negotiator with the native powers of North-Western India. From his Lordship he received the appointment he now holds; and to this circumstance Lord Hardinge referred with much satisfaction, in a speech delivered by him at a meeting of the Dorlington Horticultural Society, on the 23rd ult. After passing a high encomium on Lord Londonderry and the army in the Peninsula, Lord Hardinge spoke in praise of the Indian army under Lord Gough, who singled out Edwardes for his talents and activity as his aide-de-camp, and took him to the battles in the Punjab, where he was wounded; and, as an illustration of high deserts, he quoted the conduct of Lieut. Edwardes, whom her Majesty has graciously promoted to a Majority; adding that it was his (the Viscount's) pride and satisfaction to state that he had appointed that officer to the situation he now filled; and that it was impossible to speak too highly of his merits and eminent services.

The occurrence of a pleasing incident in connexion with the young officer's great services may be here mentioned. On Mr. Hume rising in the Lower House to enquire as to the nature of the reward intended to be conferred on Mr Edwardes, Lord John Russell somewhat quickly interposed, and addressing Sir John Cam Hobhouse and Mr. Hume, said that the nature of the reward would be made known to the officer by a communication direct from the Sovereign.

Although now styled Major, Mr. Edwardes merely holds that brevet rank in the Lahore district; the rules of the Company's service being particularly strict

MAJOR EDWARDES, FROM A MINIATURE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE FAMILY.

on points of promotion. Indeed, even his promotion to the rank of a local field-officer involved the making of a special case. On, however, attaining, by the ordinary gradations, from junior Lieutenant the position of Captain, there is no doubt he will at once be advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Edwardes has also received, by a resolution of the Court of Directors, a gold medal, to commemorate his services against the Moolt an Rajah.

The accompanying portrait is from a miniature in the possession of Lady Edwardes, to whose courtesy we are indebted for permission to transfer this presentment of the gallant hero to our pages.

Among the many testimonials paid to Major Edwardes' services, the *Journal des Débats* does England the honour to devote two columns of its space to a recapitulation of the details of the recent triumph at Mooltan. "The English newspapers," says the writer, "are filled with eulogies on the conduct of Lieutenant Edwardes. Those eulogies are well merited. That officer, by his audacity and firmness, has saved his country the expenses of a campaign, that is to say, several millions; and, without taking any account of the honour which he has conferred on himself, he has added a brilliant page to that history of the Indian army, whose annals, interspersed with romantic events discoverable in no other history, are as glorious as those of any army in the world."

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE CHAPEL.

The establishment of the College at Marlborough, which, our readers will recollect, was formed some five years since, for the education of the sons of clergymen and others, has just been completed, by the erection of a Chapel, which was consecrated yesterday week.

The Marquis of Aillesbury, upon whose property the Chapel is built, was, we regret to say, prevented from attending the ceremony by alarming illness.

With his accustomed punctuality, the Lord Bishop of the diocese entered the new edifice at the appointed hour, attended by his Chancellor, Archdeacons, Rural Deans, the Head Master and College officials, besides a great body of Clergy, and very many members of the Council. We especially noticed the Very Rev. the Dean of Manchester, Dr. Phillimore, the Venerable Archdeacons Macdonald, Hony, and Berens, with Sir Stephen Glynn, and Messrs. Christopher Hodgson, Brett, Few, Prower, Plater, Shepherd, Glennie, Hunter, Gill, and many other zealous friends of this admirable design.

The Chapel was nearly filled with a distinguished assemblage of the clergy and gentry of this part of the county, besides the scholars.

The services of the day, including the morning worship, with a selection of appropriate psalms, lessons, &c., now proceeded, with the occasional introduction of prayers suited to the solemn and peculiar event of the dedication and consecration of the fabric to its great purposes.

The Lord Bishop preached an eloquent sermon, taking his text from Psalm 132, verses 7 and 8. The one thing wanting was truly said to be now supplied in the completion of this sacred edifice—that all useful learning might be sanctified, and all moral instruction ennobled, for the sake of so many successive hundreds of hopeful scholars.

In the course of the afternoon the Council entertained in the Great Hall of the College their visitors and the pupils; the Bishop presiding. After the excellent toast of "Church and Queen" had been warmly responded to, the Right Rev. Chairman proposed the health of the Head Master, the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, who, in thanking the company, observed that "The dedication of this part of the great fabric of Marlborough College seemed, with God's blessing thereon, to secure the great object of rearing good Christians and faithful citizens. Of the College itself, in its economical character the reverend gentleman spoke as supplying a medium between meanness and luxury, as compared with the old schools of the land. For himself, he was satisfied with the state and progress of Marlborough College, although too much had been expected of it, viz. that it should achieve all the good and avoid all the evil of the old public school system. Indeed, although the College had had to contend against some prejudices, its great difficulty had arisen from the necessary disappointment of too high and unreasonable expectations, and even undue praise, at its origin. Intellectually and morally, the real aim and end had been gained—sound scholarship and manly character being the great objects in view."

The health of the Bishop was next proposed, and drunk with enthusiasm; and his Lordship in returning thanks bore testimony to the unremitting care and zeal of the Council of the College, individually and collectively; whilst the munificence of several of its members required due record, especially the extensive munificence of Mr. M'Geachy, the founder of the Library, and Mr. Few, the liberal donor of the service of Communion Plate. The College had already conciliated the aid and affections of many devoted and powerful friends.

The toast of "Success and prosperity to Marlborough College," connected with due compliments to the best and earliest friend of the College, the Very Rev Dr. Bowers, Dean of Manchester, was received with enthusiasm. The Dean returned thanks, and the party then broke up.

The Chapel, of which we annex an exterior view, is dedicated to St. Michael; it is a handsome and capacious structure, built in the English style, bordering upon the Decorated. It stands on high ground, forming a conspicuous object at the entrance to Marlborough from the Bath road, and gives an appropriate finish to the extensive range of buildings already erected for the use of the College. In plan, the Chapel is oblong, and it is surmounted at the four angles by pinnacles of freestone. At the south, west, and north, are three doors, by which the edifice is entered; but they are all situated at the west end, and separated from the nave, so as entirely to prevent all interference with the service performed in the body of the Chapel. On entering the interior of the building, the effect is altogether pleasing. The dimensions are 126 feet long, by 49 feet 6 in. wide; and the fine open roof, supported by seven wide spanned arches standing on stone brackets, gives it a lofty and commanding appearance. The floor is paved with encaustic tiles. In the centre of the aisle stands a brass eagle, supported by a bronze pedestal, from which the lessons will be read: it has been presented by the pupils of the College, and has cost upwards of £40. With the exception of the stalls at the west end, all the seats are placed sideways, which gives the interior of the building much the same effect as that of the choir of a Cathedral. The organ is placed in a small gallery at the west end. Altogether, the Chapel seems well suited to the object for which it is designed, and will hold about 600 people. It has been built from a design by Edward Blore, Esq., and we are informed that the cost of its erection has exceeded £6000

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE CHAPEL.

An Engraving of the College, which was formerly the mansion of the Marquis of Hertford, and subsequently the Castle Hotel, will be found in the Illustrated London News for September 9, 1843.

PETERBOROUGH FAIR DURING THE FLOOD.

PETERBOROUGH BRIDGE FAIR.

The Illustration shows a place of usually festive meeting, changed into a scene of sad calamity.

Monday last was the day for the commencement of holding the annual Bridge Fair at Peterborough. Owing to the late heavy rain—which had been for some days incessant at Peterborough and its neighbourhood—that portion of the ground on which the Wood Fair is held became inundated in the course of the day to three feet, and subsequently rose much higher. The wood floated in every direction, and the confusion was very great. The loss by the catastrophe has been estimated at £3000! The property destroyed or lost consisted of hurdles, timber for gates, posts, rails, and, in fact, every kind of timber for farming purposes.

The railway from Northampton, which passes the site of the Fair, was so inundated that all traffic was stopped; and it is feared that the embankments of the line are seriously injured.

From the site of the Fair the inundation extended some distance up Broad Bridge-street; though from the nature of the ground the work of destruction was confined principally to the Wood Fair.

The Committee of Education and the National Society.—The long-pending discussion between the Committee of the Privy Council and the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the part of the National Society, on the question of education, has been brought to a close by a peremptory refusal on the part of the Committee of Privy Council to make any further concessions to the Church. This refusal on the part of the Committee will probably lead to a rupture between the two parties, and perhaps to a complete withdrawal of the National Society from a participation in the Government grants. The correspondence between his Grace and the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council is of considerable length, and in it are set out the views and wishes of the respective parties. It appears by a paper, drawn up by the Committee of the National Society, and put into the hands of the Archbishop, with a request that he would submit it to the Lord President of the Council that since the adoption by the Committee of the Council on Education of the existing management causes, the Committee of the National Society have received strong remonstrances from the clergy and laity in various parts of the country, which convince them that much dissatisfaction has arisen among the promoters of schools in connexion with the Church. A general meeting of the Bishops and the other members of the National Society will be called in November, to decide what course shall, under all the circumstances of the case, be adopted.

THE ILLUSTRATED

LONDON ALMANACK,

FOR 1849,

WILL BE READY FOR PUBLICATION EARLY IN NOVEMBER;

Being the Fifth Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by RICHARD DOYLE, B. FOSTER, &c.; and finely engraved by DALZIEL, VIZETELLY, &c. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 8.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity
MONDAY, 9.—St. Denys.
TUESDAY, 10.—Oxford and Cambridge Terms begin.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Old Michaelmas Day
THURSDAY, 12.—Full Moon at 3h. 56m. P.M.
FRIDAY, 13.—Translation of King Edward the Confessor.
SATURDAY, 14. The Sun rises at 6h. 25m., and sets at 5h. 6m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 14.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h m 0 35	A. h m 10 55	M. h m 11 15	A. h m 11 42	M. h m *	A. h m 0 10	M. h m 0 35
A. h m 1 3	M. h m 11 23	A. h m *	M. h m 0 2	A. h m 0 28	M. h m 0 52	A. h m 1 15

* On Tuesday there will be one high tide only, occurring at 10 minutes after noon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Protestant.*"—*Our Correspondent misinterprets the whole meaning and tendency of the passage he criticises. There seems to us nothing in it which can offend any sincere Protestant, or Catholic either. At all events, our Correspondent is not justified in thus straining an interpretation.*

"*C. U.*"—*Trotter's Medical Almanack has all peculiar, stating qualifications, to the Governor at the Pentonville Prison.*

"*R. B. M.*," *Birmingham.*—*Sir John Herschel's "Treatise on Astronomy," or Lardner's.*

"*A Traveller*" *may find a List of Provincial Newspapers, their publishers, &c., in "The London Post-Office Directory," or obtain a list of Messrs. Barker and Co., 44, Fleet street.*

"*J. W.*" *Twatham, may find recipes for coloured flames in the "Boy's Treasury of Sports, or, Parlour Magic."*

"*Jack Sewtroller.*" *Parental love must proceed from parents. Dover Castle is worthy to know.*

"*A Lover of Poetry.*" *The poem of "Elijah."*

"*W. B. R.*"—*The Arsenal Bayonetter is made by Clarke, Strand.*

"*J. K. L.*" *Peckham.* *We have not room.*

"*Alpha,*" *Beverley.*—*The step should be specified in the agreement*

"*G. H. H.*"—*Apply to Messrs. Longman and Co.*

"*Winchester.*" *Apply to Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.*

"*N. B. R.*" *could sue for a divorce in this country.*

"*Lucy.*" *The report is groundless.*

"*Telegraph*" *is thanked.*

"*T. F.*," *Kennington;* "*Resplendens.*"—*Declined.*

"*N. M.*" *should order his newsman to send his copy of our Journal via the large envelope.*

"*A. B.*"—*Our reply has been misconceived. In arguing that an heiress can confer the right to her surname name, we meant to imply that the son of an heiress derived from her a right to seek from the Queen Royal license to assume his mother's name. The deed referred to would be perfectly useless.*

"*Impersonal.*"—*Prince Louis Napoleon's father was Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, brother of the Emperor Napoleon.*

"*Benita.*" *London Hoo, Bedfordshire, was purchased from the Marquis of Bute, a few years since, by Charles Thomas Warth, Esq., of Clapton and Welcombe, in Warwickshire.*

"*R. A. K.*" *See Burke's "Extinct Peerage."*

"*J. C. B.*" *can, if his grandfather was entitled to the crest in question, resume its use without any trouble; but the usage will render him liable to the tax on armorial bearings.*

"*M. H.*" *The Duke of Cambridge was married at Cassel, May 7; and in London, June 1, 1818*

"*W. N.*" *may find the Comparative Weights in some of the Almanacks.*

"*Tim.*" *Reply to Mr. Lansley, Aberdeen, Mr. Chancery-lane.*

"*C. C. B.*" *Whitehaven.*—*We would engrave the View, had the place any immediate interest.*

"*Panorama.*"—*See the "Illustrated London Almanack" for 1846 (September).*

"*Galeblma.*" *See the Shelling "Manual of Oil-painting."*

"*J. U.*," *Bungay.*—*We do not recollect the Sketch*

"*A Correspondent*" *is thanked for a sketch of the Chaudière Falls, though we cannot engrave it.*

"*P. A. S.*" *Taylor's "Short-hand," improved by Harding*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *who is desirous of obtaining information on the Daguerreotype, its cost, &c., should buy Bingham's "Photogenic Manipulation," Part II. (Daguerreotype), third edition. Just published by Knights, Foster-lane*

"*A Reader.*"—*Monsieur, is demanded for the Prince, &c., though we cannot avail ourselves of his kindness.*

"*Anne Maria,*" *Bath.*—*Mills, in his "History of Chivalry," refers the term "Blue-stocking" to the Sonnets "de la Calza" (of the stocking), formed at Venice in 1590, the members wearing blue stockings. In 1590 the foppery of Italian literature took some other symbol; the rejected tale travelled to France, and then disrupted to England.*

"*Glover.*"—*A Nuremberg Jetton. Of no value.*

"*A Gloucester Man*" *is thanked*

"*T. K. E.*" *York.*—*We do not know the practical worth of the inventions.*

"*J. L. E.*" *Stephens's "Book of the Farm," the new edition, now publishing.*

"*Pearish.*"—*That title of Buckingham was conferred on the family that now holds it, in 1784, when George, second Earl Temple, was created Marquis of Buckingham. His son and successor, Richard, second Marquis, having married his only daughter and heiress of James Brydges, Duke of Chandos, was further advanced to the Dukedom of Buckingham and Chandos*

"*Rome.*"—*Family arms, if originally correct and legal, can at any time be resumed by the proper inheritor. If our correspondent can prove his descent from the grantee of the arms, he is fully entitled to bear them, as well as all quarterings to which the said grantee had a right.*

"*W. H.*" *Isleworth.*—*An Engraving of the remarkable spot which lately passed over the sun is inserted in this paper, with a scale showing its dimensions, by which means you can compare your measurement, viz. 70,000 miles diameter, &c.* *We do not know whether the spot was measured at Greenwich*

"*A. B.*"—*Professional singers keep their voices in order by early training, and many of them live by system. The organ is in the best order some hours after digestion, but many artists resort to every variety of artificial excitement.*

"*Investigator.*" *The overture and the piece, when the spirit appears to Monk Lewis's play of the "Castle Spectre," are taken from the sacred compositions of Handel, but we cannot point out the particular works, as Mozart fully arranged, conducted, and composed the music after his own fashion.*

"*B P.*" *The 15th.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Wexford.* *See Sidney's "Emigrant's Journal," No. 1, just published*

"*J. W.*" *informs us that the old inn at Oxford, engraved last week, now bears the sign of the "Duke of Wellington."*

"*Arturo.*" *No*

"*Cosmorama.*" *We cannot inform you.*

"*J. D. P.*" *will find a View of Old St. Pancras Church in Nos 25 and 320 of our Journal*

"*D. F.*" *Wisbeach;* and "*Veritas*" *.—We do not find the address in the "London Directory."*

"*X Y Z*" *The addresses are Nos. 68 and 69, Great Tower-street, and No. 43, Mark-lane*

"*R. S. S.*," *Edinburgh.* *Beckman may, probably, give the date of the introduction of painting on ivory.*

"*A General Subscriber.*" *The usual charge for binding our Journal is 2s. 6d. per Volume*

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Pulpit Orators of France and Switzerland.—Mediæval Embroidery.—The Claret Cup.—Lays for Patriots.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1848.

FRENCH affairs are evidently drawing to a decisive point. The question of the Presidency of the Republic, which comes on immediately for discussion, will try the strength of parties, both in and out of the Assembly; and its decision will either let loose upon France the flood of civil contention, or confirm power for some time to come in the strong, unflinching hand of the only honest Republican in a condition to aspire to it. The Monarchists—who yield the allegiance of their hearts either to the Orleans or the Bourbon dynasty, and who on all previous occasions have shown themselves the strong opponents of Universal Suffrage—having discovered that Republicanism is in a minority throughout the whole of the provinces and rural districts of France, have become the staunch supporters of a direct appeal to the whole people. M. Thiers, M. Molé, and the other leaders of the old Conservative and Dynastic coteries, whether Orleanist or Legitimist, have united their suffrages and their influence in favour of the election of the President by universal suffrage, solely with a view, it is presumed, to show Republicanism, once for all, that it is not the form of Government which the French people desire. It seems to us, however, that this result is not so likely to be attained as they imagine, and that in seeking to damage the present Government, they may damage even more the interests of the Orleans and the Bourbon families, which they believe to be identical with the interests of France. In the first place, the election is for President, not for King. The Duke of Bordeaux cannot become a candidate; neither can the Prince de Joinville nor the Count de Paris. Neither of them is in the field, and neither of them can be brought forward; consequently, as far as their claims are concerned, the election will prove nothing. These persons will be, and must be entirely ignored. The only candidate whose name is universally popular amid the masses of the French population is Louis Napoleon. If there be a direct appeal to the people, his is the name that will come out triumphantly from the electoral urns of the whole realm. How this result would serve the interest of Orleanist or Bourbonist, we cannot imagine: and what gratification it could be to such statesmen as M. Thiers and M. Molé, we are equally slow to understand. We cannot suppose these eminent men to be so blinded by their disappointment at the overthrow of the Orleans dynasty, as to be reckless what they do, provided they can throw discredit or inflict damage upon the Republic. We are, therefore, quite at a loss to comprehend their policy. They cannot, surely, imagine that Louis Napoleon, as President of the Republic, might prepare the way for the restoration of any kind of Monarchy that would accord with their views? Of all men in the world, he is the least available for the part of a General Monk. Neither can they imagine, seeing his past career, that he is disinclined towards the Imperial purple, and that, once President, he would not seek to fasten himself upon the country as its permanent ruler. The chances are that he would do so. The traditions of his name, which have moulded his life and character, do not lead those who have any knowledge of human nature to suppose in him any great amount of Republican virtue, whatever for present purposes he may pronend.

The Government, after some hesitation, has finally decided to throw all its weight against the proposition to be submitted to the Assembly, that the President shall be elected by universal suffrage. At a Cabinet Council held on Tuesday, and at which General Cavaignac presided, it was resolved to support by all available means the amendment to the article of the Constitution of which notice has been given by M. Flocon, viz. "That the National Assembly delegates the executive power to a citizen, who shall receive the title of President of the Republic." Upon this amendment the struggle will take place. If it be defeated, Louis Napoleon will doubtless be elected by direct appeal to the people. If it be carried, General Cavaignac will in all probability (unless some new name should in the interval arise to overshadow his) be elected by the Assembly. There is, however, another chance, which is that M. Thiers or M. Molé might be the successful candidate. This would be a strange result indeed—all the more strange, from the position they have severally taken with reference to universal suffrage. Altogether, the "situation," as the French call it, is a very grave one, and all parties in the meantime are preparing to turn it to their own advantage. We fear the immediate results will prove the reverse of satisfactory to the whole of them.

THE Chartist trials in London have been brought to a close. The trials of the Irish rebels are yet proceeding. Some surprise has been expressed at the severity of the sentences passed upon the former, not so much, if at all, on account of the guilt of the parties, of which there can be no reasonable doubt, as on account of the ludicrous disproportion between the big words of these people and the means at their command for carrying their designs into execution. Never was treason or sedition so miserably paraded as in the case of these men: but no sooner was the hand of the Government could have interfered to prevent the law from taking its full course. If a plea of lunacy had been raised, the heroes of the coal-scuttle breast-plates might perhaps have derived some advantage from it; but such a plea not having been even so much as hinted at, there was clearly nothing to be done but to decide upon the evidence of guilt or innocence. The jury decided upon their guilt, and the sentence followed as a matter of course. Severe as it looks, the law has not been strained against them.

The Irish trials necessarily excite more attention. There was an element of a grander character in the Irish rebellion, and in that of the unfortunate Irish leader, than ever attached to the comic proceedings of the poor dupes of the informer Powell. The fate of Smith O'Brien and his colleagues, whatever it may be, will naturally excite more interest. The friends of Smith O'Brien seem to rely upon a Writ of Error to save him from the consequences of his acts; but while the trial is still pending, and his life may be said to hang in the balance, it is obviously the part of the Press to abstain from speculations either as to the probable result of the trial, or as to the probable sentence, should he be found guilty. Ireland remains perfectly tranquil, and not little concern for her welfare has been manifested so much concern—erroneous as it was—for the supposed welfare of his countrymen. Smith O'Brien was evidently as ignorant of the Irish as the English are said to be; and the secret of leading them seems to have died with O'Connell.

THE Overland Mail, with letters and papers from India to the 31st of August, brings details of the position of the gallant Major Edwardes before Mooltan, which will be read with much interest throughout the country. It appears that, in the first instance, the Bombay Government failed to send in time the reinforcements needed. It has since countermanded those that were on their way, either on the ground that they would not be required at all, or that they would arrive too late. Major Edwardes has been joined by a native ally, Shere Singh, at the head of a considerable force. This alliance, however, if the suspicions of the British have any foundation at all, is not likely to prove of much advantage to our arms, or to the character of our new friend, whose treachery is more than hinted at in the Indian journals. The delay in reinforcing Major Edwardes, which is chargeable either upon the Bombay Government or upon the Commander-in-Chief, perhaps upon both, has, it appears, impressed the insurgents of another portion of the Punjaub with an idea of British weakness, of which it behoved them to take advantage. The Sikh troops in the mountainous districts of the Hazerah, a province of the Punjaub, have revolted in consequence, and murdered Colonel Canara, a European officer in the Sikh service, whose fidelity they distrusted. The instigator of this revolt was the Sikh Governor, father of Shere Singh. The alliance of the latter with the British, under Major Edwardes, thus becomes additionally suspicious.

This mail also brings intelligence that the disturbances at Candy, in the island of Ceylon, have been suppressed without difficulty, and that there was considerable exaggeration in the first accounts that reached this country.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW SHERIFFS.

On Saturday last the annual ceremony of swearing in the Sheriffs for the ensuing year took place at the Court of Exchequer.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, the civic *cortège*, consisting of the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the new and out-going Sheriffs, and other functionaries of the Corporation, arrived at the landing place at Westminster-bridge in the City barge, and walked in procession to the Court, where they were received by the Cursitor Baron, and the inauguration was proceeded with

The Recorder, in introducing the new Sheriffs, said he had to present to the Court Thomas Quested Finnis and Jacob Emanuel Goodhart, Esqrs., the two gentlemen who had been elected by the citizens of London to fill the office of Sheriffs of that city and Middlesex for the ensuing year. The united efforts of both gentlemen would be directed to the efficient discharge of their public duty, and if they wanted any incentive to such a course, it would be found in the example of their predecessors, who had conducted it in such a manner, during their year of office, as to obtain for themselves an unanimous vote of thanks from the Livery of London.

The Cursitor Baron, in expressing the concurrence of the Crown and the Court in the choice of the citizens of London, congratulated them on the tranquillity which their city had exhibited when the rest of Europe was convulsed, a fact which proved the excellence of their municipal and other national institutions. His Lordship concluded by complimenting the out-going Sheriffs on their conduct during their year of office.

The usual formalities having been gone through, the civic functionaries retired as they had entered, in procession.

In the evening the new Sheriffs entertained a distinguished party of upwards of 200 gentlemen at dinner, at the London Tavern; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding.

THE REGISTRATIONS

CITY OF LONDON.—On Saturday last the revision of the register of voters for the city of London was concluded by Mr. M'Christie, the lists that were disposed of on that day being those of Langbourne and Lime-street, Portsoken, and the Tower. The following is the final result of the revision, which, it will be seen, is greatly in favour of the Liberal party:—Liberal claims allowed, 65; disallowed, 88. Conservative claims allowed, 5; none disallowed. Liberal objections sustained, 486; failed, 103. Conservative objections sustained, 1; failed, 1436. Expunged by the barrister, 88.

MARYLEBONE.—F. Bayley, Esq., the barrister, completed the revision of the lists for this borough on Saturday last. The proceedings were confined to the correction of the register by the removal of the names of dead or disqualified persons, and the insertion of those of a few claimants. There was no opposition, and no question of the slightest interest arose. The total number of objections sustained during the whole revision was about 230. Several objections failed for want of sufficient proof of service of notice.

FINSBURY.—The revision of the list for this borough took place on Monday, at the sessions-house, Newington Causeway, before Serjeant Bodkin, Esq., the revising barrister for the district. There were no political agents present, nor did anything of the slightest interest occur. With the exception of the overseers and a few others whose official duties required their attendance, the court was empty Twenty one claims were made by the overseers, of which fifteen were allowed and six disallowed. Some names were then struck off, on account of death or change of residence, and the proceedings terminated.

TOWER HAMLETS.—Mr. F. Bayley, the revising barrister for this district, took his seat in the court-house, in Wellclose-square, on Monday, at 11 o'clock. Although the number of parishes in this district is very considerable, the time occupied in revising the lists is by no means so. Out of 20 or 22 parishes there were only 30 claims, of which 24 were allowed, and 6 disallowed, in consequence of the non-appearance of the claimants. The whole of the business was concluded by 4 o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—A special meeting of this Company was held on Thursday, at the London-bridge Hotel, for the purpose of affixing the seal of the Company to the arrangements that had been entered into by the Directors with the South-Western Company. Mr. Lang, having taken the chair, proposed a resolution, to the effect that the arrangement should be carried out, which, after a short discussion, was unanimously accepted. It was also decided to reduce the number of Directors from fifteen to nine, to be chosen by ballot by the present Directors themselves.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.—On Monday evening a quarterly meeting of the governors of this charitable institution was held at the offices of the society, No. 7, Bloomsbury-place. Mr. A. U. Thiselton, the secretary, read a report, which stated that at the time of the foundation of the institution twenty-five children were elected. The present patronage, however, which it had received, had rendered it possible to extend that number to seventy; but notwithstanding that increase, the funded property of the society amounted at the present time to no less than £10,000. There were also means to provide for many more children than there were at this moment upon the funds, for the candidates for admission were so few, that the society was funding a considerable sum annually. The number of boys who had been admitted and educated up to this period amounted to about 700. Some business of a merely routine character followed, and the meeting separated.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—This religious association, which has been formed for the purpose of uniting all sects of Evangelical Protestants in one bond of union, held the first meeting of its October conference at the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday morning. The proceedings were of a preliminary character. Sir C. E. Smith having been called to the chair, alluded to the communions which had been recently and were still going on in various parts of the world, and the consequence of which was to bring them all for the presence of many of their Continental friends who had been present at previous conferences. The meeting then proceeded to the appointment of sections to consider and report on the subjects of infidelity, Popery, Puseyism, France, Italy, and Switzerland. After a long and desultory discussion the appointments on the three first were perfected, and the remainder were postponed. One or two business committees were then appointed, and the meeting adjourned.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ENDOWMENT.—On Wednesday night a numerous meeting of persons opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholic religion and religious establishments generally was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, Mr. Wakeley acted as the chairman, and explained the objects of the meeting. Mr. Burnet then moved a resolution to oppose any grant or form of pension, but to grant equal protection of all religions. Such protection he contended was all that was necessary for the Roman Catholic religion, and all that justice demanded. The Rev. J. Gordon proposed the following resolution:—

"That this meeting, having the profoundest conviction of the evils resulting from legislation by the civil government in matters of religion, regards in the evident tendency of public events both in this country and the Continent to hasten the downfall of ecclesiastical establishments." Having first addressed himself to the religious aspect of the question, the speaker censured at some length the conduct of the Government in the matter, and stated his belief that the endowment of a second Church in Ireland would not add to the peace of that country.—The Rev. Dr. Massy seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

The Rev. J. Burnet moved a resolution pledging the meeting to oppose the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood. That they regarded such a proposition as an attempt to perpetuate the existence of the system by the creation of a new ecclesiastical establishment in Ireland, and as most important step towards the adoption of the pernicious principle of paying the teachers of the various religious creeds. That such demanded by the people of Ireland, and that they looked upon it with well-merited suspicion; that, in place of doing justice to Ireland, it would throw a veil over all the wrongs, and prolong the ascendancy of a system under which those neglect of duty the present miseries of Ireland might be mainly traced. The Rev. A. Hall seconded the resolution, which was carried. A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

METROPOLITAN EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—On Tuesday evening a numerously attended meeting of the friends and supporters of the early closing movement, in connection with the wholesale trade, was held at the Hall of Commerce. The chairman (G. Moffatt, M.P.), in opening the business of the evening, said that the subject on which they had met together scarcely admitted of two opinions. What was sought for by those who promoted this movement was only asked under the belief that the concession of their demand would be attended with no disadvantage to those by whom they were employed, but rather with positive advantages. He was able to say from his own experience that the business of his own establishment was more satisfactorily performed since the system of early closing was adopted. When the hour of closing was fixed at 7 o'clock the business was better done than when the hour was 8 o'clock; and now that it was fixed at 6 o'clock it was still more satisfactorily executed. He knew of no class of persons that better deserved this concession than the persons whom he was addressing. The business hours had been abridged in the bankers' establishments with the best results; and he knew of no reason why there should not be similar results in the trade with which most of them were connected. It might be said that by closing their establishments an hour earlier, they would only give more time to the young men to spend idly, if not worse. The experience in those establishments which had adopted the principle showed the groundlessness of this objection. The secretary then read a memorial to the heads of the several establishments connected with the wholesale grocery, coffee, tea, and spice trades, respectfully requesting them to close their establishments at six o'clock. Mr. Wilson proposed, and Mr. Bishop seconded, a resolution approving of the memorial, which was unanimously adopted. It was announced amidst loud cheers that the houses of Messrs. Thomas Travers and Sons, Abraham Crocker, Cock, Scarth, and Co., and Conway and Co. had assented to the closing of their establishments at six o'clock. Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

ADOPTION OF THE NUISANCES REMOVAL ACT IN THE ARMS OF ST. PANCRAS.—On Wednesday, at a meeting of the vestry of the above parish, held at the new Vestry-rooms, King's-road, Camden-town, for despatch of business, the following resolution was carried:—"That a committee be appointed forthwith to inquire into the powers given to parochial authorities under the Nuisances Removal Act, and to report the same to the vestry, that immediate steps may be taken for the removal of nuisances, and improving the sanitary condition of such parts of the parish which require attention."

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 30. During the above week the number of births registered in the metropolitan and suburban districts was 1227, of which 590 were males and 637 females. This number exceeds by 23 that of the births of the week immediately preceding. The number of deaths during the above week was 1257, of which 669 were males and 588 females, being 30 more than the births and 285 more than the average of deaths per week during the last five summers.

MARCH OF TROOPS IN INDIA.

MARCH OF TROOPS IN INDIA.

(To the Engraving.)

When we read in history of heroes and their myriads of troops, and

THE WEATHER.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY

THE THEATRES

PRINCESS'

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

CHESS IN INDIA.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

MARCH BY CORRESPONDENCE.

CHESS IN INDIA.

EPITOME OF NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS.

On Saturday last, the proceedings in the prosecution and defence in these protracted trials having been brought to a close on the previous evening, Mr. Baron Platt de yered his charge to the Jury, in the course of which his lordship having read to the jury the third section of the Crown and Government Security Bill, had the prisoners were charged in the indictment, which covered several counts, with conspired to levy war against the Sovereign of these realms. The first of these counts charged them with intending, designing, and combining to levy war against the Queen; and if from the evidence it appeared that the designs of the prisoners were directed more against the Government than the Queen, that made no difference at all, for the intention of levying war against the Government, to compel them to depart from the course they were taking and change their measures, was, in fact, a levying war against the whole State. The second count charged the prisoners with conspiring to resist the police, the soldiers, and the power of the authorities. The third count charged them with intending to burn and destroy police stations, railway stations, and other public buildings; and the fourth count, that they had enrolled themselves as members of certain illegal and secret societies, corresponding with each other, contrary to the law. Such was the charge upon which the three persons were placed at the bar—such was the intention imputed to them; and, as regarded the evidence, if the Jury considered even one overt act fairly and fully proved, that was sufficient to show that If the evidence satisfied the Jury that such was their intention in becoming members of those societies and that, in providing themselves with arms, the object of these men was to assist in the dismemberment of the empire, to destroy the constitutional institutions of the country, or to sever the union existing between this country and Ireland, that amounted to an intention, in the words of the Act, to depose the Queen from the style, title, and Royal dignity of the Imperial Crown, and the first count was made out. It had been said that this was high treason, but with that the Jury had nothing whatever to do. It was an offence against a modern Act of Parliament, and would be dealt with as such, though it would be much better if in modern Acts of Parliament modern language was used instead of the antique language of older statutes The learned Judge went on to say that there was a wide difference between a body of men collecting and proceeding to burn down a manufactory to gratify private revenge for some supposed offence, and attempting to bring force in opposition to the Government. The one fell far short of the other, which was, in fact, an attempt to excite a hostile insurrection against the authorities, and that amounted to a levying of war against the Queen. In reference to the evidence of Powell, the learned Judge said that it would be the duty of the Jury to watch with great suspicion the testimony of an accomplice given under circumstances such as that, and he could easily have been produced to contradict on his oath the statement of Powell It was for them to say whether there were not very material facts in support of the charge, and to consider whether they satisfied them, in connexion with the direct testimony of the accomplice, of the guilt of either or all the prisoners. No man ought to be convicted unless the Jury were perfectly satisfied of his guilt; but, on the other hand, if the evidence did satisfy them of that fact, they ought not to pause in performing their duty to their country, by declaring so by their verdict

The Jury retired at five minutes to four o'clock, and at five minutes to five they again came into court, and the prisoners Fay and Ferrand were placed at the bar. The foreman then gave a verdict of "Guilty" against all the prisoners upon the whole charge.—The prisoners did not appear at all surprised at the verdict, and did not manifest the least emotion.

Baron Platt then ordered *Dowling*, who was convicted on Monday, to be sent for, and he was placed by the side of the other prisoners.

Each of the prisoners having made some observations relative to their intention[illegible] William Dowling, William Lacey, Thomas Fay, and William Cuffey, you have been tried by two juries of your country—you, William Dowling, by one, and the other prisoners by another; and they have arrived at the only condition that could be come to by twelve upright and reasonable gentlemen upon the evidence that had been adduced before them that you were guilty of the offences with which you were charged. There can be no doubt—it is quite clear —that you intended to levy war against the Queen, to compel her, by force and threats, to alter her counsels, and, with regard to you, William Dowling, it is evident that your object in joining with the others was to dismember the empire and separate Ireland by force and arms from this country. What right had you to call upon your understanding against the experience of mankind as the result of ancient wisdom? You have chosen to call that which the Constitution of this country has branded as felony, patriotism. Was it patriotism for a number of people to conspire in secret and endeavour to accomplish the misery, wretchedness, and spoil, projected by them, at their meeting on the 22nd of August? Could it be said that divesting a peaceful city to flames, destroying innocent citizens, taking possession of the Government, and shedding bloodshed, was patriotism? That the law said that such acts were acts of felony: the ordinary mind had no more than that they were so. It is lamentable to think that persons of education, apparently possessing feelings of manliness and independence, should have lent themselves to such proceedings with such a fatal result. The Jury have found that you were guilty of the crime laid to your charge, and no one who has heard the evidence can doubt, after the proceedings at the meeting on the 15th of August, that you intended, on the following day, when the shades of night descended upon this unfortunate metropolis, to set a scene of murder, firing, and robbery and bloodshed afloat in unhappy city, and that you intended to have assumed the government of the country, and have exercised it as you pleased. You have been convicted of this most daring defiance of the law, and the Court would not be doing its duty either to its law or to the country, if, when such an offence was clearly established, it did not make a most severe example of all those who were brought within the pale of the law. I therefore feel it my duty to order that you be severally transported beyond the seas, to such place as her Majesty by the advice of her Privy Council shall direct and appoint, for the term of your natural lives.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning at ten o'clock.

On Monday, *John Shaw*, the person who was convicted in the early part of the session of sedition, was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, to pay a fine of £50, and to enter into recognisances, himself in £100, with two sureties in £50 each, to keep the peace for five years, and, as in the other cases, to be further imprisoned until the fine was paid and the sureties entered into.

J. Ritchie, J. Sheppard, W. Garney, J. Richardson, Alfred Abel, G. Greenslade, W. Horn. Henry Small, Henry Argue, Charles Young, T. Jones, P. Marten, E. Scadding, and J. Sworbuk, indicted for being in a conspiracy to levy war against the Queen, were then brought to the bar.

Mr Ballantine had a consultation with Ritchie, whom he appeared to defend, in which he urgently recommended him to plead guilty; and although Argue pleaded guilty, and Sheppard, Richardson, Greenslade, Burn, and Small, not guilty.

The Attorney-General said that, with regard to the five prisoners who had pleaded not guilty, he should not press the case against them, further than requiring them to be bound in their own recognisances to appear and stand their trial if they were called upon to do so. With regard to Greenslade and Burn, he might say that, immediately they were taken, they gave full information of everything they had to do in the matter to Government. The prisoner Small, it appeared, had also gone to the house where he was apprehended, under the impression that he was to hear a lecture, and, he believed, was not aware of what was going on.

Mr. Parry begged to be allowed to explain, on behalf of Burn and Greenslade, that the information alluded to by the Attorney-General was only in relation to their own movements. With regard to the alleged conspiracy, they had always denied all knowledge of it.

The Attorney-General said that was the case, and was what he intended to state.

Mr. Parry: They have always strongly denied having anything to do with the proceedings of the conspiracy.

The prisoners were then taken from the bar: and *Charles Taylor, W. Poole, George Cox, T. Herbert, W. Winspere, Charles Gibbs, Thomas Irons, James Provan, Alexander Hardy, Samuel Morgan, Alexander Hardy, and R. Hardy*, were placed at the bar, on a like indictment. Of these prisoners, Poole, Herbert, Winspere, Irons, Provan, Conway, Morgan, Young, Jones, Argue, Poole, Herbert, and Irons, who had pleaded guilty to the indictment for misdemeanour, were, with the exception of the three last-named, condemned to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years, and in addition to pay a fine of £10 to the Queen, and to enter into their own recognisance in the sum of £40, with two sureties in £20 each, to keep the peace for five years, and to be further imprisoned until the fines were paid and the sureties entered into. The prisoners Poole, Herbert, and Irons were sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, with the same fines and sureties.

Sheppard, Richardson, Greenslade, Burn, Taylor, Cox, Gibbs, Alexander and Samuel Harby, Wilson, and Small, were then brought up, and having entered into their own recognisance in the sum of £50, to appear and take their trials if called upon to do so, they were discharged from custody.

The whole of the business being thus concluded, the Court adjourned to Monday, October 23.

IRELAND.

MORE ARRESTS.—Mr. Robin Lambkin, a town-councillor of the borough, was arrested in Cork on Friday week, under the act for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. This gentleman fled from Cork a few months since, and proceeded to Boulogne, where he remained for some time; but supposing that all danger was over, he recently returned home. He was walking with his wife and child on Patrick's Bridge, when the arrest took place; he was president of one of the Confederate Clubs in Cork. He is now in the same prison (in Cork) with M. Denny Lane and the Messrs. Varian. Mr. Barry, editor of the *Cork Reporter*, is confined in the county gaol. Three sympathisers from America (natives of Ireland) have been, with some other parties, been arrested.

THE ESCAPE OF MR. DOHENY.—The correspondent of the *Freeman* at Clonmel gives the following particulars of the escape of Mr Doheny, notwithstanding which many persons say he is yet in Ireland:—"Letters have been received from this gentl man, announcing his safe arrival in France, and giving some of the particulars of the latter part of his sojourn in this country, which, were it not that our informant does not feel himself at liberty to communicate them at length, would possess much interest. We have, however, learned that the last fortnight which Mr. Doheny spent in Ireland was passed in the West Riding of the county of Cork, in the district extending between Macroom, Gougane, Barra, and Dunmanway, and occasionally further westward. The disguise he wore was the ordinary dress of a peasant of the humblest class, with his whiskers shaved off, and his hair cut close. On one occasion, when the police were fairly on his track, and had made a very close search for him, he was enjoying a good supper in the house of a poor man not twenty yards from where the pursuers were consulting as to what direction they should try next. Having finished his meal, he got a glass of punch, and retired to rest. Next day he removed to another part of the country, distant about 24 miles. Here he made himself known to a person, who supplied him with a change of linen, and offered him money, which, however, he declined, stating he did not require it, and in a day or two after he proceeded to the city of Cork as a common carman, passing along the high road seated on the shafts of his car, with the rein cords and whip in his hand, no one in his company, and only a piece of old sailcloth or canvas on the cart, as it to cover the goods he was going to fetch. In this manner he passed numerous police stations along the road, without attracting the least notice from the green coated gentry who occupied them, and arrived in Cork late in the evening, and put up his horse and cart at a stage where some other person took charge of them. Next day he asked as an ordinary deck passenger in the steamer for London, from whence, after remaining to some Irish people who formerly lived in Cashel, for shelter, receiving it for one night, he started on his way to Boulogne. Here he was recognised by Mr. O'Dwyer, barrister, but his recognition was not such as to [illegible] him. A few days afterwards he proceeded to Paris, from which place his last letters to Ireland were dated."

THE STATE TRIALS.

On Thursday se'nnight the trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., for High Treason, was opened at Clonmel, before Lord Chief Justice Blackburne and Chief Justice Moore.

The Judges took their seats at eleven o'clock; and within a few minutes every part of the court was filled. The Countess of Donoughmore sat in the Sheriffs' box, near the Judges; Lady Osborne and several other ladies were in the Sheriffs' gallery; but neither Lady O'Brien nor Mrs O'Brien was present.

Sir Lucius O'Brien and the Rev. Edward O'Brien (brothers of the prisoner), Lord Hawarden, and Lord Dudley Stuart, and also Mr. Sergeant Sinnot, the Englishman, were in the body of the court. General M'Donald was in the Sheriffs' gallery.

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor General, Mr Scott, Q.C., Mr. Sausse, and Mr. Lynch, were the counsel for the Crown; Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., and Mr. Macnaghten, Q.C., appeared for the prisoner.

Before Mr. O'Brien was called upon to plead, the prisoners Tyne, Orchard, and O'Donnell, were brought up, and Mr. O'Callaghan was assigned as counsel for each of them. Upon their retiring, Mr. O'Brien came to the front of the dock, and stood for some minutes leaning against the rail. He was then accommodated with a seat. He was perfectly composed, and nodded familiarly to Dr. Gray, who was near the dock.

The entire day, up to seven o'clock in the evening, when the Court rose, was consumed in disposing of technical objections raised by the prisoner's counsel relative to mere matters as the prisoner's right to a copy of the Jury panel and a list of the witnesses against him, and the postponement of the trial until the 10th had obtained both. Those objections were overruled. Then, on the reception of a plea put in by the prisoner, three persons were appointed to inquire whether the Jurors' book, if book there were, and not been framed in compliance with the statutable enactments; and, in the next place, whether the panel was fairly and impartially arrayed between the Crown and the prisoner. On the first point, they found a verdict in the affirmative; and on the second, respecting which it was alleged on the part of the prisoner that in all former panels, for the last three years, two-thirds had been invariably Protestants, and one third Roman Catholics, and that that was considered a satisfactory proportion; but, in the present panel, out of 288 names, 1 18th only consisted of Roman Catholics, and 170 of Protestants. [illegible] were objected to at the last commission, by the Lord Chief Justice, for the just performance of their duty, were purposely struck off to save the Attorney-General the pain of telling them to stand by, as they came to the top of the case to be sworn. The jurors declared their verdict in favour of the Sheriffs' panel, as being an impartial one.

On Friday, after some challenges on the part of the prisoner were allowed, the [illegible] Hodges then withdrew, it being arranged that his son and a gentleman named M'Dermot (both of whom are also witnesses for the Crown) should remain for the purpose of reporting the proceedings in this trial.

The Jury, the junior counsel for the Crown, opened the pleadings. The prisoner, he said, was charged with high treason. The indictment contained six counts: the first five charged the prisoner with raising and levying war against the Queen; the sixth charged him with a conspiracy to bring and put to death the Queen. The first count found that the prisoner and others met on the [illegible] day of July of this year, and on divers other days between the 15th and the 30th, at Ballingarry, traitorously levy and make war against the Queen; and, further, that on that occasion they marched through divers towns, villages, and lands, and erected certain obstructions to prevent the march of her Majesty's forces; that they assaulted a number of constables, made a warlike attack at Ballingarry, and fired on a large body of constables there assembled. The second count charged a similar offence at Mullinahone on the 26th of July; the third a similar offence at Killenaule on the 28th of July; the fourth a similar offence at Farrihory on the 29th of July; and the fifth was a general count of assembling in arms; the sixth count charged the prisoner with compassing the death of the Queen, and laid down seven overt acts unnecessary to be stated as evidence of that conspiracy.

The Attorney-General then addressed the Jury, detailing the proceedings of the Irish Confederation previous to the late outbreak, and narrating all the leading features of that unfortunate affair, long since familiar to the public.

Mr. Hodges, the Government reporter, was then examined to prove the delivery of certain speeches on various occasions by Mr. O'Brien.

General M'Donald examined.—Was in command in a part of Tipperary at the time of the insurrection, and at the beginning of last August saw Mr. O'Brien after his arrest at Thurles. It was about nine o'clock. [Identified him.] Saw Mr. O'Brien give up a number of papers, keys, and a quantity of other articles; took a handkerchief in which Mr. O'Brien had deposited those articles, and put them in a despatch-box, which he delivered to Captain Inman, 51st Regiment, acting for Government. They were put under cover and were sent with the keys. Had never seen them since. [Identified the documents produced as those found on Mr. O'Brien.]

Cross-examined.—There were a great number of soldiers present in Thurles. Mr. O'Brien had just £10 16s. 2d. on his person when he was captured.

The General then withdrew, and the Court adjourned at [illegible] quarter past six on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, the trial was resumed. The following witnesses were examined for the prosecution Captain Inman, 51st Regiment, who was entrusted, by General M'Donald, with the packet of letters found on Mr. Smith O'Brien after his arrest at Thurles; Mr. Gore Jones, the subsidiary magistrate; Sub-Inspector Cox; Constable Mulroone; Mr. T. Burke, an extra clerk in Mr. Redington's office, who deposed to having received the letters found in Mr. O'Brien's portmanteau; Mr. Allison, Deputy-Governor of Kilmainham Gaol: Mr. W. O'Hara who identified a letter as being in the handwriting of Mr. O'Brien; Mr. Franklin, moneyer of the Provincial Bank of Limerick, Mary Anne Kenny, sister-in-law of Mr. Halpin, late Secretary to the Irish Confederation; James Stephenson Dobbin, an ill-favoured fellow, formerly a member of the Richmond O'Neil Club, who underwent a long and searching cross-examination by the counsel for the prisoner; Mr. Blake, county inspector of constabulary, and several other witnesses whose testimony was comparatively unimportant. The Jury were then locked up for the night, and the Court adjourned till Monday morning.

On Monday several witnesses were, in the first instance, examined with respect to the proceedings at Killenaule, Mullinahone, and Ballingarry, on the days preceding the transactions at the Widow Cormack's house. Some of the persons examined were inhabitants of those places; and with a few exceptions this class of witnesses indicated by their manner that the business in which they were engaged on the present occasion was not exactly suited to their inclinations. Some of them declared their inability to identify Mr. O'Brien, and two men purposely declined to be sworn in order to give evidence. They were committed for their contumacy. Some persons connected with the constables were next examined; and at six o'clock, on the application of Mr. O'Brien, the Court adjourned to the following morning.

TUESDAY.—The remaining evidence on the part of the Crown was adduced today, and the case for the prosecution was brought to a close. The greatest interest was excited in the proceedings; and from the commencement to the end the Court was densely crowded.

Mr. O'Brien's appearance was in general composed, but towards the latter part of the day he was more anxious than he had previously appeared during the trial.

Among the evidence adduced was that of Inspector Trant. He made his appearance on the table in his uniform. He is a gray-haired, elderly man, with a bold, determined look and bearing, which was also given with rapidity and clearness, was listened to with the most marked attention by the bar and audience. Having been sworn, he made the following statement, in reply to the questions of Mr. Jonathan Sullivan, sub-inspector of police for the county of Kilkenny. Last July I was stationed at the town of Callan. I remember proceeding on the 29th of July to Ballingarry, having got orders from the constabulary authorities to that effect. I was told to be cautious to give you. Mr Trant be good enough not to say one word of the orders given to you by other people. This will save trouble.

The witness continued:—I left Callan on Saturday, July 29th, between 9 and 10 o'clock, and arrived near to Ballingarry some time close to 1 o'clock. The party under my command consisted of 46 men. After I had passed through the village of Ballingarry I observed a great crowd of people following me along the road and going along the fields on the left of my party. When I had advanced about two miles beyond Ballingarry, towards the Commons, I observed a crowd coming to my front coming down a hill. [illegible] heard shrill whistling among them. There was a road to my right then, which, to my inquiry, I found led to Kilkenny. When I saw the crowds I immediately wheeled my party up in the direction towards my right. We marched [illegible] a mile. The people behind us, from Ballingarry, took the county on the right; those who had been going in the fields parallel to us took to our rear; and those on the Common came down on our left, so that we were surrounded. I perceived that several of the people had pikes and guns, but I could not form an idea of their numbers. It would be impossible to count those who had guns and pikes on the road. I halted my party, dismounted, and I perceived people with them. About this time I observed a select house in advance; and on seeing it I ordered my men, who had been marching in columns of four, to break and take possession of it, and, if refused admission, to march into it. My men ran for the house, and I followed them. As my men were getting to it, I had an opportunity of observing the people; they were surrounding us. Just as I gave the order to break, a shot was fired on my left from the crowd. I looked round and saw the man who fired (the smoke lying about him at the time), about eighty or a hundred yards on my left. The crowd were then behind, at each side of us, and following in our rear. Most of them were running as my men advanced, and in two or three minutes more they would have come out in front of the house. The people made all the haste they could to do so, but my men got into the house. When I arrived there, I was last, the men having got in before me, and I immediately turned my horse round by the middle of the house. I then directed the men to turn all the things they could get against the window and door to secure the doors. While in the act of securing the house, it was surrounded by the people. I was proceeding upstairs in order to see what arrangements they were making, to strengthen the upper rooms, when I heard a noise from the rear call for the officer. I went to the lobby window to the man who wanted me. He was unarmed. He put up his hands and said to me, "For God's sake, let there be no firing. We want to make peace." I replied, "If the people do not fire, we shall not fire; but, if a shot is fired from the outside, we shall fire as long as a cartridge or a man remains." Nothing further was said by the man outside. The voice to which I allude said, "Tell Mr. Trant, Mr. O'Brien is here." It was called to me by one of my own party. I came down and went to the window, when I was informed Mr. O'Brien had been, but he had disappeared. I went back up-stairs again, and was again called to that Mr. O'Brien was there and wished to see me; I replied, "If so, let him come round to the window." He would not do so. Immediately after that I heard a crash of stones and shots from without. The window was smashed. I instantly gave the order to fire, and the firing commenced. It continued about an hour from the time the first shot was fired. The firing was going on for a considerable time.

Lord Chief Justice Doherty: Were there many persons about the house?—I should say that upon nearing the house they were about 65 to 1; or about 3000.

Mr. M Moore: Were you able to form any opinion as to the quantity of arms?

Witness: My eye rested I saw armed men approaching the house, but I could not form any opinion as to the quantity.

Examination continued: They had possession of the out-offices, and I heard a double-barrelled gun fired. I could hear the double barrels go; the shots passed through the lobby window, raking the stairs and passing through the front window. I heard throughout shots from the outside as well as from within, the whole time the firing was going on, except towards the latter part. I did not hear any outside for five minutes before our last shots were fired. After the stones were thrown I heard shots.

Lord Chief Justice Doherty: Can you form any estimate of the number of shots fired outside?—I could not. I heard shots outside at, though, as well as from within.

Lord Chief Justice Blackburne: Was the firing continuous and uninterrupted? It was continuous for about a quarter of an hour. For a third of the time it was very brisk.

Lord Chief Justice Doherty: Do you say there were 5 shots or 50 outside?—I should suppose more than 200 from without. I should suppose so, but I cannot speak with any certainty.

Mr Justice Moore: Could you state the number of reports outside?—It is perfectly impossible.

Mr. Hodges: Should estimate to say it did not exceed 30?—It exceeded 100, and I should say 200; but I cannot say with certainty, for I was in front of the house, and the shots were going on in the flank as well as in front.

Examination continued.—After I saw Carroll I directed the house to be fortified. Carroll had been despatched with a letter from Ballingry, and arrived after the firing had ceased

A Juryman: How many shots were fired by in part, and how many rounds to replace those that were fired.

Examination continued.—After fortifying the house I remained in the house two hours. About two hours and a quarter after the firing had ceased, Sub-Inspector Cox and his party arrived from Cashel. It was then about a quarter past 3 o'clock. I saw three or four men approaching as I looked through the loophole at the back, and I fired a single shot.

LARGE SPOT ON THE SUN.

THE accompanying figure represents a very large spot recently upon the sun. The drawing was made on the 30th September, when the spot was nearly in the centre of the sun's disc. Each division of the lower accompanying scale corresponds to 1000 miles; and the sun's radius drawn to the same scale would be 104 inches. The breadth of the spot is about 60,000 miles, and its whole surface about sixteen times the size of the earth.

The spot has been distinctly visible to the eye, defended by a smoked or coloured glass, without the assistance of a telescope. It is the largest spot which has been observed for some years.

[This spot was watched whilst it passed across the sun's disc, it disappeared at the western edge of the sun some days since.—EDITOR.]

SIR JAMES ROSS'S EXPEDITION.—The latest dates from the expedition of Captain Sir J. Ross, in the *Enterprise*, with the *Investigator*, Capt. Bird, were from Whale Island, and came down to the 29th June. We have new landmarks from this expedition to the 12th of July, at which time the ships were at Uppermavick, Davis's Straits, up to which time nothing had been heard of Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions. They had not seen any pieces of wreck, nor, with the most diligent and indefatigable researches, had they been able to discover the slightest clue to the fate of those whom they are especially seeking after.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

OPENING OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION, AT CLONMEL.

ROOM TO WHICH THE JURY RETIRE.

A lengthened cross-examination by Mr. Whiteside elicited nothing of interest.

Thomas Moran, examined by the Attorney-General: Knew Smith O'Brien. Saw him in the enclosure at the Widow Cormick's. He was leaning with his back to the wall between the gable and the window at which the police were stationed. After that he came to the window, and said, "We are all Irishmen, boys. I am Smith O'Brien, and as good a soldier as any of you. He then demanded our arms. Witness was one of the men who said they would part with their lives before they gave up their arms. He seemed disappointed. He got off the window-sill, and witness heard him say, "Slash away, boys, and slaughter the whole of them."

Mr. O'Brien here exclaimed with abrupt vehemence—Don't you know you are swearing falsely when you swear that, sir?

Witness (turning round). No, I do not, sir.

Examination continued: How far was the prisoner from you when he said hat.

Mr O'Brien. Turn round and let me see your face when you are swearing hat—

The Attorney-General (to the witness, who was about obeying the request). Do not stir—sit down in your place.

This brief incident created some sensation in the Court.

The witness, in continuation, stated, that immediately after these words were used he heard shouts from without. He could not tell how many. There were several attempts made to throw stones. The firing continued three-quarters of an hour. Saw a great number of people armed with guns. Did not see anyone in the act of firing at or towards the house. There were about 500 men, armed with pikes, guns, and pitchforks. About thirty or forty had guns. A shot was fired about ten minutes before the police entered the house. Saw O'Donohue there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiteside: The fact O'Donohue was there was as true as anything else he had stated; any one who swore the reverse swore falsely. Would not swear anything untrue. The words he attributed to Mr. O'Brien were used in his information sworn on the 6th of September. When the police left Callan they expected to meet more men at Ballingarry. The shot of which he spoke was fired when the police turned to the right. There was another shot fired from the people when the police were crossing the ditch. There were two shots fired. Did not know at whom they were fired, they did not hit any one. Saw several women and children with the people; the women were not making peace. Saw them gathering stones. Would shoot a woman if the firing was going on at the time. Did not know whether he would shoot a child or not. Would have shot women one after another if the firing was going on at the time. During the firing, Mr. Trant was up-stairs, but after it was over he came into the room several times. When Mr. O'Brien came to the window he dashed in the shutter, so that he was fully exposed, and if either party had fired at the time he must have been shot dead. He spoke civilly to the men. When refused the arms he [illegible] and slaughter them all." At that time there was a crowd of people around him, inside the wall, armed with blunderbusses. No shots were fired by the police at the time. Did not fire at Mr. O'Brien; if he had come before witness at the time he would have shot him. Mr. O'Brien stood with one foot on the window-sill at the time. Witness's bayonet was within six inches of O'Brien's heart. At that time would have shot a man six inches from him even if unarmed.

Mr. Whiteside: Why did you not shoot him?

Witness: Because I could not: because I did not hear him making use—(here the witness stopped and hesitated.)

Mr. Whiteside, who had just sat down, started up and said, "Oh! you were about saying you did not hear the words Mr. O'Brien used?"

Witness became embarrassed, rubbed his head, and after a pause said, "No, I was not about saying so."

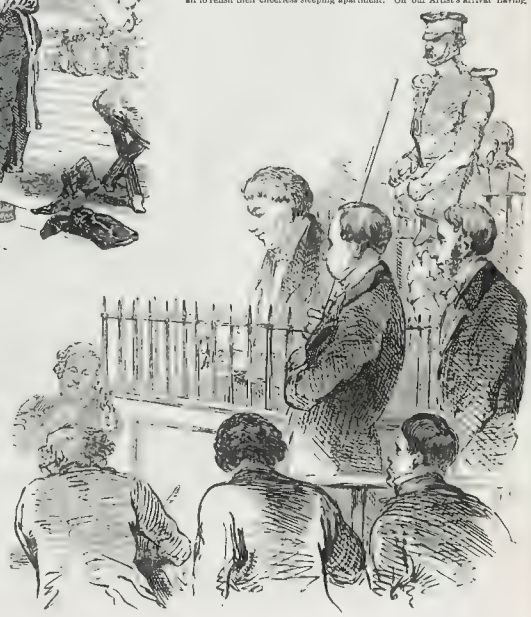
To the Jury: Fired several times; fired at a man. Saw a man in the act of pelting stones, and fired at him. Had not time to fire at Mr. O'Brien, not though my bayonet was within six inches of his breast. Mr. O'Brien said the words in a loud voice. The other men might have heard them. Witness was nearest to the window."

The case for the prisoner's defence was opened on Wednesday.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Our Artist, whom we dispatched to Clonmel, has sent us the accompanying view of the Opening of the Special Commission. The Court House is large, and was not crowded, owing to the public having to obtain entrance by cards from the High Sheriff, which, however, were liberally given. Immediately in front of the Bench is the Dock, in which Mr Smith O'Brien was seated, as shown in the sketch writing, or taking notes from time to time, which he handed to his counsel, Mr Whiteside, seated close beside him. Smith O'Brien seemed in nowise dejected, but rather the reverse. When suggesting to the Judges that they should take notes of points favourable to him, as well as against him, he showed the same quiet demeanour as usual.

The second Illustration shows the ill furnished room in which the Jury are locked up. This apartment adjoins the Grand Jury Room. Although it is as well catered for as "the Great Globe Hotel" can do, the Jury did not seem at all to relish their cheerless sleeping apartment. On our Artist's arrival having



MR. SMITH O'BRIEN, SKETCHED FROM THE REPORTERS' GALLERY.

been mentioned to them, one of the Jurors suggested to him to make the Sketch.

The third Engraving shows Smith O'Brien as he stood in the dock, sketched from the Reporters' side of the Court.

James Whiteside, Esq., Q.C., the present able and energetic defending counse at the trial, is one of the many instances of men advancing in the law by their own unaided talent and perseverance. Mr. Whiteside was called to the Irish bar in 1830. His great qualifications as an advocate and cross-examining counsel brought him soon into notice on circuit, and he has since gradually risen into very extensive practice. His memorable defence o O'Connell in the State prosecutions made him a public man, and he now bids

MR. WHITESIDE, COUNSEL FOR MR. S. O'BRIEN.

fair to take the highest legal rank and honours in the Irish forum. Mr. Whiteside has recently published a tour in Italy, the result of a journey he lately undertook to recruit his health. The work is written with ability, and evinces acute observation and research into the present and past condition of the country

THE QUEEN'S ARRIVAL FROM SCOTLAND.

On the afternoon of the 28th ult., the Queen and Prince Albert left Balmora for Aberdeen. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal.

From the time of quitting their Highland residence, throughout the whole extent of the road to Aberdeen, the reception of the Queen by the inhabitants was of the most gratifying description. The smallest villages on the route exhibited some token of loyalty and welcome. Triumphal arches were erected in many places through which the Royal cavalcade passed, and the public generally testified their joy at the presence of the Sovereign by every means in their power.

The Lord Provost of Aberdeen had received official intimation from Sir G. Grey that it was her Majesty's intention to leave Balmoral on Thursday afternoon, and embark at Aberdeen in the *Victoria and Albert* in the evening. The city was accordingly early abroad in its holiday dress; and long before the time fixed for her Majesty's arrival the streets were thronged with pedestrians from the country. In the afternoon the whole line of Union-street was decorated with flags and evergreens; the Royal standard was hoisted on the barrisan of the Town-house, and the ships in the harbour were decked in their gayest colours; the triumphal arch was freshened up, and the immense amphitheatre in front of the landing-place was re-decorated with garlands of flowers and evergreens, interspersed with variegated lamps. Around the arch, in elegant devices, nearly 1000 variegated lamps were hung; and there was a display of coloured lamps from the masts and yards of the ships in the dock.

At about seven o'clock the city bells were set to ring, which was the signal of her Majesty's approach. On entering the city boundary, her Majesty was received by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, who, after a loyal salutation and a gracious welcome, proceeded on the line immediately before the Royal *carriage*. The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, occupied a close carriage, and were followed by the carriages of Sir G. Grey, and the members of her Majesty's suite. On arriving at the platform in the rear of the triumphal arch, her Majesty and Prince Albert were received by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, the members of Parliament for the city and county, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Sheriff and Convenor of the county, and other official personages. A detachment of the 93d Highlanders lined the north side of the enclosed area at this platform, and both sides were guarded by special constables. The Queen was received on board the yacht by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and embarked on board the *Victoria and Albert* amid the most rapturous applause. The Royal party dined on board the yacht.

The arrangements were for the squadron to leave Aberdeen harbour at two o'clock on Friday morning, but the night was pitchy dark, and a strong wind blew from the north-west. A consultation was held early on Friday between Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Captain Cargill, and the pilots on board the various vessels, the result of which was the expression of an opinion that if the wind did not moderate at noon, it would not be altogether safe for her Majesty to attempt to leave the harbour. Accordingly, as the wind freshened up towards noon, her Majesty, at a quarter-past two on Friday afternoon, landed at Aberdeen, and proceeded to Perth by land, having arranged to pass the night at the George Hotel.

Her Majesty left Perth on Saturday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, and travelled by special train on the Scottish Central and Edinburgh and Glasgow railways to Edinburgh, and thence by the Caledonian and Lancaster and by the Carlisle to Crewe. A telegraphic message had preceded the Royal train, announcing its approach, with orders to the station-master to prepare for her Majesty's reception, and to communicate to the proprietor of the Royal Hotel at Crewe the Queen's intention of making that establishment her resting-place for the night, and at seven o'clock on Saturday evening the Royal train arrived at the station at Crewe; and her Majesty, with the Prince and the youthful members of the Royal family, alighted, and were conducted to the hotel

On Sunday morning her Majesty and suite left Crewe as early as six o'clock, and arrived at the Euston station at ten minutes past ten. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were received by the principal authorities of the North-Western Railway, and appeared in no degree fatigued by their rapid journey of five hundred miles.

The Illustration shows the Hotel at Perth. The authorities, we learn, were only apprised of her Majesty being expected about an hour or two before the Queen's arrival, so that there was little time for official arrangements. On her Majesty reaching the railway station, she waited with the greatest good-humour for nearly half-an-hour, until preparation was made for her conveyance to the hotel.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

On Monday morning the Queen and Prince Albert left town for Osborne, Isle of Wight. her Majesty and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal, took their departure from Buckingham Palace at 20 minutes before 10 o'clock, in a carriage and four. The august party travelled to Gosport by the London and South-Western Railway, and arrived at Clarence-yard soon after 12 o'clock, where they were received by the naval and military Commanders-in-Chief, with their respective staffs, and a guard of honour, furnished by the Royal Marine Artillery. The shipping were dressed in colours, fired a Royal salute, and manned yards as her Majesty proceeded down the harbour in the *Fairy*. The garrison saluted as the Royal yacht passed the Platform battery, and the *Powerful* as she passed Spithead.

On Tuesday morning the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked in the grounds and park at Osborne; and the younger branches of the Royal family and of their illustrious relations rode and drove as usual.

PERTH, FROM A RECENT SKETCH.

THE PROGRESS OF A BILL.

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD

ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS.

(*Continued from page 205.*)

CHAPTER V.

THE ACCEPTOR GETS OUT OF THE WAY.

HENRY PURSEY returned home on the evening of his interview with Macfum and Mr. Moss, with the consoling intelligence that he and his friend had arranged matters to their mutual satisfaction. In spite of Mrs. Pursey's affectionate assurance, that she could not believe anything he said now, Henry contrived to sleep that and six consecutive nights: on the seventh evening, however, he returned home in no enviable state of mind; and Mrs. Pursey was not long in discovering his anxiety. Whereupon he underwent a tedious cross-questioning upon the subject, which did not contribute to lighten his care. That evening he felt himself certainly not the "superior animal," for it was his duty to be the bearer of tidings of his own stupidity. He had that morning received the following letter from Macfum:—

"MY DEAR PURSEY,—I have sad news to communicate. I cannot get the second bill cashed, and Moss refuses to accept it as payment for the first, of course. What the deuce is to be done? The bill is due to-morrow (Saturday). You had better get out of the way for a few days, till I can arrange the matter. My dear boy, I am exceedingly grieved that you should be put to this inconvenience on my account. The world is coming to a pretty state of things, is it not? when a gentleman can't get a bill for a paltry hundred cashed. Upon my word, I am so tired of the rascalities and pettinesses of London, that I begin to have serious thoughts of putting a ring through my nose, eschewing paletots and trousers, being tattooed after an artistic design (as a parting lift to native talent), and settling upon the Orenoko with a few squaws and a calumet Joking aside, I would earnestly advise you, my dear fellow, to take a run out of town for a day or two; and, depend upon it, no exertion shall be wanting on my part to effect an arrangement with that old sinner, Moss.—Yours, as ever,

"JULIUS MACFUM.

"Tell your wife and family to be careful how they open the street-door, as one of Moss' men will be lurking about; and if he gets in, it will play the deuce with you.—J. M."

Pursey had certainly an humiliating part to perform in communicating the purport of this letter to his wife. He stammered terribly as he began his recital; that is to say, he hinted a point, then blundered round about his meaning; for he dreaded the sarcasms which the discovery of the result of his acceptance to the bill would provoke from his shrewd spouse. He still had faith in his friend's integrity; but he could not now deny that he had acted foolishly in risking the happiness of himself and family to oblige a man who was a comparative stranger to him.

"Now, Henry, I must insist upon knowing the reason of this gloom. A woman has a right to her husband's confidence." Mrs. Pursey was an earnest advocate of the rights of woman, and was so fearful of being looked upon as the slave o her husband, that she opposed his opinions at every opportunity, and vindicated the independence of her sex, at the expense of her happiness as a wife, At every turn the rights of woman were flung in Pursey's teeth; and at length he declared that in his opinion the rights of married women appeared to be the privilege of tormenting, and abusing, and setting at defiance the life, the principles, and the commands of their lords and masters; and he, moreover, showed his sense of the fallacy of his wife's doctrines, by making an organ-boy a present of three volumes of Mrs Ellis, which Mrs. Pursey had contrived to buy out of the housekeeping money. Mrs. Pursey declared that if it should be their mis-

PROGRESS OF A BILL.—THE ACCEPTOR GETS OUT OF THE WAY.

fortune to have a girl born to them, she would try and prevail upon the authoress of "The Women of England" to educate the little thing; Parsey, however, contented himself with this significant re,inder to his wife's declared determination—

"Will you?" Everybody complimented Parsey upon his marriage with a strong minded woman; but I am sure if that self-congratulation was not the only result of his union with his wife. A woman who is ever intent upon maintaining her intellect against her husband's, is a wife whom few can covet, or, possessing, can long love.

"I leave town for a few days on Sunday," declared Parsey, with affected [illegible]

"[illegible] won't be home before Monday night," suggested the wife.

"I see what that has to do with my intention."

"Then my word, Henry, things have come to a delig' ful pass! I never, in the whole course of my life, heard of such behaviour. And where are you going, may I ask?"

"I've not made up my mind yet. I'm going on business."

"With Mr. Macfum, I suppose," suggested Mrs. Parsey, pointedly.

"On Mr. Macfum's business, as you guess," continued the husband, with assumed composure. "In short, that little affair between myself and Macfum has [illegible] assumed a most unfortunate complexion, and it is necessary for me [illegible] see what that has to do with my intention."

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"On Mr. Macfum's business, as you guess," continued the husband, with assumed composure. "In short, that little affair between myself and Macfum has [illegible] assumed a most unfortunate complexion, and it is necessary for me to depart for a few days for the purpose of settling it."

"Very, I told you how it would be! You stupid, good-natured simpleton, to [illegible] some of these days by your provoking easiness." Pitying her husband's distress, the petty triumph of her premonitions was forgotten, and Mrs. Parsey actually gave vent to tears of sympathy. Here the woman and nature had their natural position, and the artificial state to which certain readers would *have* her *gave way*, and she appeared in the true and beautiful sphere of a woman's influence. "Will they put you in prison?"

"No, no; nonsense." And Parsey affected to laugh at the bare idea of such a contingency; though, to say truth, visions of an unpleasantly protracted game at racquet had crossed his mind more than once in the course of the day. "Macfum's strict sense of honour wi l not allow him to see me brought to rum, depend upon it, Mary."

"I've no such high notion of Mr. Macfum's honour. If he means well, why does he put you to the necessity of hiding away from your home?"

"It's only a matter of prudence."

"Yes, to keep you from the clutches of a Sheriff's officer, I suppose.'

"Everything will be arranged in a day or two, I tell you."

"And you really leave town to-morrow night, do you?"

"Certainly."

"A pretty prospect for me! Here am I to be left, with only one bit of a servant in the house, to watch the movements of two dirty fellows, who'll be skulking about day and night, and perhaps bribe Ann to let them in; and all because you choose to act like Harry-the-Ninth to your wife, and, if it had been a month or two later, your child, to the mercy of that Mr. Macfum, whom you met in some tavern, when you had both had more than was good for you. Upon my word, Henry, I haven't patience with you."

"It's no use croaking over a folly past, made by your ungenerous view of it almost a crime. I tell you I must leave town to-morrow afternoon, that there's no help for it, and that you must not tell anybody that I am gone, I tell you."

"Pretty goings on in a decent house! What will the Medhurs say? and I asked them to take tea with us on Tuesday."

"Then you must put them off or entertain them in "

"They are friends of *my* family, not of yours; recollect that. And if I smuggle them in as spy, my family is compromised, yours is not so put to rii

"Don't be" to me, 'out your family and friends—a set of nobodies"

"At the s ! on did this young couple discuss the impending [illegible] Mr. Parsey thro ' out the morning preceding her husband's departure indulged in alternate fits of nurv and grief. Now she vowed that her misbehaviour ought to be ashamed of himself; and now she wondered w at would become of him amongst a set of foreigners at Boulogne for to this delightful region was Parsey bound; to Boulogne that convenient refuge from the a ms of bailiffs—that blessed retreat, where brandy is cheap, and where every day is a Sunday to the despairing debtor. Late in the afternoon Macfum arrived, to escort his friend to the vessel that was to bear him from England's shores. Mrs. Parsey gave her husband's friend a frosty welcome, for while Parsey afterwards apologised, alleging as an excuse, his wife's ignorance of legal matters, Macfum would have been waiting in person by that hour, had he refused Parsey's application. Indeed, who knew better than Macfum Parsey's pronenes to exaggerate it's most common legal term into the most appalling calamity. He was wont to relate an anecdote of a lady who sent him fits when she set a [illegible] knock at her door with a summons compelling the attendance of her husband to answer the charge of refusing to pay a cabman his just fare

Macfum's dejection on this painful occasion was truly touching. To see his most intimate friend thus torn, though but for a few days, from his dear home, was to him, he said a most harrowing scene. He would give worlds to prevent it. But he was, unhappily, far from romantic, and when with his back to the fire, his eyes steadfastly fixed upon a moss-rose in the carpet, and his whole bearing denoting profound regret for the trouble into which he had brought his friend, Macfum was thinking of Parsey's pretty housemaid, and gazed and smiled upon his wife as she poured all the little necessaries which a man alone would forget, but of which a wife invariably takes no

[illegible] and Parsey had better make a trip to Regent's Park and not be at home on indifferent subjects. Macfum's gravity was immovable. At last Parsey rose, took a tremulous leave of his wife (who by this time was in the most pathetic crying fit), and, accompanied by Macfum, sought a cab. Arrived at the *City of Boulogne* packet, fine seaworthy ship, a packet accounted safe, commanded by the courteous T

(To be continued.)

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.—Lord and Lady John Russell have arrived at Minto House, near Hawick, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Minto from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, at Inveraray Castle. The Marquis of Lansdowne may be expected in London by the 20th instant at latest. The Lord President of the Council and the Marchioness of Lansdowne are expected at Bowood Park, from visiting the family estates of the county of Kerry. The Marquis of Clanricarde has left town to visit the Marquis and Marchioness of Allesbury, at Tottenham Park. The Earl of Auckland and the Hon. Miss Eden contemplate leaving Eden Lodge, Bassinbridge, in a few days, to make a round of [illegible] Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston will entertain a succession of distinguished visitors, including the principal members of the foreign corps diplomatique during the next fortnight, immediately after which the Noble Viscount comes to town. Viscount Morpeth returns to town about the 20th inst [illegible] visiting the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, at Castle Howard. The Right Hon. Henry and Mrs. Labouchere have issued cards announcing their intended tour at their newly-purchased seat, Stoke Park, near Windsor. Sir John Cam Hobhouse is to arrive in the course of the week at Erlestoke Park, Wilts, from Scotland

MR. HUME'S REFORM. It is stated to be the intention of Messrs. Hume's supporters, and also many members of the late "Anti-Corn-Law League," to move a similar resolution to that proposed last session, namely, that the next Parliament [illegible] will be attended by Messrs. Hume and Cobden, also Sir Joshua Walmesley, George Thompson, Dr. Bowring, M.P., Lawrence Heyworth, M.P., and Hindley Smith

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.—The portion of this line from Stoke to Colwich and Crewe will be opened, for the conveyance of goods and passengers, on Monday next; thus completing the shortest and most direct route between Manchester and Derby, old Crewe, Stoke, and Burton

MERCANTILE SEAMEN'S SOCIETY.—On Tuesday a quarterly general court of this corporation, for the relief and support of sick, maimed, and disabled seamen, and the widows of such as had been killed or drowned in the merchant service, was held at the office of the society, 25, Birchin-lane. From the finances statement, it appeared that during the past year 4,000 objects arisen from cities, decayed seamen's wages, contributions, and interest on capital, amounted to nearly £20,000; and the disbursements (including £19,000 in pensions, and £2300 granted in temporary relief) nearly £20,000, the operations of the society extending to 45 of principal ports of the United Kingdom, in addition to the port of London

Grants having been received, a committee was formed to consider and decide upon the various applications for pensions and relief. About fifty cases were brought before the court, and in the majority of them relief was granted. The meeting then broke up

POOR-LAW RELIEF. On Saturday two provisions in an Act of Parliament passed on the 4th ult. came into operation—namely, relief of poor by loans, [illegible] expense of the common funds of unions, and not on parishes. By the section of the 11th and 12th Victoria, cap. 110, it is provided that after the 1st day of October, to the 30th of September, both the cost of the relief to be given to any poor person chargeable to any union, being a destitute wayfarer, or wanderer, or dwelling, as well as the cost of the burial of the body of any such poor person within such union, shall be deemed common charges of such union. By virtue of the third section of the same statute, [illegible] is ordered [illegible] unions to meet made with regard to from the 30th of September, 1848, to the 30th of September, 1849, to the London Lord of [illegible]

LEVEE AT THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. Scarlet fever has broken out amongst the gentlemen cadets [illegible] the Royal Military Academy, and one of their number, Mr. William Hunter, died on the 24th inst. after a brief illness. In consequence of the eminently contagious character of the disease, the Master-General of the Ordnance, acting under the advice of the Director-General of the Ordnance Medical Department (Sir J. Webb), on the same day ordered all the cadets to quit the establishment for a period of six weeks, to [illegible] of cessation is removed. The gentlemen cadets accordingly left on Tuesday last for their respective homes. The disease has not shown itself in the [illegible] and it is hoped that it should not be the same course will be [illegible] adopted that has been pursued in the case of the academy itself. The causes which has now extended to the academy has been pronounced in the form of [illegible] for the last two months, and has cause great [illegible] sanitary, cleaning and ventilation. Although it originated in close and unclean [illegible], it has spread to some of the cleanest and healthy [illegible] the town.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Remember'st thou my greeting—hails true?
From slip or bush there never flew—
O'er moor or fell there never sprung
More fleet of foot, more sure of fang.—SCOTT.

The month of October is fruitful in field sports. The manly exercises of cricket, rowing, and others of their class give place in the latter months of autumn to recreation of a more rural character. Summer is let in a limited degree the season of sporting. Shooting is now in the zenith. Moor, field, and forest are free for gun and rifle—and fish find downs invite the essay of the fleet of foot. We crave licence to treat, for the nonce, of coursing. The lovers of the leash are already beatring themselves; kennels are in strong [illegible] and meetings duly announced by secretaries honorary and professional. Like other of our popular pastimes, coursing has of latter years assumed more business details than appertained to its primitive arrangement. It is regulated upon a system at least, so much of it as relates to public meetings. It has its classification for animals of different ages. Its produce stakes, its cups, and last, not least, its speculators—the pomp and circumstance of the turf in miniature. Whether this be for better or worse, as it is, and for that reason all legitimate improvements are so much gained for the *status in quo*. Foremost of these would be the application of such means as are readily available at last minutes to the drawn of the claims of the animals matched against other. That this will ever be done with the accuracy of decisions in horse-racing, can hardly be expected: that it may be much nearly or at least approximated, I deem very apparent and apt, and there is no reason to doubt. What a world of latter feelings and bad blood would be vanquished by the discovery!

The duty of a referee under the circumstances is not a gracious one; but, next to Jack Ketch, your coursing judge is the official obnoxious to popular opprobium. And no doubt he gives cause for offence every time he exercises his calling—not the less, because it is the fault of his own. That is bad, and it is worse that, probably, not four races out of six between greyhounds are decided upon their merits. It is a reproach which no longer [illegible] to Stewards, Judges, and Tryers of coursing meetings; it admits of much palliation, if not of perfect cure. As matches are at present run, while the chase is under the Judge's eye, he is liable to read every turn of it amiss. Had he himself fed and trained the animals flying before him, or wheeling in circles on doubles, taking into account the common casualties of a course, would not the odds be against his identifying the best in all the points of the contest? How does it be, when he is required to distinguish, in such a passage of infinite variety, the positions of two of the swiftest animals in creation, neither of which he had ever previously seen, and of whose mark and colours he was wholly ignorant at the moment of starting? And this there is a plan as simple as it would be seemly. Let a coursing club adopt as its distinguishing symbol some two of the brightest colours, as white and scarlet, white and yellow, and the like. This will suggest, so to speak, those particular colours to the Judge's sight. The members and all persons sending dogs to the matches should be required to provide themselves with slight collars of the colours of the club. When placed in the slips, each greyhound, under penalty of disqualification, should wear one of these collars; and the Judge would then as the practice is now upon the turf merely have to watch the colours, and to declare at the finish "scarlet wins," or "white wins," as the case might be This would give a more [illegible] to these rural revels: it would put them on the same [illegible] a more gala character—a Derby field would sacrifice its *éclat* considerably were it shorn of its caps and jackets. And who may say, moreover, to what this step might lead? It would certainly bring a coursing meeting to a more [illegible] than it is at present, make [illegible] it into existence, before the Ides of March, Coursing Sweeps [illegible] We need not despair: it is very early in the season.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—Surpilice, so long in the stable for the Cesarewitch, came this afternoon with a rush, and finish of first, currently in the early part of the day, sprung to 6 to 1; if we do not mistake the "signs of the times" he will be quoted at shorter odds before the day. Lanesborough and Daca were the only [illegible] to any extent from the first; the latter are very dear, as we see the former, and at present more disposed to lay than take the odds.

8 to 1	agst Surpilice (t)	16 to 1 agst Isaac	20 to 1 agst Hornpipe
6 to 1	— Lanesborough	25 to 1 — Palma (t)	33 to 1 — Llyanco (t)
7 to 1	— Lanesborough	25 to 1 — Pilot	40 to 1 — Lord of the Bog
12 to 1	— Daca	25 to 1 — Hippomanes	40 to 1 — Kentish
15 to 1	— Bezabiber	30 to 1 — Ion	40 to 1 — Filbagg (t)

50 to 1 a [illegible] Wrangler

2 to 1 agst Lanesborough | 33 to 1 agst Loadstone | 50 to 1 agst Chanticleer (t)

[illegible]

10 to 1 [illegible] of Tadmor (t) | 18 to 1 agst Ca

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A slightly increased demand for money, to meet the home-trade engagements due the 4th of the month, has been the only change in the currents of monetary affairs during the week. The numerous small bills on drapers, &c. were well met, proving incontestably an improving condition on the part of the public. In the English Stock Market there has been scarcely any movement, Consols opening on Monday at 86 to ⅞, receding to 86, and closing at 86 to ⅛ for Money, and 86⅛ to ¼ for the Account. Prices on Tuesday were the exact reptition of the previous day; but on Wednesday the closing price was 86⅛ to ¼ for Money. A slight increase in business on Thursday gave firmness to prices, without, however, effecting any change in the quotations. To-day there was exact repetition of have scarcely varied. India Bonds are 20 to 31. At the close of the week the following were the prices:—Aged, 1794; Consols, 86; India Bonds, £1000, 33 pm; Ditto, ditto, £1000, 33 pm; Ditto, ditto, £1000, 33 pm; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 33 pm; Ditto, £1000, June, 30 pm Ditto, £500, March, 34 pm; Ditto, £500, June, 30 pm, Ditto, Small, March, 35 pm; Ditto, Small, June, 30 pm.

Some activity in Mexican and Portuguese Stock has afforded a trifling increase to the business of the Foreign Market during the week. The hopes of a portion of the last over-due dividend being paid, has caused increases of the former Stock into the market, improving quotations to 19¾. This advance from 17 materially [illegible] and stands on Tuesday this quotation. Portuguese has improved more gradually, some of the former Stock [illegible] Coupons have displayed some weakness, quoting a decline of about 1 per cent on the week's prices. In the other securities little has been done, and the [illegible] have been proportionably insignificant. At the end of the week prices stood for Brazil an Bonds, 78 ex. div.; Ditto, Small, 78¾ ex. div.; Chilian Bonds, 85 per Cent., 83; Ditto, Three per Cent., 64; Mexican Five per Cent., 1840, 19; Ditto, Account, 19; Portuguese Four per Cent., 24; Russian Bonds, 109; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 11¾; Ditto, Three per Cent., 23¼; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cent., 1847, 103; Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 98¾ ex. div.

A slight change that has taken place in the Railway Market during the week has tended to improvement. Prices, however, have varied but little, and sales cannot be effected but at a decline upon the quotations marked. The actual bargains at the end of the week were—in Aberdeen, at 16¾; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 22¾; Caledonian, 19¾; Ditto, New £10 Pref., 8¾; Chester and Holyhead, 9¾; Eastern Counties, 3¾; Ditto, New Guaranteed, 5 per Cent., 8¾; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., No 1, ¼ dis. Great Northern, 44¾; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 21¾; Great North of England, New, 68¾; Great Western, 78¾; Ditto, Shares, 18¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 4¾; Leeds and Bradford, 80; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 29¾; Ditto, Guaranteed 5 per cent., 88¾; London and North-Western, 104¾; London and South-Western, 38¾; Ditto, New £50, 27¾; Ditto, Tenths (Consol.), 8¾; Ditto, Thirds, 5 dis.; Ditto, New Scrip, 1848, Prof. 7 per cent. on deposit, and 3 per cent. on calls, 5 dis.; Midland, 32¾; Ditto, Bristol and Birmingham, 74¾; Ditto, Birmingham and Gloucester, 9 per cent., 18¾; North Britis., 4¾; Ditto, Thirds, 4¾; North Staffordshire, 8¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 25¾; South-Eastern, 23¾; Ditto, New, 1¾; Ditto, No. 3, 10; Ditto, No. 5, 14; Ditto, No. 6, Thirds, 4¾; South Wales, 8¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 26¾; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 24¾; Ditto, Extension, No 1, 13; Ditto, G. N. E. Preference, 6¾; York and North Midland, 22¾; Ditto, Preference, 6¾; Ditto, Preference, 6¾; Paris and Lyons, 42; Paris and Rouen, 18¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 13; Tours and Nantes, 4¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Consol Market, yesterday, opened at 86⅛ to ¼ for Money, and 86⅛ to ⅜ for Account, closing at the same prices without having varied. Shares were heavier. The Foreign Market did not materially vary.

CHOLERA.—As the progress of the cholera westward becomes more marked, the newspaper press teems with allegel remedies, much as it did on the previous invasion of the disease. Generally, they consist of opium, in combination with various medicaments, and, certainly, when the opium is given in such combinations appear to be the most advantageous. There is one thing, however, in regard to all remedies, which must never be lost sight of for a moment, and that is, that they are to be used only in the early stage of the disease. Various forms of combination are very sanguinely recommended by different medical men, but they all agree as to the vital importance of their early use. The fatal and terrible progress of the Sunderland [illegible] seamen's cannot be too strongly impressed on the public mind. They say "We have received much information tending to establish the conclusion that cholera is not the violent disease which it has been supposed; that the combinations symptoms known form of the malady is, in reality, its second stage, and that its first stage is manifested by the premonitory symptom of diarrhœa, which in many other instances is followed by vomiting, cramps, coldness of the [illegible] regimen and by appropriate medicine, may be arrested before passing into the more violent and fatal stage of the disease." Everything possible must be done to promote clean habits and temperance amongst the people, and to cleanse and [illegible] the same time be adapted to spread it formidable, and to ensure that [illegible]

[illegible] to be synonymous terms". *Journal of Public Health.*

EMIGRATION. The Board of Trade, one of the [illegible] of which is actively engaged in carrying its objects into operation. At the [illegible] agents are to remain, making, with [illegible] 160 Indians, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] bedding, and mess utensils.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very limited quantity of English wheat has been received up to our market, this week, consisting, as well as by land carriage. To-day the stands were nearly supplied with samples of both red and white. Still, however, the demand, owing to the large [illegible] from abroad, was in a very sluggish state. The finest parcels recently sold at Monday's quotations, and all other sales were somewhat easier to sell. Upwards of 20,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come in, the greatest quantities were held at full prices. The [illegible] and sale of condition parcels were, in some instances, a per quarter lower, with a very sluggish inquiry. Several cargoes were on passage in the market while the supply of foreign was by no means excessive. Picked samples were quite as dear, but the value of [illegible] was barely maintained. The demand for [illegible] was wholly restricted, barely late figures. The supply on offer was small. Oats were in moderate request, at [illegible] rates. In other articles of trade, we have no change.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2270 l; barley, 360; oats, 270. Irish: oats, 770. Foreign: wheat, 20,870 l; barley, 6820; oats, 6410 quarters. Flour, 886 sacks. Malt, 1230 quarters.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, fine, 48s to 52s; ditto, white, 48s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, fine, 48s to 50s; ditto, white, 50s to 52s per qr. Barley, Lincoln, Essex, English, 21s 6d to 22s 6d; ditto, foreign, 19s to 20s; malting ditto, 23s to 24s; Norfolk and [illegible] ditto, 23s to 24s; [illegible] ditto, 23s to 24s; Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and Scotch ditto, 23s to 24s per qr. Oats, Essex, English, 21s 6d to 22s 6d; Lincolnshire, [illegible] ditto, 20s to 21s; Yorkshire, Scotch, and Irish ditto, 19s to 20s per qr. Beans, Mazagan, 30s to 32s; Harrow, 30s to 32s; Pigeon, 32s to 34s; Egyptian, 30s to 32s; Ticks, 30s to 32s per qr. Peas, White, 32s to 34s; Maple, 32s to 34s; Grey, 32s to 34s per qr. Flour, Essex, English, 21s 6d to 22s per sack; Suffolk, 21s 6d to 22s per sack; Norfolk and Lincolnshire, 20s to 21s per sack.

Foreign. Wheat, Dantzic, 50s to 52s; Konigsberg, 50s to 52s; Pomeranian, Rostock, and Mecklenburgh, 50s to 52s per qr. Barley, Grinding, 20s to 21s; distilling, 22s to 23s per qr. Oats, Dutch, 20s to 21s; Harlingen, 20s to 21s; Danish, Swedish, and Russian, 20s to 21s per qr. Beans, Horse, 30s to 32s per qr. Peas, Maple, 32s to 34s per qr. Flour, French, 40s to 42s per sack; Hamburgh, 40s to 42s per sack.

Wheat. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d, of household do. 6d to 6½d per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 9d; barley, 23s 3d; oats, 21s 1d; rye, 3s 9d; beans, 30s 1d; peas, 32s 8d.

Average of England and Wales.—Wheat, 45s 10d; barley, 22s 10d; oats, 22s 1d; rye, 32s 4d; beans, 30s 1d; peas, 32s 4d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s; barley, 2s 6d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 6d; beans, 3s 6d; peas, 3s 6d.

Teas.—For all kinds of tea, the demand still rules tolerably steady; but we have no improvement to notice in value. The supply offering in the private contract market is by no means large.

Sugar. Raw as well as refined sugars are tolerably steady, but the late advance in the quotations is with difficulty supported. Grocery, fine, 44s to 45s per cwt.

Coffee.—On the whole, a very moderate business is doing in this article; yet the importers refuse to accept lower prices.

Rice.—The best qualities of Irish butter are in fair request, at fully last week's quotations. In the middling and inferior kinds very little is doing, on somewhat easier terms. The weight butter trade across are very dull, and to us by per cwt. lower. Fine Dorset, 94s to 96s, middling do. 88s to 90s; fine Devon, 92s to 98s per cwt.; middling do. 86s to 90s per cwt. The best parcels of bacon are to us by per cwt. dearer. Stale parcels are neglected. Prices range from 60s to 74s per cwt. In hams and lard every change. Late in demand. Cheese is in moderate demand, the prices of which are well supported. In sales we have to observe no decline

Provisions.—Full kinds of tea, the demand still rules tolerably steady; but we have no improvement to notice in value. The supply offering in the private contract market is by no means large.

Sugar. Raw as well as refined sugars are tolerably steady, but the late advance in the quotations is with difficulty supported. Grocery, fine, 44s to 45s per cwt.; [illegible] 44s to 45s per cwt.; good ordinary, 43s to 44s; fine, 45s to 46s per cwt.

Coffee.—On the whole, a very moderate business is doing in this article; yet the importers refuse to accept lower prices.

Rice.—The best parcels of potatoes, which are scarce, are selling at 27 per ton.

Provisions.—Although a plentiful supply of foreign beef has taken place, the supply of new crops, the demand for them has become more active, and prices have an upward tendency. In [illegible] and old [illegible] supply is doing, at unaltered quotations. On duty is [illegible] 9,000 [illegible] pockets, 23 [illegible] Wools, of Kent ditto, 42 [illegible] 44 per cwt.; and [illegible] last week ditto, 40 to 42 [illegible]

Cattle. (Friday).—Whitwell, 14s 8d. Trinder, 12s. [illegible] [illegible] Wells and Mash, 14s 4d to 14s 8d. Sotherden, 14s 6d per 8lbs.

Sheep. (Friday).—Notwithstanding our last week's report that the supply of [illegible] was [illegible] to be [illegible] in the [illegible] of quality, the best trade was by no means [illegible] in most instances the quotations declined 2d per 8lb. The few prime Scots on offer sold at 4s 4d per 8lbs., and a total clearance was not effected. The show of foreign stock was small.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE RE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE

"W" ITER'S SO...LS DANSANTS."

WALLHALLA SALLE DE VALENTINO,

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LA PRESSE; Journal Politique et Littéraire.

WALLACE'S PHANTASMAGORIA, by Childs, is Established Every Evening at Eight o'Clock, with appropriate music, directed by Dr. Wallis. The Dissolving Views, with historical descriptions,

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NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD. The Ten is great. The Tea is genuine. It cannot be

DEANE'S MONUMENT RAZORS are

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ENGLISH HALL TWO SEAS DEPOT.—

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TOOTHACHE INSTANTLY CURED. De-

DO YOU SUFFER TOOTH-ACHE? If so,

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Unprincipled

INFLUENZA, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,

CANDIDATES FOR THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

GENERALS LEWIS CASS AND ZACHARY TAYLOR.

There are four candidates in the field, as a successor to Mr. Polk in the Presidency of the United States.

GENERAL CASS.

The Democratic National Convention have declared Lewis Cass, of Michigan, to be their choice; thus establishing the nomination of that General as the candidate of the Democrats for the Presidency.

The Whig National Convention of Philadelphia presents, as the nominee of the great Whig party, General Zachary Taylor. Born on the 24th November, 1784, in Orange County, Virginia, he passed his early days "'mid scenes of wild sublimity, daring adventure, and savage combat." Entering the army of the United States, as First Lieutenant of the 7th Infantry, on the 3rd May, 1808, he was ordered northward, and immediately thereafter entered the command of General W. H Harrison. The brevet rank of Major was, for the first time in the American army, conferred upon Zachary Taylor, for his boldness and energy in defending Fort Harrison, on an occasion involving great personal exposure and gallantry. In the battle of Okee-chobee, December 25, 1837, he won for himself the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet. From this action in Florida resulted the most beneficial arrangements. Transferred to the "Army of Occupation," he led on to the achievement of unparalleled victories. By resolutions of Congress, passed July 16, 1846, and 2nd March, 1847, two gold medals were struck at the United States Mint, commemorative of the actions of Palo-Alto, May 8, 1846; Resaca de la Palma, May 9, 1846; and of Monterey, September 20, 1846.

In the race for the Presidency, a General is opposed by a General, both enjoying good reputation, and men of talent. Lewis Cass was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, and is regarded favourably as the schoolmate of Daniel Webster. He early left his birthplace, and made Michigan the home of his choice. In the war of 1812, General Hull retreated from Malden, and on the 8th of August returned to Detroit. On the 16th of the same month, the latter place was surrendered to General Brock, of the English army; and, agreeably to the conditions of the capitulation, Lewis Cass, then a Colonel, became a prisoner of war. He must, however, be regarded as a scholar rather than as a soldier—as a politician rather than as a statesman. The war waged against the Seminole Indians is ascribed to his negligence or incapacity while acting as Secretary of War. As Minister to France, he became unpopular on account of his publication, entitled "France: its King, Court, and Government." Returning to America in 1841, he has since occupied a seat in the United States Senate, where, as a member, he has advocated the most ultra measures. His course on the Oregon question is still fresh in the memories of all who desired to avert a war with England.

The third candidate is Martin Van Buren, the "free-soiler" and "Barnburner."

Mr. Clay, a Whig, is the fourth; and has been put forward by his friends, against his own wish and in spite of his actual protest, merely to damage General Taylor and Martin Van Buren, without the least prospect of his own election.

"The present contest," says the *New York Herald*, "for the Presidency, continues to be one of the most perplexing and interesting that has ever taken place. It is a contest, apparently, of manœuvres, startling surprises, new ideas, disorganization of old parties, and organization of new ones; all taking place without any order, regularity, or direction." For General Taylor are claimed "general principles, honest avowals, and freedom from mere partisanship." At a "tremendous Old Hunker meeting," however, in Tammany-hall, the Hon. Mike Walsh says of Gen. Taylor's supporters, that "they opposed the late war, and stigmatised every man engaged in it as bloodthirsty and as a robber; asserted that it was commenced for selfish ends, and for the purpose of robbing an oppressed people, and yet they take up as their candidate one whose only claim to the office of President is derived from his actions in that war." The "Free Soil," or "Van Buren Movement," we are told, "is certainly a new thing in the history of politics in this country; already it is said that twenty-five liberty papers have gone over to the support of the Buffalo nominations. The national Reformers, who nominated Gerrit Smith, are looking in the same direction. All the ultras, and odd fends of all parties, the people of one idea, appear to be gathering together for the purpose of supporting Mr. Van Buren."

"The Clay Whigs" appear chiefly to rely upon the squabbles of their opponents producing division and weakness. They are also lively hands at a squib: here is one by them, sung "with unbounded applause" at New York:

The fall election is to tell
Who's, fill the White House chair,
Come, then, you Whigs, up to the work,
To put brave Harry there.

CHORUS.

Oh then look here, oh, then, look where?
Is Mr. Logan, right yander?
Do not you see old Lewis Cass?
He looks just like a gander.

Oh, Harry Clay, he is the man
Who's sure to be elected,
Poor Lewis Cass will be rejected,
He now looks quite dejected
Oh, then, look here, &c.

John Tyler, he has sold himself,
Boots, breeches nose and all;
And now he goes it strong for Cass—
But it won't do this fall
Oh, then, look here, &c.

Abaxerxes Bobby, too,
I think you all do know him,
Is engaged next March by Polk,
To write his dying poem
Oh, then, look here, &c.

The confusion in parties and prostration of principle in this grand squabble are deplorable. "Of the seven million American voters," says a contemporary, "scarcely one knows his own political creed, or has no other object than to be the vehement partisan of somebody or other, he knows not whom. It is faction without faith, and passion combined with indifference. The United States are

GENERAL Z. TAYLOR.

the raw fuel of political strife, and only wait the spark that is to kindle them What security can there be in such a people?"

At a recent meeting of the Académie de Médecine at Paris, the President stated that, although the cholera was still far off, the council had considered it to be wise to take it into consideration, and collect all the documents that could be procured, to enable the medical profession to meet and contend with this disease, should it once more attack France. For this purpose, therefore, the council proposed that a special committee should be nominated, in which the Academy concurred, and named a committee of eleven of its members, which was to hold its first sitting on the 28th.

A new caricature has appeared in Paris, representing Armand Marrast in the year 1868. The venerable President, his eyes protected by a green shade, and holding a bell with a feeble hand, is addressing the following words to an assembly of old men fast asleep:—"The sitting of to-morrow will again be devoted to the discussion of the Constitution. Come, gentlemen, we must at length have done with it."

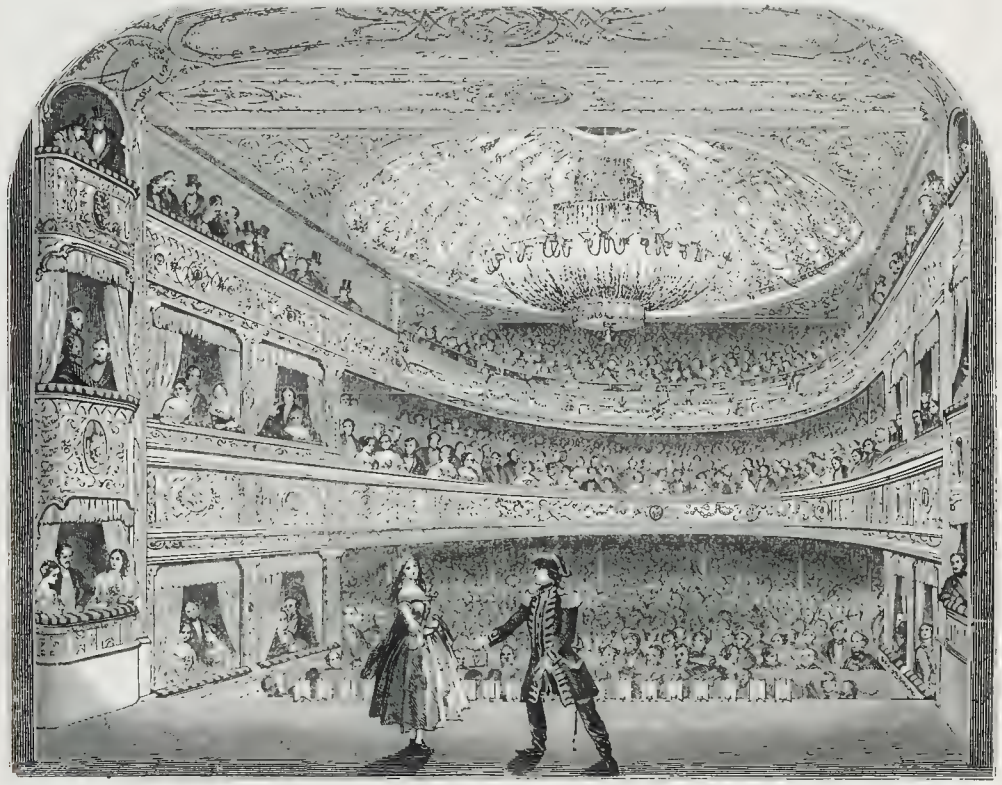
THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

Our earliest recollection of this popular place of amusement is as the Sans Pareil, in the rear of the colour-shop of its proprietor in the Strand, and whose clever daughter was the star of theatrical company. With materials so close at hand, the little theatre should have had some advantage of decoration; though, if we remember rightly, it was a sadly bedizened affair, lit by gloomy oil-lamps, and redolent of less agreeable odours than oil and orange-peel, the conventional fragrance of theatrical parterres. But the puny old proprietor has long passed away; gas has superseded oil illumination; and with a better class of performance has come an improved style of decoration. The last re-embellishment of the Adelphi was certainly an improvement upon its predecessor; the ornaments were less pronounced than heretofore; the flat ceiling was raised into a dome, "fretted with golden fires," and a curtain was added very like the covers of Mr. Newbury's children's books. Thus far the decoration was good; but the old tips-and-downs, the cabined lobbies, the primitive staircases, and similar discomforts, were still there. The organic change remained to be made, by which additional convenience might be gained with a higher style of decoration; and this, we are happy to say, has just been accomplished in the redecoration and partial reconstruction of the approaches. The staircases are now of slate; the seats in the dress circle are provided with backs; and several minor comforts have been added

In the auditory, a very graceful and elegant style of ornament has been adopted prominently in the fronts of the boxes and the ceiling; and there is much gaiety in the wreathing of the supports with flowers. The proscenium boxes are hung with muslin draperies, and surmounted with furnished medallions, which reflect with great brilliancy the light from the central chandelier. The dome in the roof is retained, but now resembles trellis-work, which is agreeably effective. Lest there should, however, be an unseasonable lightness in all this, the linings and furniture of the boxes are deep crimson. A new drop-scene has also been painted.

The general alterations have been designed and superintended by Mr. Charles Manby; and the decorations have been designed by Mr. Digby Wyatt, architect, and executed by Mr. Sang. They are very sparkling and tasteful throughout.

We have engraved the newly decorated auditory, in which the public already find themselves at home in as large numbers as of old. The enlargements and re-constructions behind the curtain are also extensive, and must largely contribute to the gratification of those before it.



THE ADELPHI THEATRE RE-DECORATED.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 7, 1848.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 339.—Vol. XIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1848. [Sixpence.

PAUPERISM AND VAGRANCY IN ENGLAND.

The relief of the deserving poor is considered a sacred duty in this country. Amid the multiplicity of taxes imposed upon the people of England, none is so willingly borne as the Poor-Rate. The amendment of the Poor-Law, commonly known as the New Poor-Law Act, of which the objects were to diminish pauperism, and to relieve the pressure upon property, which threatened, in some instances, to amount to a confiscation, was received by rate-payers generally without favour. Its severity did violence to the popular feeling. Its necessary stringency was looked upon as heartless cruelty and oppression, not so much by the poor themselves, as by those whose income was taxed for their support; and the whole machinery of the law incurred an amount of odium which has rarely been witnessed in the case of any other enactment. Gradually, the outcry has subsided; and it is now pretty generally acknowledged that the remedy, stringent as it may have been, was not a whit more stringent than the necessities of the case required; and that we have to thank the Poor-Law Amendment Act for checking a growth of pauperism which threatened to inflict the most serious evil and demoralisation upon the country.

Few persons reflect upon the immense mass of poverty that lies a permanent weight upon the resources of the industrious and wealthy classes. Each parish knows its own burden, and, generally speaking, bears it without complaint. It does not embarrass itself, however, with any reflection upon the pauperism of other parishes, or upon the aggregate pauperism of England; yet the total amount is such as to cause serious reflections in the minds of all who may be induced to study the subject. No less than 1,400,000 persons, or about one-thirteenth of the whole population, were dependent upon the Poor-Rate in the year 1846; and there is a positive certainty that since that period the numbers of the poor have not diminished amongst us. To state the cost of this immense standing army of poverty at seven or eight millions sterling per annum, would probably be to underrate it very considerably. Yet even this large sum, supposing it to be the full extent of the legal and compulsory levies made upon the parishes of England for the support of the poor, does not relieve society from the presence and importunity of vast shoals of the destitute. It does not put an end to street and highway mendicancy, or secure the rate-payer from frequent appeals to his pity, by vagrants of all kinds—from the orphan child, who is really starving, to the child sent out on system by vicious and criminal parents to prey upon society; and from the unfortunate man or woman overtaken by real calamity, to the professional beggar who prefers idle and vicious mendicancy to honest labour. Neither does it by any means realise to the mind the total amount that deserving and unfortunate poverty, and undeserving vagrancy, combine to draw from the productive resources of the nation.

As regards the deserving poor, there neither is nor ever was any disposition on the part of society to cast off, or even to murmur at the duty of maintaining them. The burden is cheerfully borne, and the whole mind of the nation is so deeply impressed with the absolute necessity, the paramount justice, and the Christian charity of a wisely, and indeed liberally, administered Poor-Law, that there is no fear that the English people will ever err on the side of too much economy in the relief and maintenance of the sick, the aged, and the impotent, and of the really suffering and meritorious poor. But the people of England, liberal as they have ever been in this respect, are beginning to draw a wider distinction than formerly between the deserving and the undeserving; between the pauper willing to work but unable to obtain employment, and the idle and worthless vagrant; between the man whose poverty is his misfortune, and him whose poverty is his trade; and between the swarms of involuntary paupers, and the still greater swarms of professional mendicants and depredators, which infest and pollute society. It is high time that it should be so. Within the last nine years an evil of enormous magnitude has sprung up in the country, which threatens, unless it be speedily checked and extirpated, to be productive of the most deplorable consequences. A Parliamentary Blue Book which has just been published on the subject of "Vagrancy," and which consists of Reports from the Poor-Law Inspectors, and communications on Vagrancy from Boards of Guardians and individuals interested in the subject, throws a fearful light upon this social disease, and the causes that have produced it.

The system established in the year 1839, of relieving vagrants or "tramps" at the Union Workhouses, by giving them a night's lodging, their supper and breakfast, either for nominal work, or without work at all, has, in the interval, raised a multitudinous host of travelling paupers, who traverse the country from end to end, and levy contributions upon the rate-payers. These armies of pauperism put up at the "Union" as richer men do at hotels—with this difference, that they pay nothing for their accommodation. They insist upon lodging and food as a matter of right, and not of favour; and carry with them, wherever they go, rascality and insolence, disease and filth, vice and crime, and all imaginable abominations. The steady increase of their numbers is the most alarming circumstance connected with them. Upon this point the reports of all the inspectors and the communications of all the Boards of Guardians agree. We select a few from amid the mass. The clerk of the Stockport Union, writing under date of the 5th of February, 1848, to the Poor-Law Board, says:—

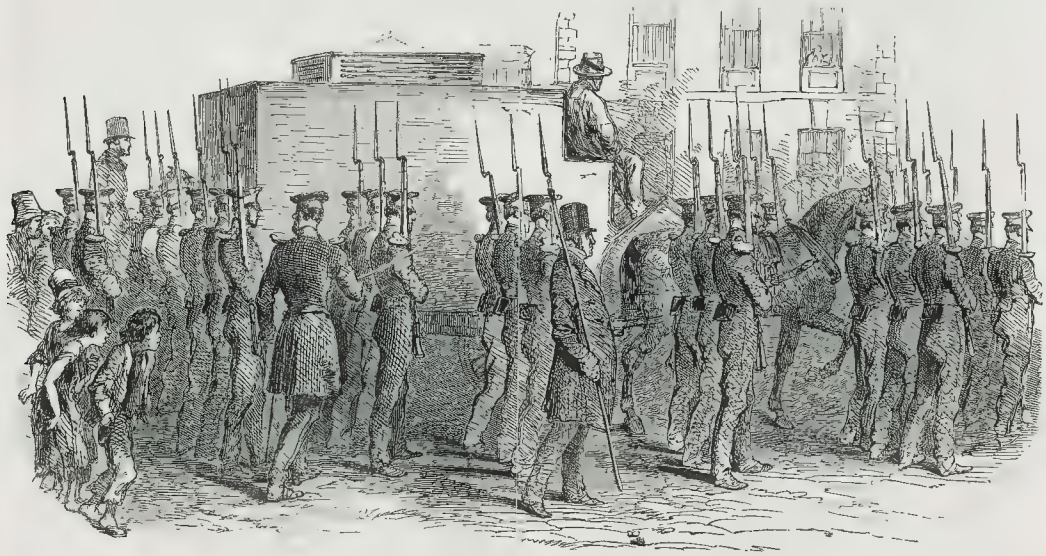
> The majority of the trampers and vagrants are professional mendicants, wandering about the country, without any ordinary and daily trade in life to get their living by. This is openly avowed by most of them, who boldly say they have been in every workhouse in the kingdom, and will never work so long as they can get a bed, a pound of bread, and a pint of gruel a day; and they visit the different workhouses at periodical intervals of from two to six months. Infectious cutaneous disorders are common among them, and their conduct appears to be getting daily more insubordinate and lawless. The facilities afforded by the vagrant wards of the Union workhouse seem much to increase the numbers who follow this vagabondising life.

The clerk of the Loughborough Union writes:—

> It has been ascertained that, during the year ended 31st December last, 4022 vagrants were relieved in the workhouse of this Union, consisting of 2338 English, 1527 Irish, and 157 Scotch; and as the whole charge of their maintenance falls upon the parish of Loughborough, on account of the workhouse being situate there, it has produced great dissatisfaction amongst the rate-payers, and complaints have been frequently made to the Board of Guardians upon the subject. The Guardians also desire me to state that it is of very common occurrence, infectious disorders are introduced into the workhouse by the admission of vagrants. Great numbers of these relieved last year in this workhouse (particularly Irish) brought the fever into the workhouse with them, thereby entailing much expense, and even rendering it necessary to erect a fever ward for their reception. It should also be observed, in conclusion, that the conduct and behaviour of the vagrants while in the workhouse is, generally speaking, of the very worst kind. They set all order and regulation at defiance, and frequently commit offences for the avowed purpose of being committed to prison.

The petition of the Boston Board of Guardians to Parliament sets forth—

> That the number of wayfarers applying for relief at the workhouse of this Union continues alarmingly great. That a great portion of such wayfarers are



THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.—MR. S. O'BRIEN CONVEYED BACK TO PRISON, AFTER THE SENTENCE. (SEE PAGE 23.)

professional mendicants, wandering about the country from union to union, in order to obtain food and lodging, without any ordinary trade or occupation in life, is but too evident from the frequency of the return of the same individuals to the workhouse of this Union. . . . . That there is no vagrant or other statute in existence sufficiently stringent to check the increasing impositions before complained of; and that, if such impositions are allowed to continue unchecked, they will speedily become a source of very serious evil to the United Kingdom

The Guardians of the City of London Union tell the same story. They represent to the Poor-Law Board, under date of the 11th of January—

That the rate-payers of the City of London are very much aggrieved by the enormous burthen cast upon them for the support of what is termed the "casual poor." That the term "casual poor" comprehends within its meaning all those persons who, from various causes, are wandering within the Union in a state of destitution, but are otherwise of regular and orderly habits. That in every large town, and especially in this metropolis, the "casual poor" consist of not only those who, from want of work, misfortune, or illness, are compelled to seek assistance from the poor's rates, but those also who may be classed as idle tramps and mendicants, who seek to live upon the bounty of the public, and to take advantage of the provisions made by law for the really necessitous. That, previous to the formation of the Poor-Law Unions throughout the country, this large class of persons was comparatively unknown, or but little heeded; but the greater facilities afforded for the relief of destitution, by the appointment of Union officers, has not only properly encouraged the application of those who need assistance, and thereby prevented much suffering and distress, but has induced the idle and profligate, under the plea of destitution, to throw themselves upon the public purse.

They further show, by a tabular statement, that the number of tramps relieved in 1839 was 356 only, at a cost of £324 ; that in 1840 it increased to 2403; in 1841, to 11,203; in 1842, to 26,713 ; in 1843, to 43,575; and that in 1847 it was 41,743, at a cost of £4416. The memorial of the Board of Guardians of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields is to the same effect. It states—

That, previously to the year 1839, the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields experienced but little inconvenience from applications for relief from what are called casual poor. That such applications were of rare occurrence until the year above mentioned; when persons, having no known place of abode, applied before this date, for the demands were generally met by the affording some relief in food, and occasionally a night's lodging. That the numbers of those vagrants applying for relief began gradually to increase during the year 1839, when 767 such persons received admission into the workhouse of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. That in 1840 the number of such admissions was nearly doubled, as in that year it amounted to 1376. The mischief rapidly extended, until, in 1846, as many as 15,000 vagrants were admitted ; and in the last year, 1847, no less than 11,574 admissions of tramps, including wives and children, took place

The Clerk of the Monmouth Union writes :—

I am directed by the Board of Guardians to state that the number of vagrants is fearfully on the increase : they seem to travel in troops, separating on leaving the workhouse in the morning, for the purpose of begging, and meeting at the next workhouse in the evening. That all the infectious diseases in the workhouse during the past year have been introduced by tramps; and that they have been put to much trouble by their leaving their own clothes, and breaking the windows in the workhouse. I am also to call your attention (with a view to its alteration) to the hardship imposed on the parish of Monmouth, bearing the whole amount of relief given to this class, charged to them.

The Master of the Cosford Union Workhouse, under date of the 24th of January, says :—

That mendicity is on the increase there can be no doubt; and I fear it will continue to increase so long as this class can, with impunity, claim supper and a lodging in a workhouse without being required to work for the same, for they take care to avoid coming in till a late hour in the evening

From all that I have witnessed in the general behaviour of vagrants, I take for granted that a vast amount of demoralization is carried into every part of the country by the streams of vagrants and mendicants constantly floating therein

A large number also of this class is to be found in the gaols of the rural districts, the other portion being chiefly agricultural labourers, who, whilst there, may be considered pupils in the school of crime, learning from these vagrants to carry back to their villages the amount of knowledge theoretically acquired in felonious practices, and which, I am sorry to add, is speedily brought to bear in reality to their depredation.

Mr. Grenville Pigott, a Poor-Law Inspector, whose district includes portions of Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire, is still more emphatic. He says, in a letter dated the 18th of December last, that the number of tramps applying for and receiving board and lodging at the Union Houses, which for the six months ending 30th of September, 1846, had amounted to 18,533, had increased for the six months ending on the 30th of September in the following year to 44,937. He adds, that—

For the most part these vagrants are the refuse of society, spending the day in idleness, begging, plundering, or worse, and at night the gaol or the casual workhouse on their route, or where they expect the best treatment, instead of to the low lodging-houses to which they used to resort. They thus traverse the country in every direction, to the great prejudice of the honest poor; this system of relief affording great encouragement to sturdy beggars and vagabonds, who prefer a life of idleness and vice to honest industry. There can be little doubt, that, as the certainty of obtaining a lodging and food gratuitously has become more generally known amongst this class, coupled with the entire absence of any effectual inquiry into their habits or course of life, their resort to workhouses has greatly increased, and will no doubt continue to do so.

Sir John Walsham, another Inspector, reports of his district, that—

As regards the general state of vagrancy in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridge, Hunt.ngdon, and in that part of Hertfordshire which is under my superintendence, vagrants are to be found in great and, I fear, increasing numbers on the lines of road leading from Lincolnshire and North-amptonshire, through Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, into Hertfordshire and towards London. Along the northern and eastern parts of Norfolk, vagrants are much more rare; neither are they very numerous in the other parts of Norfolk or in Suffolk, although I hear growing complaints from Boards of Guardians that vagrancy is increasing very inconveniently in and near Norwich, Lynn, Ipswich, Bury, Thetford, Sudbury, and other towns. In Essex, vagrants abound more than in Norfolk and Suffolk ; but, except at Colchester and Chelmsford, their numbers fall very short of those with whom the Cambridge-shire Unions have to deal. Everywhere, in these casual wayfarers exhibit the same idle, turbulent, and filthy habits which characterize the lowest dregs of society ; and everywhere, likewise, their especial aversion seems to be work. It is remarkable, however, with what telegraphic despatch the whole corps of tramps become acquainted with any altered circumstance bearing upon their relations with particular Unions. In the North Witchford Union, for example, it happened that two months ago the stock of junk for oakum picking was exhausted, and the Guardians, not then appreciating sufficiently the necessity of enforcing the provisions of 5 and 6 Vict., c. 57, s. 5, delayed to authorize the master of the Boddington workhouse to procure a fresh supply. In the very next week the number of vagrants, which had for some time previously averaged about twenty per week, increased to forty-five, in the second week to fifty-seven, in the third week to seventy-five, and then, oakum-picking having been resumed, the number as rapidly decreased till it reached the usual average. I remember also, that having to investigate, in 1846, a charge against the master of the Swaffham workhouse, of having unduly forwarded a vagrant and his wife from Swaffham to Lynn, it transpired that this couple were on their road from Kent to Coventry ; that at Swaffham they were told that through Downham, and not Lynn, lay their direct road to Coventry ; but that they declined to go to Downham, alleging that they well knew (they had never been in Norfolk before) that vagrants were set to work at Downham and not at Lynn (which is the fact), and that to Lynn, therefore, they must make out of their way, they would therefore go.

In the summer months vagrancy is a pleasanter occupation, and then they find the workhouses much convenient lodging-houses or hotels, that they behave better ; nevertheless, work is their especial aversion ; and in most of my workhouses now they are set to work, what in Ipswich and other gaols work has been abandoned. They are often there for short times of the year, destroying whatever they can in all Union houses where work is required. I feel almost convinced that this estimable fraternity have bound themselves by a vow always to resist even to being committed to prison, the prescribed task of work.

We have not space for further extracts. The volume is full of information of the same kind, and discloses a truly awful state of society. It seems to us that these tramps have no claim upon the Poor-Rate at all ; that the Union Workhouse is no place for them ; and that Poor-Law Guardians are not the officers that should be entrusted or burdened with their management. The Criminal Law, not the Poor-Law, is that which should be cognizant of their deeds, and which should undertake the task of dealing with them. Nevertheless, there is much in the recommendation of Mr. Hawley, another Inspector, in which we cordially concur. He says that—

Hard work and the abridgment of the time which is usually given to begging, appear to be the true principle upon which to found an amended code of repressive regulations against vagrancy. And if it shall be considered advisable to maintain and extend the plan of relieving vagrants in properly arranged receptacles attached to the workhouses, the condition of such relief should be an *increased* amount of labour, as compared with that now performed by them, and an *extension* of the time for its performance to at least *six hours*. Should any plan of out-door labour be suggested as preferable, then it may be proper to consider how the powers of punishment might be applied to carry out sanitary measures for the health of towns, and whether the cleansing of sewers, removal of night soil, scavenging the streets, &c., might not be imposed upon those whose character bears a strong resemblance to the "sturdy beggar" of former times. As regards the Irish mendicants, it may be a question whether more stringent laws for their removal ought not to be enacted, and whether they might not be subjected, after such removal, to labour on any public works which may be established in Ireland for that purpose, for certain periods commensurate with the nature of the offence of which they may have been guilty, under the provisions of any such vagrant act which may be introduced. In order, however, to render any such plans effectual, a more rigid system of prison discipline must be established, since it is obvious that any one of the systems at present in force will fail when it is known that resistance to it will secure to the refractory offender easier employment, a more liberal diet, and greater general comforts within the walls of a house of correction.

The subject is one of very serious importance, and we trust it will excite the attention which it merits.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The leading topic of the week in Paris continued to be the election of the President of the Republic, and the various contingencies dependent thereon. The rejection, by the National Assembly, on Saturday last, by a majority of 602 to 211, of the amendment pressed by M. Piscon, that the President should be elected by the Assembly, gave rise, in the early part of the week, to various rumours and reports relative to a Ministerial crisis

The immediate resignation of General Cavaignac, through mortification at a decision which it is considered has virtually deprived him of the chance of election to the First Presidency of that Republic which, in the hour of its greatest peril, his military genius, energy, and true patriotism saved from the most appalling destruction—was very generally rumoured. On the other hand, it was stated that General Cavaignac would retain his post as Provisional head of the Executive, and endeavour to form a new Cabinet—the present Cabinet, which had in the first instance agreed to remain in office till after the passing of the Constitution, having resolved to retire immediately after the passing of Chapter V., which has reference to the Executive power, and that in that event General Cavaignac would endeavour to form a Provisional Cabinet, composed of MM. Lamoricière, Vivien, Bartholémy, St. Hilaire, General Changarnier, Léon de Malleville, Garnier Pagès, and Duclerc.

Amongst the causes which were said to have determined the vote of the Assembly, one was the alleged fear that, if General Cavaignac were elected President, he would ally himself with the ultra-democrats and Montagnards. Another, more probable, was the consideration of the effect which a vote delivered against the election of the President by universal suffrage would have upon their own return at the next election; indeed it was generally believed, that, with the exception of Paris and one or two of the great manufacturing towns, the members who voted in the minority would generally fail to obtain another return.

Again, it was said that the esteem and the respect of the public for Gen. Cavaignac had in no respect diminished; but that the general remark, "We do not get on —we are precisely where we were on the 1st of July," implied a desire to try somebody else

The candidates for the office of President of the Republic had begun to declare themselves with more boldness than formerly. Louis Napoleon was avowedly in the field. M. Thiers was to be brought forward by his friends. General Cavaignac would have the support of the Republicans *de la veille*. M de Lamartine was also spoken of; and Count Molé, though he professed to be anxious to continue out of office, was likely to be brought forward by an influential body of the Moderate and *Rascionnary* parties

The minority in the vote of Saturday evening was composed of the moderates of the Republicans of the "*ne*," combined with a certain portion of the ultra-democrats: the latter party were divided, one portion with MM. Flocon and Etienne Arago, and voting with the Ministers, all of whom as well as General Cavaignac and the President of the Assembly, voted against universal suffrage.

The Councils-General of the departments have been elected. The Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and other superior officers of those departmental bodies, have [illegible] departments, and in all of them, with but two or three exceptions, Conservatives or Anti-Republicans have been elected. Even in the department of the Eure, where it was considered the claims of M. Dupont de l'Eure, the Senior of the Assembly, and the object of universal respect, would be predominant, and that he would have been returned almost unanimously, Mr. Duke de Broglie, ex-Minister of Louis Philippe, has been returned. Though but half the list just assembled, the first question to which the Councils in their debates have addressed themselves, is a virtual protest against what they consider an arbitrary encroachment on their rights and privileges, and a revolution of their functions of discussion committed by the chief of the Executive They have been convoked, it appears, only to apportion the departmental contributions They declare that they are not those which they will exercise in spite of the restriction thus attempted to be imposed on them, to discuss questions of general policy, and some of them have commenced already by voting memorials to the Government in favour of the election of the President by universal suffrage.

The question of the issue of some sort of paper money continues to engage much attention

Though the Committee of Finance and Legislation have come to the decision to recommend the Assembly to reject the proposition of creating two millions of francs of paper money, bearing a forced currency, as proposed at first by the Government, they have, at the same time, expressed a wish that the Assembly should turn its attention to the establishment of a system of territorial credit. the paper of which should have a voluntary currency. As a step in furtherance of this object, the following project has been proposed by M. Wolowski are as follow.

Art. 1 Each proprietor of landed property may demand from the treasury the delivery of a certain amount of *obligations foncières* [illegible]

[illegible] shall have precedence of these *obligations*, which [illegible] recorded to the tax, and the interest of which, in addition to the [illegible] of the expenses, shall be placed on the footing of five per cent., and become payable by twelfths at the same time as the tax

Art. 2 These five per cents shall be divided as follows:—1, The *obligations hypothécaires* will enjoy for each fifty francs of rent one franc per day, or 3f. 65c. per annum, payab shalf yearly to bearer. 2 One per cent to be devoted to a sinking fund 3 Thirty-two centimes are to be paid to the treasury for administrative expenses, and to make the place of the duties levied on loans and on mortgage inscriptions

Art. 4. There shall be formed, with a view of the *obligations* issued, those designated by this drawing shall be immediately reimbursed at par as far as there are sums sufficient for that purpose. The sinking fund shall be augmented every six months by the interest on the liquidated *obligations*

Art. 5 The debtor may at any time pay off the whole or part of the debt not yet sunk. In paying into the treasury an equal sum in *obligations*, which shall be immediately cancelled. In all cases the sinking fund of one per cent. will completely liberate the debtor in thirty-two years

Art. 6 The *obligations hypothécaires* will be detached from the *Grand Livre de la Dette Foncière* opened at the treasury. They will be issued in 400f., 200f., 100f., 50f., and 10.00f

In the course of the day the usual gangs of dissolute and disorderly men who assemble outside the barriers on Sundays, were more numerous and more turbulent than usual, and so much so in some places as to require a military force to overawe them. They made no resistance, however, and scampered off at the approach of the Mobile and Municipal Guards and Gendarmes

The short extempore speech of Louis Napoleon, in the National Assembly on Monday, was on Tuesday the subject of comment by the ultra-Republican journals with much severity. "Asan orator," say all the Republican commentators, "he proves once more unhappy, never was failure more decisive" The *National*, whose democratic principles accord in no respect with those of the ultra-Republicans, observed, in terms in which the absence of civility and good nature are remarkable—"To render the miserable exhibition complete, it only required the presence of the electors who returned M. Louis Bonaparte." Even the foreign German accent of the Prince was ridiculed.

During the week, the most contradictory reports continued to prevail as to the determination of General Cavaignac with respect to the Ministry. According to some persons, the Ministerial crisis was for the present adjourned; others asserted that MM Dufaure and Vivien were forthwith to join the Cabinet; while others again said that General Cavaignac and the rest of the Republican party determined to retire. The entry of MM. Dufaure and Vivien into the Ministry would raise a tempest among the Republicans *de la veille*, with whom the former especially was so favourable. The latter would then be brought forward the motion for the dotation of the Duke of Nemours, which was the cause of the fall of the Ministry of which he was a member. M. Vivien was Prefect of Police under the Orleans dynasty when he was succeeded backwards and forwards by the office of Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals. One thing certain was, that the difference between Count Molé and M. Thiers on the subject of the amount of support that ought to be given to the present Government, was calculated greatly to strengthen the position of General Cavaignac. M. Thiers thought that, as the parties now in power had brought upon themselves their present difficulties, they ought to be left to extricate themselves from the mire; while Count Molé, with more patriotism, declared that, for the sake of the country, nothing should be done at the present momentous and critical period to weaken the Government, which was the only bulwark against anarchy and disorder. A split of this kind between the most important personages of the Opposition must necessarily strengthen the Government. The alleged declaration of General Cavaignac that he would not be a candidate for the election of President of the Republic, and the increasing probability that Prince Louis Napoleon will be nominated, were the chief subjects of conversation in political circles towards the close of the week

General Cavaignac's known *loyauté* was a pledge for the correctness of the report that he will remain in office until the choice of President. It was added, however, that he recommended that the election should take place as soon as possible (some already name the 15th of November). The Committee of the Constitution concur in General Cavaignac's view of the expediency of terminating with allspeed the provisional system that now obtains. At a recent meeting of that committee, they summoned before them the various representatives who had given notice of their intention to propose amendments to the draft of the Constitution, and representing to those members the great inconvenience that would arise from the discussion of the number of new points and questions involved in these amendments, prevailed on them to reserve them until the discussion of the organic laws. It was considered probable, therefore, that the Constitution would be voted and revised by the end of the present month.

On the subject of Prince Louis Napoleon's election for the Presidency of the Republic, it is understood that returns to Government from the departments, sent by letter to the representatives of all the constituencies of France, concur in showing that 60 of the 86 departments of which the Republic consists are in his favour.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

MONDAY. To-day's proceedings were of considerable interest, though no speeches of any particular superiority were delivered.

At the commencement of the sitting several amendments were proposed with the view of modifying in various ways the mode of electing the President defined in the project of the Constitution. These were severally rejected, after very little discussion, and then, finally, the 43d article, declaring that the President shall be elected by universal suffrage, by ballot, and by an absolute majority, was carried by a majority of 627 against 130

Art. 44 was then discussed, which is to the following effect :—That if no candidate shall obtain more than half the entire number of votes delivered, the National Assembly shall elect, by ballot, one of the five candidates who shall be highest on the poll This was finally rejected, but an amendment in the original article was also adopted, which substituted two millions of votes as the lowest number which can render the election valid, for three millions, as proposed in the project.

The article 42, which had been postponed, declaring that the President must be a native of France and a French citizen, was then debated. M. Anthony Thouret proposed an addition to this, excluding every member of the Royal and Imperial families. This was opposed by the members of the Committee, and supported by MM. de Ladre and Reynaud. In the midst of this part of the debate, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte entered the House, and, ascending the tribune, protested against the name of pretender, which was continually fixed upon him He declared that he assumed no character except the honourable one of the nominee of 200,000 French citizens, who had not also returned him. The speaker's manner and style of expression were peculiarly infelicitous, and the speech, short as it was, was considered a complete failure. M. Thouret's amendment was, with some others to the same effect, put to the vote and severally rejected, M. Louis Bonaparte abstaining from voting. Article 42 of the Committee was therefore adopted.

"Art. 43. The President of the Republic is elected for four years, and is not re-eligible until after an interval of four years," was next read, and, after the rejection of some amendments, adopted, and the Assembly rose.

TUESDAY.—M. Bixio, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair at a quarter to one.

The President: The tribune is to M. Pie Bonaparte, relative to the minutes of yesterday's sitting. (Marks of curiosity.)

M Pierre Bonaparte: I have demanded permission to speak, in order that it may be well known here and elsewhere, that in this Assembly there are not pretenders, but representatives of the people, who have given to the democratic Republic an oath of fidelity, while they will never violate. (Hear, hear.) They will not suffer that a qualification be given to them which is equivalent to that of hypocrite and traitor. (Movement.) I declare that I regard here as a pretender to a monopoly of insolence, and as a false brother, whatever man shall dare to think fit to brand me with his colleagues. (Agitation.)

The matter then dropped.

The order of the day was the discussion on the various propositions brought forward relative to *crédit foncier* (a system of paper-money founded on real property).

After a confused conversation on the mode of conducting the discussion, the priority was given to the proposition of MM. Turck and Prudhon.

The project was attacked with great force and ability by MM Thiers and Léon Faucher. The former declared that to compare this project with the assignats of the old Revolution would be a foul slander on the latter; to vote the measure then under discussion, would be equivalent to voting the immediate ruin of the country. M. Léon Faucher maintained that the project would be tantamount to inflation, and would lead to bankruptcy and ruin.

The Minister of Finance also opposed it, and took occasion to make a statement on the state of the French Treasury, which he represented to be satisfactory.

Ultimately the debate was adjourned, and the Assembly rose.

WEDNESDAY.—The debate on the *crédit foncier* was resumed, and, after several members had spoken, cries of "Encore !" arose from all sides, and the President having consulted the Assembly, the general discussion was closed.

The Minister of Finance then asked that it should not proceed with the discussion of the articles; and upwards of twenty members having demanded a division, the operation immediately commenced, and gave the following result :—

Number of Voters	...	...	788
Absolute Majority	...	...	395
For the Discussion	...	...	210
Against it	...	...	578

[illegible] was accordingly rejected

The Assembly after wards resumed, without any discussion, the law of the 16th July, 1832, which banished the family of Napoleon from the French territory

M. Schœrd rext rose, and laid on the table a project of decree destined to provide, during the six winter months, for the indigent population of Paris. The Minister proposed to the Assembly to authorise the city of Paris to contract a loan of 6,000,000f., and to vote a subvention of 3,0,000f. per month, or 3,000,000f., for the same object.

SPAIN

The Madrid journals of the 6th inst. state that four encounters had taken place in the Maestrazgo between the Royalist troops and the insurgents, in which the latter lost several killed, and amongst them some chiefs of note. According to the *Clamor Publico*, Cabrera was on the 29th ult. at Vidra, collecting his forces, with a view, no doubt, to some fresh *coup-de-main*.

Next month the Duchess of Montpensier will come to Madrid for a short time. The Palace of San Juan is to be made ready for her.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT, LOMBARDY, &c.—Accounts from Turin, of the 6th, state that on the 26th ult. an attack had begun on the part of the Austrians upon the fort of Malghera, near Venice. Osopo not only resisted, but harassed the enemy by frequent sallies

The King of Sardinia had named Durando, lately in the service of his Holiness, his aide-de-camp, as also Major-General Bossi. By a decree of the 1st ult. Charles Albert has also instituted, in the town of Racconis, a General Intendance office. By another decree of the 30th ult. he convokes the electoral colleges of the Duchy of Piacenza for the 10th inst. The park of artillery that was at Sackbieu has arrived at Casale San Giovanni. A proclamation by General Wimpfen, published at Milan on the 4th, after reciting that a prisoner had been rescued from the hands of a patrol by a crowd of people, reminds the population that any act of the sort will be punished by immediate death.

Letters from Venice state that M. Rigaudi, who commands the French squadron in that port, composed of the *Jupiter*, of 86 guns, the *Pyche* frigate, and the steam-boat *Fulton*, had not yet received approval of the Commander of the Austrian fleet that he would not permit any attack to be made on Venice The Austrian squadron was composed of 3 frigates, 3 corvettes, 3 brigs, 6 large war steam-boats, and 12 smaller ones, belonging to the Austrian Lloyd's Company

TUSCANY.—On the 30th ult., at Leghorn, there was a meeting in the cathedral of a large number of the citizens, the clergy, and of the municipality and the Chamber of Commerce, when the following resolutions were passed :—

The inhabitants of Leghorn wish to remain, as they have always remained, united to the Tuscan nation, and faithful to constitutional principles.

They desire to obtain from the Executive Power an amnesty for all, whether military or civil.

The Ministry should resign and Guerrazzi and Montanelli should be called into office.

A deputation will be sent to Florence with these propositions, protesting that if they are not accepted, the inhabitants will act in conscience and right they are entitled to do, and should they deem it advisable, will send a manifesto, which will contain an account of all that has passed, to all the Courts of Europe.

A Committee of Public Safety shall be appointed.

In accordance with these resolutions, a deputation was despatched to Florence; which returned on the 4th Instant, and at half-past four o'clock appeared at the palace of the Commons, before an immense crowd of the inhabitants. The Gonfaloniere Bargagli, one of the members of the Consulta Ferri, addressed the multitude, and said : "We have presented to the Ministers the instructions which we received from the people of Leghorn. All our demands have been accorded by the Grand Duke. We have, in fact, been informed that our fellow-citizen Guerrazzi, as governor of our town; but having learnt that this nomination would meet with many obstacles, we thought of the Professor Montanelli, which has been graciously accepted by the Government. He has accepted the functions of Governor, on condition that he should be allowed to increase the Municipal Guard as he might require it, and to recognise the National Guard, and also to take the requisite measures."

A great number of the people still wished for Guerrazzi, but in the end the meeting agreed to accept of Montanelli, who is now at Leghorn.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Accounts have been received from Naples to the 29th Palermo to the 23rd, and Messina to the 22nd. Naples was tranquil. The Government was indignant at the firmness with which the French and English Admirals prohibited any further bombardment of the Sicilian towns. At Messina, it was generally supposed that a proposition to re-establish the King's second son, with a liberal constitution, as King of Sicily, would be accepted by the Chamber at Palermo. It was said that the basis of the affair, Messina was hemmed in by a cordon of Sicilian troops; an engagement had taken place, in which after some fighting, the Neapolitans were driven back into the town. The Neapolitan Government were actively organising the defences of Pa[illegible]

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—The Regent of Germany has addressed a decree to the German Governments, in which he informs them of his intention to appoint Commissioners of the Empire, who are to be his own special delegates in the various camps which have been formed for the effectual repression of anarchical movements in Germany. These Commissioners represent the Regent's Government, and are invested with extraordinary powers.

An animated debate took place, in the sitting of the German Parliament of the 5th inst., on a Ministerial motion respecting the prosecution and the arrest of

some members of the House. The Parliament was asked to empower the Criminal Court to open proceedings against Messrs. Blum and Günther, the editors of the *Rechtings Zeitung*, and to decree the arrest of Messrs. Zitz, Simon (of the Trèves), and Schöffel, who stand accused of having fomented the late insurrection. The House proceeded, on the motion of Mr. Simson, to elect a committee, who are to examine the case, and to make their report accordingly.

Mr. Donelson, the United States Ambassador at Frankfort, had delivered his credentials to the Regent of Germany. Mr Donelson assured the Regent of the sincere sympathy and the interest which the United States felt for the reconstitution of Germany, and of the confidence with which the Regent's personal character inspired the Americans

HANOVER.—Strife, and the other members of the "Provisional Government of Germany," have been conveyed to the prison of Bruchsal. They will be shortly followed by the 76 other prisoners.

HANOVER.—The Minister of Justice in Hanover has imitated the example of the Prussian one, and has hastened to publish the circular of the Central Assembly, wherein the respective authorities to be zealous in repressing all abuses of the press, and of the liberty of speech at public meetings.

PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Berlin mention some new outrages of the Radical Berlin mob, which assembled on the 8th inst., tied the new statute for the Civic Guards, which had ordered the displacement to the rear of the ranks, and paraded in the poor animal through the streets. Men with Prussian flags went before the donkey, and followed after it, while the crowd accompanied the procession with deafening cheers. A halt was made on the Gendarmen-markt, opposite to the entrance to the Prussian House of Parliament, where they burned the document. Some insisted on the ass being stirred with the Prussian flags, but this last outrage was prevented by another party, who cried out that the regent of the Prussian States would take very much amiss the Lindau Club, though they were originally the promoters of this disgraceful exhibition. Some detachments of Civic Guards appeared while these nuisances were being perpetrated, but they did not interfere. The police did all they could to disperse the crowd, but they were quickly knocked down and disarmed.

The Club of the Civic Guards have published a document, which is addressed to the National Assembly. It is not a petition, nor is it a remonstrance—it is a motion from out of doors, to the effect that General Wrangel should be removed from his post as Commander-in-Chief. The Berlin democrats have changed their regard for the "brave Wrangel," now they see that he is a traitor, since their defeat at Frankfort, the German democrats look now to Berlin, where they flatter themselves with a hope of assistance from the people. A Congress of the German democrats to be held at Berlin on the 26th of the month, and the opening of another Congress, of all the opposition members of the various German Parliaments, will take place also at Berlin on the 27th. The sittings will last three days, and their decisions will rest on the steps to be taken for the formation of a new German Parliament. The opposition party in the German Parliament have sent letters of invitation to all members of other Houses who have declared for the last, to meet at Berlin on the above-named day.

The Vicar of the Empire had sent to require Prussia to withdraw her Ambassadors and Representatives to foreign countries. Prussia has refused to accede to this request.

The following is the motion of M. Rodbertus, passed by the Constituent Assembly on the 3rd:—"The National Assembly declares that it has unalterably resolved, that, in conformity with the law of the 28th of June (Frankfort), relative to the establishment of a Provisional Central Power, his Majesty's Government will strenuously, and, as in duty bound, co-operate with the Provisional Central Power and German National Assembly in all such resolutions as they may adopt in regard to the threatened complications of the Danish question."

A message from the Crown, proposing to convert into law the decree for an augmentation on certain articles of foreign manufacture, has been sent down to the Chamber. The articles named in the new tariff are:—1. Silk goods, hosiery, shawls, blonde, lace, gauze, pasmantery, buttons, and all similar articles composed of silk or cotton; spun or twisted goods, or cords of metal or silk thread; gold and silver stuffs, real or imitated; these articles, whether partly or entirely of silk; and, in general, all articles, of no matter what denomination, composed of silk; on them the duty is to be 110 rix dollars per cwt. (centner). 2. All articles of the above kind mixed with wool or hair, linen, thread, or cotton, 55 rix dollars per cwt. 3. Plaid camlets, and all other articles of yarn or wool and silk, 8 rix dollars per cwt. 4. Printed goods of all kinds, 90 rix dollars, &c. The increased duty to be taken at about 100 per cent upon every manufactured article containing any portion of silk, cotton, wool, &c. (not including linens.) It is proposed that the bill shall have effect until the 31st of December, and, should anything occur to war rant an alteration, that the Minister shall be empowered to prolong the action of the measure so long as the Government may think necessary. Belgium, it is said, has conceded on prolonging an exemption to her from the above. The Minister of Justice has declared in the Assembly that an amnesty was in contemplation for the political offenders in Posen and at Trèves.

AUSTRIA

The Vienna papers of the 1st inst. publish some detailed extracts from the correspondence between Jellalich, the Ban of Croatia, and Count Latour, the Austrian Secretary at War. It appears from these letters that large sums of money (the amount is not stated) were forwarded to Jellalich, in one of these letters, "I have received 21 letters from the Emperor's own hand, but to no great grief I could not obey his Majesty's commands. Now, if the Emperor were to send me another lot of 21 letters, persuading me by tears to do such a thing, I should turn a deaf ear to all of them. His Majesty has at last approved of my plans; but, even if this were not the case, I know that Austria must succeed. The scheme should fail, gentlemen (viz. the Austrian Ministers), may survive the catastrophe, but I will not."

And in another letter, it is said, "promises were made to me of regular pay for my troops, after I should have crossed the Hungarian frontier." In the sitting of the Austrian Diet of the 30th ult., Count Latour was asked what he knew of the letter. His reply was to the effect that he had received many letters from the Ban, and that the Ministry had determined not to send him any assistance as long as the Hungarian Cabinet were not in open rebellion; that no pay had been given to the Croatian troops, but that 200,000 florins had been sent to pay the Austrian regiments

Advices from Vienna to the 5th state that the Emperor had entrusted the Baron Adam Recsey (Lieutenant-Captain of the Hungarian Life Guards) with the task of forming a new Ministry in Pesth. The latter had accepted the mission a difficult and dangerous one His Imperial Majesty had also issued a rescript addressed to the Hungarian Diet.

The Emperor, after greeting the members of the Diet, expresses his displeasure at their illegal proceedings and illegal resolutions (under the influence of Kossuth and his adherents), and at their hostile decision respecting the mission of Count Lamberg—a decision which led to the assassination of that Royal commissioner. The Emperor then decrees the immediate dissolution of the Diet and the illegality of all its resolutions not sanctioned by him; appoints Jellalich Generalissimo—Chief of all the troops and armed corps of Hungary and the allied kingdoms; places Hungary under martial law, nominates the above nobleman as his Royal commissioner and plenipotentiary; declares that whatever that personage shall ordain, arrange, determine upon, and order, shall be considered as done by his Royal self; and commands all persons in authority to obey the Ban of Croatia as implicitly as they would the King of Hungary. The Emperor next instructs the Ban to take steps for speedily ending with the utmost severity of the laws the assailants and murderers of Count Lamberg; and holds out the prospect of a future Congress of the representatives of the various portions of the Monarchy, for the purpose of arranging their respective interests.

The funeral of the unfortunate Count Lamberg took place on the 5th, at Vienna. The Archduke Francis Charles and his family were among the mourners.

The capital is in a state of considerable excitement relative to the war between the Croatians and Hungarians, each of the two belligerent nations having many partisans here. The ultra-democratic portion of the population is in favour of the Hungarians, partly on account of their former revolutionary position in the Austrian Assembly. On the other hand, many take a dispassionate view of the question, and, whilst blaming the court party for the weakness and instability of their policy both towards Hungary and Croatia, contend that the latter has many real founded complaints against the former, and that it is now battling for rights and liberties which the Magyars, after having obtained them for themselves, refuse to share with the Croatians and the other races of Hungary. There are not wanting, however, parties of no small influence, who look both on the Magyar and the Croatian leaders, if not with equa. aversion, at least with equal suspicion, and who live as much in dread of a *coup-de-main* against Austria on the side of the calculating Jellalich, as on that of the fiery Kossuth. In fact, whilst considering the Magyar movement as the more imminent danger, they do not regard a pan-Schavonic insurrection as a remote one.

HUNGARY

The report that the two brothers, Counts Zichy, had been hanged as traitors in the Hungarian camp, is confirmed. Compromising letters from Jellalich and the Archduchess Sophia were found in their possession. The two brothers were allied by marriage with Prince Metternich.

Count Lamberg, whom the Emperor had appointed Military Governor of Hungary, arrived at Ofen the very day on which the Hungarian Diet refused to recognise the appointment. He assembled the officers of the National Guard, however, and read his commission, but they refused to obey him. Large crowds assembled, and men with muskets, scythes, and axes ran through the streets in search of the unhappy Count. Lamberg, in disguise, but in vain, tried to elude identified by the mob, they surrounded him, stabbed him, and mutilated the body with scythes and axes. When the news of his death became known, the Diet met and remembered its matter. The resolutions of the morning was again enacted, and a Provisional Government appointed, of which Batthyani and Kossuth are the leading members

Authentic accounts from Pesth represent the Magyar population as completely frantic under the inspiration of Kossuth, who is hurrying from one place to another in order to preach up a crusade not only against his immediate foes, but against Austria Proper. The spirit of animosity to Kossuth's adherents is nearly as intense amongst the troops of Jellalich. A faithful report of the "business transacted" would certainly be a curiosity of literature.

The Croatians have been defeated in one, if not two partial encounters, but by a masterly combination for the furtherance of which, probably, Jellalich had sought the short truce which followed the armistice of the 29th, Ban has reached Wisselburg (after occupying Raab), which is only some ten German miles from Vienna, and where he has a better chance of receiving reinforcements from that capital than if he were in the vicinity of the Platten Lake. This movement, however, on his part shows that he has not deemed it prudent or possible to advance on Ofen-Pesth, a movement which frequently appears in Austrian journals, which avoid giving the Hungarian name Raab. Should Prussburg not into the possession of the imperial troops (up to latest accounts it was still in the hands of the Magyars), the Danube will be turned to account by Jellalich in the obtaining of supplies. It appears that no has already seized upon a large quantity of provender in Wissel burg, in which there is an important *entrepôt* for Hungarian corn, &c. It continues to leave Vienna for the Croatian camp, large export of weapons or any kind is forbidden. According to the *Pesth Gazette*, the Magyars are daily reinforced by deserters from the Hungarian regiments in Gallicia, Styria, and even Austria Proper.

It is calculated that in a few days some 40,000 additional troops will be dispatched to the aid of Jellalich. Even with this reinforcement he will be numerically weaker than his antagonists, the Landsturm, or general levy of the Magyars, furnishing countless numbers to Kossuth The Wallachian inhabitants of the principality of Siebenbürgen are making diversions in favour of the former. Gallicia, on the northern frontier of Hungary, is quiet. Troops still remains in Pesth, all the others having taken up their quarters in various places, in order to keep alive the enthusiasm of their partisans.

On the 4000 Croatian troops left the camp at Brück, on the Leitha, for Wiesselburg, in order to join the Croatians. Lieutenant Field-Marshal Buritz has advanced at the head of 4000 men from Grätz, towards the Platten Lake, and has placed himself under the orders of the Ban; moreover, 5,000 Imperial troops have marched from Moravia into Upper Hungary. Austrian troops are also pouring in from Cracow, where only a small garrison remains, the Government meeting now more apprehensive of the insurgent Magyars than the discontented Poles.

SWITZERLAND.

Accounts from Berne state that the envoy of the Vicar of the German Empire had sent, on the evening of the 4th inst., a note to the Federal Government of Switzerland, charging it with having favored the intrigues of the German Republican refugees, and demanding that the Government of the Confederation would be the organisation of the *corps franc*, and from the territory of which their invasion has taken place, shall proceed, without delay, to a serious inquiry, and punishment of the Germans in the Canton of Schaffhausen, that all the refugees shall be immediately disarmed, and that if the sending them entirely out of the canton shall be unconstitutional, they shall be sent to a convenient distance from the German frontiers, and not allowed to return under the penalty of death; that it be declared in a positive manner what guarantees can be given that such events, calculated to destroy the germs of liberty in Germany, shall not again occur. If these demands be not attended to, with the shortest possible delay, the Government of the Vicar of the Empire, impressed with the conviction that it assures his fate and not against liberty, and that it will have to take energetic measures, not the Swiss people, but those who despise law and civil station, will take all the requisite means, justified by the above-mentioned violations of the rights of nations, and required by the honour of Germany.—(Signed) FRANC. RAVEAUX de Berne, Oct. 4, 1848.

The Federal Directory replied on the 6th instant to the note of M. Raveaux. In its reply it complains of the terms employed by the central power. "The note of M. Raveaux," it says, "has no parallel by the federal archives; it indicates in a fatal manner the connexion between Switzerland and reconstituted Germany." The directory then defends the central governments against the reproaches addressed to them by M. Raveaux. "It is not in Switzerland, nor in the Grand Duchy of Baden itself that the late insurrection was prepared; a very few insurgents took part in it. The directory will take no steps against the functionaries of whom M. Raveaux speaks until a special case shall have been made out authorising an inquiry. The few insurgents who took part in the insurrection have already been deprived of the right of asylum, and all the others have been placed under the *surveillance* of the police. But the directory must observe that the gravest reproaches should be addressed to the Government of the Grand Duchy of Baden, which has not yet replied with dignity to the last expressions of the note of M. Raveaux, by declaring that the Confederation would respect the right, but would, at the same time, repel all menacing language from whatever quarter it proceeded."

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The Provisional Government of Schleswig-Holstein (Hesler, Reventlow, Schmidt, and Bremer) have taken up their official abode in Schleswig, "important state reasons" having compelled them, reluctantly, to quit the territory of Rendsburg. Nothing certain is known as yet respecting the future members of the new Government, but it is understood that all but final arrangements with regard to the modifications of the conditions of the truce are completed between the Danish Commissioner (Von Reedtz) and the representatives of the central Executive in Frankfort, Herr Stedtmann and Herr Francke. The latter has left Kiel for the above free city.

According to the Kiel journals, the new Government *ad interim* (the one which will replace the Provisional Government of the Anti-Danish Schleswig Holstein one), and the "Target Commission" to ask for a Bund will be composed of the following individuals:—Preusser, Boysen, Von Helmz, and Reventlow, their fifth colleague and President to be selected by them from a list of names drawn up by the Kings of Denmark and Prussia. It is not unlikely that before long the negotiations for the final conclusion of peace will be commenced in London.

UNITED STATES

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Europa* we have advices this week from New York to the 27th ult.

Notwithstanding the published declaration of Mr. Clay that he declined being nominated for the Presidency, a section of the Whigs had held a meeting on the 20th, for the purpose of putting him in nomination. The meeting was disorderly and separated, in consequence, without coming to a decision.

A letter from General Taylor to the independent Taylor party in Baltimore, soon after the adjustment of the Philadelphia Convention, had appeared in the newspapers. It was worded in a very independent and candid style.

The "gold excitement" still continues, and California seems to realise the old dreams of El Dorado.

MEXICO.

By the accounts received this week there is very little intelligence from Mexico. The Government appears to sustain itself with efficiency. Herrera had issued orders providing for the transportation of Mexican citizens who may reside in the country ceded to the United States to any point of the Republic, free of expense

We learn from Yucatan, that, in consideration of supplies furnished to the army, the Government has granted to certain merchants of Merida and Campeachy the monopoly of the importation of flour into the ports of that state.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

We have news from the Cape of Good Hope to the 5th August, from which we learn that Major Warden, who is stationed at Bloem Fontein, with 57 soldiers and 42 civilians, had found himself obliged to surrender his post to the insurgent leader Pretorius, and to withdraw beyond Orange River.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday afternoon a meeting of the Governors and Committee of Management of the above Hospital was held in the boardroom of the institution, — Taylor, Esq., in the chair. During the quarter ending Sept. 30 there had been admitted 338 in- and 3350 out-patients. The recorded cases there had been 547, of which 77 had been received into the wards, in all departments being a great increase over the preceding quarter The report proceeded to state that, during the past year, 12,262 indigent sick poor had been relieved, of whom 1155 had been in, and 11,037 had been out-patients; the whole cost of these had been only £2292 4s. 11d. Of the number of out-patients no fewer than 10,400 were freely admitted without any recommendation. Two large wards are unoccupied, the present resources of the Hospital being much too limited for the full exercise of its useful operations, and the increasing applications for relief. The total number of patients since 1818 had amounted to 140,000 persons

CHRIST CHURCH, HUDDERSFIELD. This beautiful new church was consecrated on Tuesday. A handsome service of Sacramental Plate has been presented by a munificent resident of the district: it consists of seven pieces; the flagon is of hexagonal form, enriched with Gothic ornaments, and the paten and collecting plates have quatrefoil embellishments, with suitable inscriptions. The whole is very creditable to the manufacturers, Messrs. Angell, of Clerkenwell

CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS. APPOINTMENT OF A MEDICAL OFFICER. On Tuesday the Commissioners assembled at Guildhall. Deputy Peacock in the chair. The report of a select committee, to which the resolution for appointing a medical officer for the City had been submitted, was read. It stated that the Gen mittee were of opinion that it was highly desirable no time should be lost in providing for the appointment. They therefore recommended that the Court of Sewers should meet specially on Monday, the 16th of October, for the purpose of selecting two gentlemen to be returned to the Court of Common Council, as provided by the resolution of that Court." The resolution was agreed to

EAST SURREY REGISTRATION.—Mr. Fish, the revising barrister, sat on Tuesday, at the Surrey Hall, Camberwell, for the purpose of revising the list of voters in the parishes of Christchurch, Camberwell, and Newington, and the hamlet of Hatcham. Mr. Meymott attended as Conservative agent, and Messrs. Russell, Evans, and Corner appeared for the Liberals. The parish of Camberwell alone were eight objections by the Conservatives, but none of them could be entertained, on account of the notices of objection being informal, by reason of their not having been delivered in the manner prescribed with the recognisance in the City of London. The remainder of the list was then gone through, and the Court adjourned.

SAINT GEORGE'S IN THE EAST (CHRIST CHURCH DISTRICT.) A most interesting ceremony took place on Thursday last, upon the occasion of opening a new school for 700 children, situated in Johnson-street, Commercial-road. It is a beautiful structure, and built entirely through the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. William Quekett, the Incumbent of Christ Church, Watney street, who has laboured incessantly (for the last eighteen years) for the advancement of education and bettering the condition of the poorer classes in this parish. Previous to the opening of the school, the first stone of a new church (directly opposite) was laid in the presence of the committee, several noblemen, many Clergymen, and a large concourse of persons; after which upwards of one hundred of the company dined together in the new school-room, at which Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., presided, when a large sum was subscribed for the laudable purpose of benefitting the funds of the "Christ Church District Schools." We shall embrave the building next week.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG FEMALES. On Monday a report was made by the committee of management of this institution, situate in Henrietta, Brook-street, New-road, of its progress. The establishment was commenced in April last. Amongst those admitted, there are at present 12 young ladies in the school whose ages vary from twelve to nineteen years; among these are some whose characters were of the most depraved and abandoned description, several of the elder having been imprisoned for various periods, from ten to fourteen times. Since the reception of the asylum, not one has returned to their old haunts or associates, but compete the daily work assigned them with readiness and cheerfulness, and observe the religious services which are daily performed. The inmates are employed in sheemaking, hair-picking, &c. A girl's establishment, on similar principles, has been commenced, a member of the institution having granted temporary accommodation in his house for such cases as have come under the notice of a committee.

GREAT FIRE AT CHELSEA.—On Wednesday, a most destructive fire broke out shortly after four o'clock, in the steam-flour mills, belonging to Mr. Phillip Holland, situate at Stanley-bridge, King's-road, Chelsea, which was not extinguished until some thousand pounds' worth of property was completely destroyed. The premises were about 40 feet wide, five or six stories high, and between 20 and 30 feet deep. They were fitted up with costly machinery, and it is understood that there were no fewer than six pairs of mill-stones in the building, besides an immense quantity of flour, corn, &c. The policeman who was on duty in the neighborhood first noticed the fire, and gave the alarm; but before a sufficient force could be got on the spot, the flames shot through the windows, and ascended in vast bodies to the top of the building. With all possible expedition the engines of the parish and those of the Royal Hospital, and the neighbouring garrison, were brought from the New road, the Queen's-road, and the Kings-road, engines, started to the scene of conflagration, with their chief officers and a powerful body of firemen. Upon arriving, the entire building was in a blaze, and the most powerful and continuous streams of water that every possible exertion was made to master the conflagration, floor after floor, as they became weakened by the action of the fire, were forced down by the weight of the machinery piled upon them, so that, in less than two hours after the first discovery was made, the whole of the costly contents of the mill were nearly consumed. By eight o'clock the flames were extinguished, but not before the whole of the machinery, flour, corn, and everything else contained in the mills were reduced to ashes. The total loss is very considerable, probably £6000, and, it is said, unfortunately Mr. Holland was uninsured. How the fire originated could not be ascertained

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 7.—The number of births registered during the week ending last Saturday was 1273; of which 649 were males, and 631 females. This number exceeds that of the preceding week by 66. The number of deaths during the same period was 1065, of which 502 were males, and 563 females. This number is 49 less than the weekly average for the last five autumns, and 252 less than the number for the preceding week. It will also be seen that the births for the week exceed the deaths by 208. Under particular heads, there is still a considerable excess. The deaths from small-pox were 31 (average 19). Scarlatina, 160 (average 47). diarrhœa, 54 (average 31). Dysentery, 12 (average 6). Cholera, 14 (average 7). Typhus 65 (average 50). Erysipelas, 12 (average 9). On the other hand the deaths from measles have been only 17 (average 44) Consumption, 88 (average 134). Hydrocephalus, 17 (average 32). Cephalitis, 3 (average 12). Apoplexy, 26 (average 24). Paralysis, 15 (average 20). Convulsions, 25 (average 49). Disease of the heart, 29 (average 35). Bronchitis, 32 (average 61). Pneumonia, 58 (average 144). Asthma, 6 (average 20). Other diseases of the lungs, 9 (average 15) The following are the causes of cholera recorded. It will be seen that one only is mentioned as decidedly Asiatic cholera, the others being only resembling it:—In Old-street (sub-district), St. Luke, at 39, Rahere-street, wife of a gentleman, 39 years, "disease of the bowels, simulating Asiatic cholera (thirty-eight hours' duration)." In south sub-district, in West London, F., 37 years, "cholera (thirteen hours' duration)." In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West London, M., about 40 years, "cholera." In town (sub-district), Bethnal-green, at No. 4, Cheshire-street, a weaver, F., 21 years, "enlargement of the heart (12 months' duration)," cholera, spasmodic (12 hours). In Spitalfields, Whitechapel, M., 25 years, "cholera (10 hours' duration)." In Whitechapel North, a girl, 4 years, "English sporadic cholera (7 days' duration)." In St. Pancras (sub-district), St. George-in-the-East, M. 33 years, "cholera (2 days' duration)." In Mile-end Old-town, Tower Hamlets, M. 47 years, "cholera (36 hours' duration)." Mr. Castleden the registrar's note:—"Mr. Todd, the surgeon in this case, certifies that the above was a case of Asiatic cholera; and the information I have obtained at times—drainage to houses very bad. Scarlatina has been very prevalent there." In Rotherhithe, a boy 11 years, "cholera 19 hours' duration." In same sub-district, F., 28 years "cholera 24 hours' duration." In same sub-district, a girl two years, "cholera—two days' duration." In Greenwich West (sub-district), F., 37 years, "cholera—4 days' duration."

THE AUCKLAND ISLANDS AND THE SOUTHERN WHALE FISHERIES.

THE Auckland Islands, familiarly designated "Lord Auckland's group," have lately acquired considerable importance, owing to a grant of them having been made by the Crown, in furtherance of a project for re-establishing the British Southern Whale Fisheries by prosecuting them on an extensive scale from thence, upon a plan adapted to the altered circumstances of the trade and calculated to ensure its success. The grantees are Messrs. Ende by, the well-known merchants; Mr. Charles Endesby, the head of that firm, being the originator of the project in question.

In the matter, independent of its undoubted mercantile advantages, is invested with special interest on public grounds. We think the present opportune to present to our readers the accompanying views, and a descriptive account of the seat of the future Whaling Colony.

The Auckland Group, situated in the latitude of 51° south, and longitude of 166° east, consists of an island of about the size of the Isle of Wight, and of several smaller islets by which the chief one is surrounded, and from which it is separated by narrow channels, navigable in some cases by boats only. The group is distant between 800 and 900 miles from Van Diemen's Land, and not more than 160 from the southernmost point of New Zealand; so that the proposed Whaling Colony will be in the vicinity of places from which it may obtain any necessary supplies of produce beyond that which its own soil may be made to yield; while, on the other hand, its demands must create a valuable neighbour to them, more especially as the settlement lately founded at Otago Bay. The Auckland Islands remained unknown to Cook, though he penetrated many degrees beyond their latitude; and the honour of their discovery, which took place in 1806, is reserved for Captain Bristow, in the whaling ship *Ocean*, belonging to the late Samuel Enderby, Esq.—sons—the present grantees—now design them to subserve the same purpose to which their father devoted the Falklands.

In the year after their discovery, Captain Bristow again visited the islands in the whaling ship *Sarah*, the property of the same owner, and then took possession of them in the name of the British Crown; leaving at the same time some domestic pigs, whose descendants now run wild there, and are said to be very numerous. Since Bristow's time, the islands, owing to their convenient situation and many natural advantages, have been much frequented by the whaling ships of various nations; for, though unestablished, they offer to the sailor commodious harbours—an abundance of good water and wood—a climate more than usually salubrious, though moist—and, what is of great importance, a sufficiency of fish.

The Aucklands were visited in succession, in the year 1840, by the ships of the French, Russian, French, and English South Polar Exploring Expeditions, under Wilkes, D'Urville, and Ross, who have each given some account of them in their respective narratives. These authorities, together with the scientific members of the three expeditions, agree in describing the islands as of volcanic formation, constituted chiefly of basalt and greenstone, and, although they slightly differ in some particulars, they nevertheless agree in the general statements made, which, on the whole, statements also more or less confirm a very favourable account of the islands which is contained in a work by an American adventurer named Morrell, who appears to have visited them in the year 1825, but whose veracity in regard to various other details of his alleged voyages is more than suspected. Of all these different accounts, however, that of our distinguished navigator, Captain Sir James Clarke Ross, must be considered the surest and most complete, because it is both the *latest* and the *result of the longest observation of the islands*, the vessels of the British expedition having remained there full *three weeks*; whereas the stay of the French and the American ships was not protracted beyond a few days. The French officers, with their usual activity and artistic skill, nevertheless found time to sketch six different views of the islands, and it is from these, which form part of the valuable collection of drawings published "After Extraordinary," appended to the late Admiral D'Urville's work, that the two now presented to our readers have been selected—the first being a view of part of the chief harbour (called indifferently "Rendezvous Harbour" and "the Bay of Sarah's Rescue") of Auckland (the largest) island; and the other of a natural grotto on Enderby Island, situated at the entrance of the harbour in question. Sir James Ross founded on the same islands, during the course of his visit, the northwest cape as "a very remarkable headland, with a rocky islet and a curious conical rock off it. He says "there is ample space for entering the harbour, and no concealed dangers, the belts of sea-weed, *Macrocystis pyrifera* and *Laminaria*, which line the shores and rocks, serving to point out the shallow and dangerous parts."

In a more particular description of the larger island, Sir James Ross states that it contains two principal harbours (that referred to and one to the south), whose entrances are both from the eastward, and whose heads or terminations retain within two or three miles of the western coast, and only five or six miles from each other. The upper part of the former, which is described as containing several secure anchorages, is called "Laurie Harbour;" and Captain Ross mentions that he was "so struck with the many advantages the place possesses for a

THE AUCKLAND ISLANDS.

GROTTO ON ENDERBY ISLAND.

penal settlement over every other he had heard named, to which to remove convicts from the surrounding colonies. One he addressed a letter on the subject to Sir John Franklin, on his return to Hobart Town, recommending its adoption."

D'Urville, speaking of the harbour, says, "It is one of the finest that I know." Sir James Ross did not visit the southern harbour which he mentions, but states that masters of whalers have represented it to be capacious, and indented with coves affording good anchorage. Some officers of the French expedition made a boat excursion to it, but were prevented by unfavourable weather from examining it. They thus speak of that part of the east coast lying between the two harbours:—"These banks are very full of fish: the bottom is very regular, varying from 15 to 20 fathoms. The coast is indented with numerous creeks, surrounded by basaltic rocks, where boats can easily approach. Everywhere is found a mass of sea-weed extending to the shore."

A marked difference was perceived between the west and east coasts of the island; the former presenting towards the sea a line of bluff, perpendicular cliffs, with some high hills in the background; whereas, the latter, as described by D'Urville himself, exhibited "here and there a fine sandy beach, upon which the sea scarcely broke, and intersected by numerous streams and inlets." Mr. M'Cormick, the geologist who accompanied the British expedition, especially calls attention to "Dean Head," a promontory of Auckland Island, as being of great geological interest, exhibiting fine columns, three hundred feet high, which are highly magnetic. According to Sir James Ross, the loftiest hill, Mount Eden, in the S.W. of their anchorage, attains an elevation of 1300 feet, is rounded at the top, and clothed with grass to its summit; while another hill in the west rises nearly to 1000 feet.

"If ever," says M. Dubouzet, one of the French officers, in his journal, "the fine harbour (Laurie Harbour) of these islands and their temperate climate should attract colonists thither, this would be the most suitable point for the site of a town." Another, M. Jacquinot, says:—"The vast bay is encircled everywhere by elevated land, clothed with trees from the seaboard to the summit. The soil, of volcanic formation, is covered with a thick layer of vegetable *débris*, producing a vigorous growth of large ferns." And a third, M. Roquemarel, observes:—"The bay of Auckland Islands affords several safe and convenient anchorages; the various creeks which exist along its shores have each good fresh water and wood at hand; while line-fishing furnishes a valuable resource for the refreshment of the crews of vessels putting in."

Lieutenant Wilkes, the American commander, concludes a brief account of Laurie Harbour with the remark, that, "on the whole, it is a very desirable place at which to refit."

Mr. M'Cormick, Dr. Hooker (the botanist attached to the British Expedition), and Dr. Holmes (surgeon of one of the American vessels) all agree in their observations on the soil, which is described by the first as being "generally good, and composed of a rich black mould, in many places of considerable depth—the result of decomposition of the volcanic *débris* and a redundant vegetation so highly productive that it would render the islands well worth the attention of colonists." The same authority remarks, that "the climate, although somewhat humid and subject to heavy squalls, is, nevertheless, very healthy."

As regards the botany of the Auckland Islands, it is shown to be characteristic of New Zealand, though containing many new forms typical of the Antarctic regions. Dr. Hooker, who has published separately a very elaborate and interesting account of the botany of the voyage, under the title of "Flora Antarctica," remarks, in his notices of the Auckland Islands, embodied in Ross's narrative, that "the whole land seemed covered with vegetation, and a low forest skirts all the shores, succeeded by a broad belt of brushwood, above which, to the summits of the hills, extend grassy slopes."

Dr. Hooker mentions two highly-remarkable plants, very common near the sea, and constituting the favourite food of the wild hogs, viz. the *Aretha polaris* and the *Pleurophyllum criniferum*. In his "Flora Antarctica" he likewise speaks of two valuable kinds of grasses—one, the *Festuca fulvosa*, as "a grass of large growth, and very leafy, affording a rich and nutritious food for animals;" the other, the *Poa ramosissima*, as forming "a copious, soft, green herbage."

Respecting the zoology of these islands there is but little to observe. Until recently their only quadrupeds were mice and the wild pigs descended from the stock left by Bristow. Sir James Ross landed two rams and four ewes, some pigs, poultry, and rabbits; and the hens had already formed nests in well-concealed situations, and begun to lay before the expedition left. He also caused a variety of useful vegetable seeds to be sown in a spot cleared for the purpose, and a great many gooseberry and currant bushes, as well as raspberry and strawberry plants, to be distributed over the chief island.

As regards the ornithological branch, it appears to be limited to seven or eight species of land birds, all belonging to New Zealand (amongst which is the beautiful melodist the *Tui*), and to embrace a great variety of water birds. A large collection of insects of different kinds was made by the officers of the British expedition. There were no venomous reptiles; but the sand-flies were found troublesome, and their stings painful

With reference to the general fitness of the Auckland Islands for their destined purpose, Sir James Ross remarks, that "in the whole range of the vast Southern Ocean no spot could be found combining so completely the essential requisites for a fixed whaling station." And the *Quarterly Review*, for June, 1847, alludes to the subject in these terms:—"This little group is singularly adapted by position and other natural features to assist the revival of a most important, though at present to all appearance moribund department of British industry—the Southern Whale Fishery. We believe that few speculations will be found more sound, more profitable, and more congenial to our national habits, than that suggested by the present grantee of the Auckland Islands, which were discovered under his auspices."

Of the plan of operations itself, as developed in the very able pamphlet published by Mr. Enderby on the subject, it may be sufficient to state, that the fishery is to be carried on in ships of a much smaller, and, consequently, less expensive class than those at present equipped for it from Europe and America; whilst another distinguishing feature of the plan is, that these ships are not to be the carriers of their produce to England, but are merely to proceed with it to the station for the purpose of *depositing* it there in store for re-shipment in other vessels. For this latter object no particular class of ships is needed; ordinary freight-seeking ships will do, and of these there will always be a sufficient number available in the surrounding colonies. Besides the seamen constituting the whaling crews, the fishery would give employment to a considerable number of labourers and artisans on shore; who, with their families and the families of the sailors, would form a tolerably large community in themselves, and become the nucleus of an increasing population essentially maritime (like that of Newfoundland), yet at the same time not neglecting the cultivation of the soil.

Such, generally, appears to be the outline of the project. It is well observed in the prospectus, that "the results which it is capable of yielding may be estimated from the fact that the Americans find it worth their while to employ in the Southern Whale Fishery between 600 and 700 ships, manned by from 18,000 to 20,000 seamen." We are well pleased to find that her Majesty's Government has evinced every disposition to facilitate the projected enterprise; inasmuch as, independent of the concession already made of the islands, "the Board of Trade has expressed its willingness to recommend the grant of a Royal Charter of Incorporation to the proposed Company for carrying it into execution, limiting the liability of the shareholders to the amount of their several subscriptions;" and that, whilst Earl Grey has instructed the Governors of Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand, to aid the success of the enterprise in any way they may be able, the Lords of the Admiralty have, on their part, transmitted a similar order to the commander of the squadron on the New Zealand station."

We, indeed, understood, at the time of the sailing of the *Havanah* ship-of-war, a few months since, to reinforce the squadron there, that the Lords of the Admiralty had, with much liberality, offered to give a few settlers a passage to the Auckland Islands in that vessel. We advert to the circumstance now, as furnishing additional evidence to that stated by Mr. Enderby himself, of the national importance which the Government seems disposed to attach to the success of the proposed undertaking.

HARBOUR OF AUCKLAND ISLAND.

BUST OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

This noble bust of the Hero of Scinde has just been executed in marble, by Mr. Patrick Park. Like all the productions of the chisel of this eminent sculptor, this new work is strongly characteristic of the distinguished original. His brilliant services were happily glanced at by the Earl of Ellenborough, who presided at a banquet given to Sir Charles Napier, at Cheltenham, on Thursday week, and ably reported in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*. His Lordship, in proposing the health of the illustrious guest, said:—

"Sir Charles had come amongst us with no other recommendation than those which had been furnished to us by the knowledge which we possess of his great services at the head of his regiment in the Peninsula—of his long and most enlightened government in the Ionian Islands—of his most judicious administration of the very difficult duties entrusted in a time of much public commotion, to the general of the most disturbed district of the country—we should have been proud to have received him amongst us; we should have rejoiced to see him here. But, gentlemen, I pass by those matters, however justificatory they may be of our approbation and acknowledgment. We receive our illustrious guest here to-day as the conqueror and administrator of Scinde. (Loud cheers.) We receive our illustrious guest as a man who has carried the arms and the empire of his country into the valley of the Indus, and secured the establishment of its rule there by the hold he gave it on the affections of the inhabitants of the country. (Cheers.)

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Gentlemen, it is to Sir Charles Napier that the glory is to be ascribed—that, having made all the provision possible to be made by a General for securing the victory in battle, he himself thought of every man else, but least of himself. (Cheers.) He was the man of all others who exposed himself to danger; and he was a brilliant example to the whole army. (Cheers.) It is due also to him that he always improved a victory (cheers)—he never allowed a victory to be gained, and the advantages of that victory to be lost, by at once advancing on the retreating foe, and securing all those advantages. You will understand much better than I do, as military men, the qualifications of my gallant friend. But I venture to speak of his services, not in a military character, but in subjunction with his country's interests. There never has been, is, or ever will be, any name so great as his in Scinde, because no name but his is associated with justice—justice—justice—(loud cheers) to all men, in the execution of the most unlimited power and authority."

BUST OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER, BY PARK.

Sir Charles Napier, in proposing "the Health of the Army in India," gave a sort of autobographic outline of his eventful life. Sir Charles said: "An apprenticeship of seven years with the army and soldiers of the three Presidencies has made me master in the art. I have served an apprenticeship, and am eternally attached during the rest of my life to the Indian army. (Cheers.) I can speak of my services; I have served now fifty-four years in the Queen's service; and I love the Queen's service; but I love also the Indian army, and I feel, to all intents and purposes, a sepoy of the Indian army. (Loud cheers.) A great many were not aware of the position of the Indian army; I myself went out to India, having read, as most foolish people do, some few things for none of us study our profession as we ought to do. I went out to India an ignoramus in 1841, thinking that India might be invaded by the Russians, but my mind was changed in a very short time. I found 300,000 men in the Indian army equal to any contingency. (Cheers.) I found 300,000 men who had the same courage, the same discipline, and all appointments necessary to carry on war as the British army—the accoutrements the same, the drill the same as ourselves; their courage equal to our own: and, if they are inferior in strength, not inferior in their determination, and that is all in war, and in that equal to ourselves." (Cheers.)

In conclusion, Sir Charles said, "I believe that it is impossible to restrain the advance of civilisation: it is stronger than barbarism, and will force its way on in spite of politics in general. I think it will; I think the banner of the Cross will force its way in all parts of the globe, and I think we shall see it in the centre of Asia, and that it will exhibit there fights like those from Plassey to Sobraon—a mass of victories which have never been surpassed in the field—a mass of exploits of individuals, corps, and masses, which has never occurred in any other army which ever existed." (Cheers.)

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been fine, the temperature has at times greatly exceeded the average for the season, and the sky has been more than usually free from cloud. The following are some particulars of each day. Thursday, the sky was overcast till after noon, and mostly clear after this time: the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 59½. Friday, the sky was almost cloudless throughout the day; the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 68°. Saturday, the sky was chiefly covered by cloud during the middle of the day, and wholly covered at other times, the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 60½°. Sunday, the sky during the morning was overcast, broken clouds prevailed till the evening, and the night was cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 61°. Monday, the sky was overcast, and rain was falling frequently during the afternoon, the night was principally cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 55°. Tuesday, the sky was overcast, with slight exceptions, till the evening, and the night was cloudless; the direction of the wind was W.N.W., and the average temperature of the air was 52½°. Wednesday, the sky was chiefly covered by cloud, the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air was 50½°; and that for the week ending this day was 57½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:

Thursday,	Oct. 5,	the highest during the day was 69 deg.,	and the lowest was 50 deg.	
Friday,	Oct. 6,	.....	73	 55
Saturday,	Oct. 7,	.....	73	..... 47½
Sunday,	Oct. 8,	.....	68	 54
Monday,	Oct. 9,	.....	61	..... 50½
Tuesday,	Oct. 10,	.....	55	 47
Wednesday,	Oct. 11,	.....	57	..... 43½

Blackheath, Thursday, October 12, 1848. J. G.

From a series of experiments made with Mason's Hygrometer, I have adduced the following *mean* temperatures and *mean* dew points for the month of *September* last:—

At 9 A.M.	mean temperature 59 deg.		mean dew point 52 deg.			
„ 12 „	„	„	62	„	„	51
„ 3 P.M.	„	„	61	„	„	51
„ 6 „	„	„	59	„	„	51
„ 9 „	„	„	56	„	„	51

Rain fell in slight quantities until the 26th, when it continued without cessation for three days, measuring 3.14

The mean height of bar. meter at nine A.M., 29.964, and at nine P.M., [illegible]

October, as yet, has been more overcast than fair. H. J. B.

Bristol, October, 1848.

LIMERICK CASTLE AND THOMOND-BRIDGE.

LIMERICK CASTLE AND THOMOND-BRIDGE.

These localities possess an interest from their genealogical association with the Marquis of Thomond, the present head of the House of O'Brien, or O'Bryen, who adopts the latter form of orthography, and deduces his descent from the Royal Line of Thomond, a race of princes which sprang from the celebrated Hibernian Monarch, Brian Borroume, or Boru, who commenced his reign in 1002, and terminated it with his life, near Clontarf, in 1014.

The effectual introduction of English Government did not take place till after the death of Donald O'Brien, who was their King at the time of the invasion by Henry II. of England. In 12.0, King John, coming to Ireland, visited Limerick among other places, and caused Thomond-bridge to be erected over the Shannon He also had built the castle of Limerick, thence called "King John's Castle," commanding the bridg. into Clare; which remains in the state shown in the Engraving.

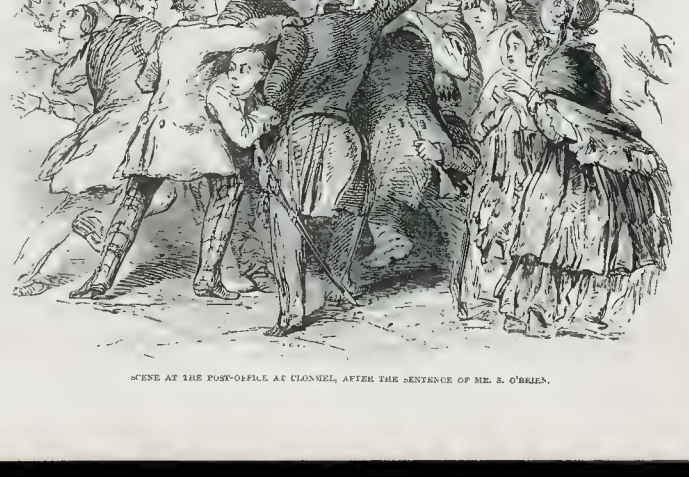
Mr. Smith O'Brien is lineally descended from the first Earl of Clarendon, and is consequently related, remotely, to the present Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland both being sixth in descent from the celebrated historian of the Civil War. The unfortunate gentleman's elder brother, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., of Dromoland, will inherit—should he outlive the Marquis of Thomond—the title of Baron Inchiquin, and then become head of the Royal house of O'Brien. Mr. Smith O'Brien has nearly completed his 45th year. He is married to Lucy, daughter of Joseph Gabbett, Esq., of Limerick, and has by her a large family.

IRELAND.

TRIAL OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.

The prisoner's defence, which was commenced by Mr Whiteside, on Wednesday se'night, in an able speech of which we gave an abstract in our Postscript of last week, was brought to a close during Friday.

Thursday.—Mr. Whiteside resumed his address to the jury on behalf of Mr. O'Brien, and was listened to most attentively by a crowded and deeply interested audience. In his speech of the day previous he had endeavoured to convey to the jury the principle upon which he rested the defence of his client. He had asserted that, supposing Mr. O'Brien to have been convicted, and that an attempt had been made to break into prison and rescue him, the persons concerned in that attempt would have been guilty of a high offence, but not of high treason. It followed from that much more strongly that an endeavour to escape or resistance would not be high treason. In Captain C.'s case (1st Vesty.), where an assault was made by a party of soldiers on the civil power by command of the officer, in order to rescue a comrade from arrest, Lord Hale decided that the crime was not high treason, because it wanted universality of design. If the jury believed that all the acts of Mr. O'Brien were done to escape arrest, and not in pursuance of a universal design, his acquittal from the charge of high treason would follow as a matter of course. The learned counsel then proceeded at much length to comment upon, and controvert the various points sought to be established in the evidence for the Crown, and thus concluded:—"Gentlemen, I have observed upon the evidence, and I simply submit to you in conclusion, that however you may condemn certain acts of Mr. O'Brien, however equivocal you may think some observations made by him in one letter are, yet, if you believe that his offence falls short of the tremendous crime of treason, you are bound by the solemn duty you have undertaken, irrespective of every consequence, to acquit the prisoner. Well I know the weighty difficulties I have to encounter, and how incompetent my feeble powers have been to grapple with and overcome them. Well do I know how prejudice has blocked up the avenues to the understanding of some—how calumny has done its work with others—and how it has been said that the impracticable politician must perish at last. If he had been a hypocrite, and had covered his selfishness with the mask of patriotism if he had said what he did not believe—if he had unsaid to-morrow what he had said to-day, he might have been a patriotic placeman, and enjoyed individual prosperity, having traded with tact for a time upon the miseries of his country. Wrong he may have been in the opinions he has imbibed, yet he has adhered to them steadily and consistently throughout his life, and he suffers now for having honestly maintained them, believing them to be true. He has been reviled, caricatured, and slandered in his native country from one extremity to the other; he has been hunted as a traitor and covered with abuse, and where is he to look for justice? Where can be his hope for a temperate consideration of his whole political life but where the law has placed his safety—in the honour, discernment, and humanity of a jury of his countrymen—a rampart of defence to stand between the Crown and the prisoner? If the crime consisting in the intention of the soul is not sufficiently established, Judges must be unbending, but jurors may yield to the frailties of human nature. Jurors may throw the broad shield of their protection around the accused, whose intention they can believe to have been innocent, censurable though his conduct may have been. Such is the high office assigned to you by the constitution, whose foundations were laid in the deepest wisdom which through a succession of ages has been cemented by the patriot's blood and consecrated in the martyr's fire. It is for you to say whether his guilt is established conclusively or not. The law of your country, wise, just, and merciful, has declared that if there be a doubt, that doubt must be given in favour of the prisoner—in favour of him whose life is sought to be affected; and, therefore, yielding to those benign principles and those generous impulses of your hearts, it is for you to stand between the prisoner and his grave. Review his life. A love of his country he imbibed from his mother's breast. It was strengthened by his father's example, perhaps, to a dangerous excess. His father



SCENE AT THE POST-OFFICE AT CLONMEL, AFTER THE SENTENCE OF MR. S. O'BRIEN.

recounted to him how, on the last memorable night of our national independence, he had heard the burning words of Grattan, of Flanket, and of Bushe; how he had been persuaded by the gravity of their arguments, transported by their eloquence, and inflamed by their patriotic ardour. Those lessons taught by his parent he has never forgotten; and he owing that the Union was carried by corruption, he struggled for its repeal and to restore to Ireland its parliamentary existence. In that has been the labour of his life—a delusion, I admit; but in not death upon the scaffold a terrible punishment for believing that Irishmen have the right to govern their native land? Are the ashes of Tone under the control of Would to God that Mr. Smith O Brien were my only client! The happiness of an honourable, ancient, and Royal family is at stake this day. The aged, the broken-hearted, the Catholic members nearly and dearly related to the prisoner. They may differ from him in politics, but they are here to give him consolation on this day. Should you send him to the scaffold, they must struggle on hereafter with broken hearts through a cheerless existence, labouring in sorrow for him they loved. A venerable lady, whose life has been spent amidst an affectionate tenantry, who has lavished her fortune and dispensed blessings around her, awaits around her, awaits with trembling heart your verdict. If your verdict consigns her beloved son to the grave, that heart will quickly beat no more. Six innocent children await to be informed whether they are to be stripped of the inheritance which has descended in their family for ages, and driven beggars and fatherless upon the world through the rigorous enactments of a cruel law whether they are to be restored to peace and joy, or plunged into the utterest depths of back despair. There is another to whom still clings to hope—that Lope may it be blessed in your Her heart's blood she would gladly give to save the object of her youthful affections. You will not send her, unless at the commandment of conscience, to an untimely grave. Yet even in this case of blood I do not ask for pity in a wailing spirit; I ask it in the spirit of a free constitution, in accordance with the recited principles of our common law. Those principles would, to stand out in glorious perfection in this great cause between the prisoner and the Crown; and a verdict in accordance with them is not a triumph over the law, but a triumph of the law. I, however, can only convict my client, neither will I nor will he censure that conviction. I trust he will meet his fate with the faith of a Christian and the firmness of a man. The last accents of his lips will breathe a prayer for Ireland's happiness and Ireland's constitutional freedom; and in that moment of his mortal agony he will be consoled if through his sufferings and his sacrifices some system of government shall arise under which I am assured every patriot—wise, impartial, comprehensive, and, above all, which may conduct to wealth, prosperity, and greatness the country he has loved, not wisely, perhaps, but too well. Our Sovereign, in that only which she can make her compact with a free people, promises to exercise in all her judgments justice in mercy. That justice you administer; no remorseless, cruel, sanguinary code, but justice in mercy. In nothing can frail mortals approach so nearly to the attributes of the Almighty as in the administration of justice here below. Divine justice will be tempered with mercy, or dismal will be our fate. The awful issues of life and death are now in your hands. Do justice in mercy. The last faint murmurs on your quivering lips will be for mercy ere the immortal spirit shall take its flight to, I trust, a better and a brighter world.

The learned counsel appeared quite exhausted as he resumed his seat.

The prisoner shed tears towards the conclusion, and on the faces of many long accustomed to the most trying scenes that criminal courts present, the same evidences of deep amot on were visible.

This evidence for the defence was then entered upon.

Mr. W. Hammill examined by Mr. Fitzgerald: Had been secretary of the Irish Confederat on. Proved the rules of that body, and copies of a lecture by Mr. Duffy "on the use of Confederate Clubs," and of similar documents.

Cross-examined: The body was formed in January, 1847. The council consisted of Messrs. O Brien, D. Reilly, J. Martin, Cave, Vatson, Dillon, J. Mitchell, and others.

Re-examined: There were clergymen in the council.

Dr. Gray examined by Mr. C. O'Loghlen: Was one of the proprietors of the *Freeman's Journal*. Proved the rules of the Irish League and several reports of the Repeal Association, as well as a speech of Mr. O'Brien's, in 1843, on the grievances of Ireland. Had known Mr. O'Brien since 1844. Had never heard him advisoral language.

The Attorney General objected to such a line of examination.

Sir C. O'Loghlen said, he proposed to bring forward evidence that Mr. O Brien had always been in favour of constitutional agitation, and of the constitution of King, Lords, and Commons. In "The Queen v. O'Connel." similar evidence was admitted.

The Attorney-General: The reason for the admission of such evidence in O'Connel.'s case was, that the Crown denied that his speeches meant what the words showed them to signify, and that they bore a double meaning, and therefore it was quite right to receive evidence to the cont

The Lord Chief Justice Doherty: The evidence now before the Court is not more than general evidence as to character.

The Lord Chief Justice Blackburne: We think the counsel for the prisoner has a right to ask general questions founded on a knowledge of the prisoner's character, as to the attachment of the prisoner to the Queen and country.

Mr. Justice Moore: We give no opinion on the documents handed in, but we think the evidence admis

The examination of Dr. Gray continued: Had repeatedly heard Mr. O'Brien say that he would retire from public life rather than be a party to unconstitutional agitation. Recollected a dispute between Mr. Mitchel. and Mr. O'B on

Court decided, after argument, that the question with reference to Lo

not be asked

examined by the Solicitor-General: Recollected a telegraphic despatch from Lord Lans and Lord Lieutenant, in which it was stated that Lord J Russell would apply to Parliament for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. An announcement to that effect had been hung outside the office, with the addition that a warrant was out for the arrest of Mr. S O'Brien. That was received on Sunday. It could not have been true at the time that a warrant was issued for Mr O'Brien's arrest, as the Act had not been passed at that time.

Mr. Maher examined by Sergeant Murphy: Is one of the county of Wexford, and had been member for that county. Had been acquainted with Mr. W. S. ind of July Mr. O'Brien came to him at Kenis- at Kenilworth, to meet home in his carriage with Mr. O'Brien sent to him and said how to see him

The Attorney-General objected to the witness repeating anything that had passed between Mr. O'Brien and himself being given in evidence

Mr. Fitzgerald contended that it was admissible. The conversation would show the intent with which Mr. O'Brien had visited Edmondbury; and as the intent was the very thing charged against the prisoner by the Attorney-General, his counsel was entitled to show from his declarations to another person what that intent really was

Mr. S. O'Brien: I must really in common justice ask that if speeches delivered by me in Dublin, and reported in such a fashion as I believe was never before put out from the house of any newspaper, are to be produced against me, I shall be said to a private friend in the progress of a journey may be allowed to be heard. It seems the most monstrous de son I have ever heard.

Mr. O Brien said, I call upon you, Mr. Fitzgerald, to let the case go as it stands I hold that it is a substantial violation of all principles of justice, and therefore I call upon my counsel to desist from it.

Mr. Fitzgerald said, that to save time he would put some two or three other questions to the witness. He was proceeding to do so when

Mr O'Brien said, I must appeal to your Lordships to say whether the conversation I held with Mr. Maher on the morning of my departure from his house is to be given in evidence or not?

The Solicitor-General said he would make no objection to it, if Mr. O'Brien wished it.

The Lord Chief Justice said, our distinct impression is, that, with regard to all the transactions that have been brought forward by the Crown, Mr. O'Brien has right to address counter evidence; but in this matter, as to which the Crown has given no evidence, the prisoner is not entitled to give any. As the Crown, however, has waived the objection in the case of different

declined much excitement in the Court

The examination was then continued: Had been acquainted with Mr. O'Brien since 1835. Had some conversation with him on Saturday morning, which, however, should say, as the rest of the world. He had spoken of politics to him. Believed him to be most decidedly attached to the Queen and the constitution. He told Mr. O'Brien that he intended to attend Archbishop Murray's funeral, which, however, he did not. Mr. O'Brien said he would send them to Enniscorthy in a carriage, and have a car there ready to forward them on their arrival. They breakfasted, and left in an hour. On the next day he had projected taking Mr. O'Brien to see Wexford Harbour and land about it that was being reclaimed, which he had expressed a desire to see

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General: Mr. O'Brien had a large leathern portmanteau with him. Dillon and Meagher were not expected by witness when they came. Mr. O'Brien was staying at Killenny.

Among the evidences adduced of his character mentioned above by Sir C. O'Loghlen was that of Mr Barrett, proprietor of the *Pilot* newspaper; Sir David Roche, late M.P. for Limerick; Mr. J. Mas ey, Q and Juror of Limerick; Sir D. Norreys, M.P.; Mr. W. Carmichael, Grand Juror of Limerick; the Hon. Cornelius O'Cal n (one of the ura Jurors who found the bill of indictment ag ust the prisoner).

Major-General Sir W. Napier was then examined by Sir C. O'Loghlen: Is a Major-General in her Majesty's service, and is the historian of the Peninsular War. Recollects the years 1830 and 1832. Was in England at that time. Recollects the agitation for Roman Catholic Relief. Knew the Birmingham Political Union by name. Was not a member of that society. Was not a member of the London Political Union. Refused to be a member of it. Did not know of his own knowledge that it was divided into sections. Was not present at any of the meetings of the London or Birmingham Political Unions in 1831-1832. Recollected when the Reform agitation was going on, and when the Bill was thrown out in the House of Lords.

Sir C. O'Loghlen: Do you recollect having received a certain letter a short time after that period?—I received many letters at that time. I know Mr. Young—

Do you know what he was?—I do. He was Private Secretary to Lord Melbourne in the Home Office.

Do you know Mr. Parker?—I met him about the time you mention. He was introduced to me by Mr Young, and we conversed for about two minutes. Mr Parker to k part in the conversation; but I do not know what was said.

Do you recognise the handwriting of any member of the Union of my own knowledge?—I have heard he was by general report.

Did you receive any communication from Mr Young from the Home Office?—I do.

Is you any letter from that gentleman?—I have.

The Attorney General objected to any statement as to the contents of that letter. The Court was not at all about it.

Examination continued: I received a *subpœna duces tecum* to bring certain letters with me; among others, letters from Mr Young, and I have two with me: one, to which it is probable you refer, signed with his initials, the other I took upon as a private communication; but I brought it to prove his handwriting

What does "T. Y., H. O." mean?—Thomas Young, Home-Office." The letter bears a Home Office seal, I suppose. Lay Secretary of State. Lord Melbourne was then in the Home-Office. Lord J. Russel was a member of the Cabinet at the time. Lord Brougham was Chancellor. I received that letter [illegible] 1832. I had taken part in the Reform agitation at the time in [illegible] and Devizes.

Did you make any reply to the letter received from Mr Young?—I did.

What was the proposition made to you by Mr Young?

The Attorney-General thought that if there were to be any limit to the evidence at all, the Court would not allow the witness to answer the last question. There had been a statement as to the evidence that was expected to be brought forward in any part of the prisoner's case. The Court could have nothing whatever to do with what had passed between Mr. Young and Sir W. Napier in 1832, and he submitted that they could not allow it to be stated in evidence.

The Lord Chief Justice Blackburne: We don't admit the evidence at all.

Mr. Fitzgerald: My Lord, Mr. Whitside referred to it in his speech; the circumstance is part of history, and it is right we should prove it.

The Lord Chief Justice: It is perfectly plain we cannot receive it.

Mr. Fitzgerald: In Hardy's case the Duke of Richmond was called to give evidence of a letter addressed to Hardy, and advising the course which he afterwards adopted.

The Lord Chief Justice Doherty: But that was with respect to the very matter with which the prisoner was charged.

The Court ruled that the evidence could not be received.

The witness retired, and the evidence for the prisoner closed.

The Court then adjourned.

FRIDAY.—Mr. Fitzgerald, on behalf of the prisoner, spoke to evidence. At the close of the learned gentleman's address,

The Court consulted for a few moments; after which

The Chief Justice said: Mr. O'Brien, I have now to inform you that if you desire to address the Jury, you are now at liberty to do so; but you cannot be heard after the Solicitor-General has replied. If you wish to do so, the Court shall return for a few minutes, in order to give you time to consult with your friends.

Mr. O'Brien: I am quite content, my Lord, to leave my case, as it now stands, to the decision of the Jury, and am only anxious to add my thanks to them for the patient attention they have given the arguments and evidence given in the case.

The Solicitor-General replied on the whole case. At twenty minutes past five o'clock the Lord Chief Justice commenced his charge to the Jury. At half-past seven o'clock, his Lordship not having brought his address to a close, the Court rose.

SATURDAY.—The Lord Chief Justice resumed his charge to the Jury, the course of which was interrupted (the Attorney-General consenting) to re-examine Dobbyn, the informer, who gave the evidence for the Crown respecting the clubs, and to examine a witness named Henry Dalton, a classical tutor and a student of Trinity College, Dublin, with the object of shewing Dobbyn was not to be believed on his oath. All doing to an occasion when he was in company with Dobbyn in a tavern in Dublin in June last, he said: "Sir (to Dobbyn) admit and I joined

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Oct. 15.—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity
Monday, 16.- The Sun rises at 6h. 32m., and sets at 6h. 2m.
Tuesday, 17 Etheldreda
Wednesday, 18.—St. Luke.
Thursday, 19. The Moon enters her last quarter at 6h 28m A M
Friday, 20.—The length of the day is 10h. 19m. The decrease since the longest day is 6h. 13m.
Saturday, 21 Day breaks at 4h 42m., and twilight ends at 6h. 46m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 21

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m. 3 33	M. h. m. 3 59	M. h. m. 4 24	M. h. m. 4 51	M. h. m. 5 20	M. h. m. 5 51	M. h. m. 6 25
A. h. m. 0 5	A. h. m. 0 30	A. h. m. 0 53	A. h. m. 1 20	A. h. m. 1 49	A. h. m. 2 20	A. h. m. 2 55
M. h. m. 3 50	M. h. m. 4 13	M. h. m. 4 38	M. h. m. 5 5	M. h. m. 5 35	M. h. m. 6 7	M. h. m. 6 40
A. h. m. 0 19	A. h. m. 0 43	A. h. m. 1 6	A. h. m. 1 33	A. h. m. 2 3	A. h. m. 2 34	A. h. m. 3 9

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*T. T.*"—*The coin, of which an impression has been received, is from a penny of Edward I., struck at London: of no value.*

"*A Military Subscriber*"—*The standard of height for the three Regiments of Horse Guards is six feet. For the three regiments of Foot Guards, five feet eight inches In other words, no person will be accepted on either division under those heights*

"*H. M.*"—*&c. No person is eligible to hold a commission in the army under sixteen years of age. There is no limit of age, however, in regard to application, although persons in advanced life (say over 34) seldom have their applications complied with. The price of a Cornetcy in the Life Guards and the Blues is £1260; in the Dragoon Guards and other regiments of Cavalry, £840; in the Foot Guards an Ensigncy, with the rank of Lieutenant, would cost £1260; in the regular regiments of Infantry, £450. The daily pay of a Cornet in the Horse Guards is 8s.; in the ordinary regiments of Cavalry, 5s.; in the Foot Guards, 5s. 6d and in ordinary regiments of Infantry, 5s 8d*

"*An Old Subscriber*" *should apply at the office of the Company, in Lothbury, for the cost per rule of communications sent by electric telegraph. Our Correspondent will find the calculation for estimating the tonnage of ships in Gutch's "Literary and Scientific Register and Almanack" for 1843*

"*Hirundo M.*" *is recommended to apply to a munc-seller*

"*Omega.*"—*The copyright of the picture will be the property of the artist.*

"*A Subscriber*"—*Newport, will find the rates of passage-money to India given in "Real Life in India, by an Old Resident," lately published.*

"*H. F.*"—*We cannot advise you.*

"*C. L. S.*"—*Is timed*

"*Watt,*" *Limerick.*—*Diagrams, &c., of the steam-engine may be had at Weale's, publisher, High Holborn.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Dumbartonshire, has correctly deciphered the signature.*

"*J. W.*" *on remitting twelve postage stamps, may receive the Number in question. We cannot dispose of the block named.*

"*J. F.*" *Aberdeen, is thanked; though his Sketch was too late.*

"*W. H. W.*" *The* President *steam-ship left New York, for Liverpool, on March 11, 1841, encountered a terrific storm two days afterwards (March 13), and has never since been heard of*

"*Hindoostana Alumnus.*"—*See Beckstein on "Chamber Birds," &c.*

"*J. P.*," *Hull*—*Mackenzie's "Emigrant's Guide to Australia."*

"*G. P. G.*," *Friday.*—*The name of the performer at Yarmouth is Nelson.*

"*W. C. O.*"—*A Peer in holy orders can sit in the House of Lords.*

"*Σγγραμ.*"—*A person is allowed to take an additional Christian name at confirmation.*

"*Hon. F. P. C.*" *will, perhaps, favour us with a specimen.*

"*Ponare.*"—*Rococo, in bad taste, is especially applicable to French art, of the school of Louis XV.*

"*Aliquis.*" *Knaresborough.*—*Knowles's "English Dictionary." Our correspondent should apply to the publisher of the "Pictorial History of England."*

"*Rowly.*"—*See Walker's "Monks Risen."*

"*J. W. D.*" *Bedford.*—*The Hospital for Consumption, at Brompton, is, as yet, but half built, its completion will be commenced next spring. Admission to the hospital is obtained by letters of recommendation from governors.*

"*C. R.*" *had better apply to a surgeon.*

"*J. R.*," *Brighton, is thanked for the Sketches, though we could not avail ourselves of them. The acknowledgement has been accidentally delayed.*

"*David*," *Edinburgh.*—*The matter is under consideration. The large View of London was presented us January, 1845*

"*P. A. O.*," *Shepperton-street, is thanked. The opportunity has, however, been lost*

"*X. Y. Z.*" *The late hurricane in the West Indies commenced on August 21st.*

"*C. M. S. Clonmel.*—*Thanks*

"*Portesham.*"—*The whiteness of pearls may be restored by keeping them in magnesia*

"*Nat.*"—*See Mawe's "Treatise upon Precious Stones"*

"*X. Y. Z.*," *Rochester, had better apply to a Solicitor. The case is clogged with so many circumstances, that it is impossible to advise you otherwise on it within a line or two*

"*S.*," *Bridge-street, Westminster, is thanked for the Sketches.*

"*Napoleon.*" *Greenwich lies on the right bank of the Thames, five miles south-east from London*

"*A Constant Reader and Student of Heraldry.*"—*Refer to Edmondson or Berry's "Heraldry" books easily met with in any public library.*

"*Argyll.*"—*Strictly speaking, our Correspondent would not be entitled to the crest in question, unless he could prove his descent from the party to whom it is assigned in the College Book. But, if he did bear it, the only penalty to which he would subject himself would be, the bar on armorial ensigns. The mother's crest never descends to her children The price of Burke's "Armory" is £1 5s.; of the "Landed Gentry," two guineas and a half.*

"*A Constant Subscriber*" *The production of the certificate of the parents' marriage is not necessary.*

"*X. Z. Z.*" *If the marriage be legally performed, the issue is legitimate, despite of the false names.*

"*E. J.*" *The only mode of changing a crest is by an application to the Earl Marshal. A motto may be altered at pleasure. Refer to G. R. Harrison, Esq., Heralds' Office, Doctors' Commons.*

"*Maria M.*"—*There are two good editions of Beethoven's pianoforte works and symphonies complete: the one edited by Moscheles, published by Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street: and the other edited by Czerny, published by Cocks and Co., Old Burlington-street*

"*M. L. O.*"—*Mdlle Alboni is not married.*

"*A Subscriber*" *The hygrometer is quite as important in meteorological observations, as the barometer, &c. The only instrument whose indications are correct is the moistened bulb thermometer, used as directed in Glaisher's "Hygrometrical Tables," published by Taylor, Red Lion-court, price 2s. 6d. Write to Mr. Glaisher, at 13, Dartmouth-terrace, Blackheath, relative to your other questions.*

"*M. I.*"—*The price of an Ensign's Commission is £450*

"*A Dentist.*"—*The fourth quartering, depicted on the shield of the late Lord Berwick, exhibits the arms of Wentworth; viz. sable, a chevron between three lionpards' faces or. His Lordship bore that quartering in right of his descent through the Senhy, from Anne, Baroness Wentworth, daughter, and eventual heiress, of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland.*

"*H. de P. L. F.*"—*"In fess fusils in fesse, or," are the arms of Percy. The motto is "Esperance en Dieu."*

"*B. B. B.*"—*The widow of an "Honourable" is not entitled to retain that designation after her second marriage.*

"*A Subscriber of the two Volumes*"—*The Marquis of Tichfield was born 17th September, 1800; Lord George Bentinck, 27th February, 1802.*

"*Scrutiny.*"—*There is nothing alleged in the form of the letter sent*

"*Jacques.*" *Somerset.*—*Mr. Erasmus Wilson has written a work upon "Diseases of the Skin"*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*We do not recollect any work on the "Manufacture of Starch"*

"*Cardo.*" *Richmond.* *King George IV. died on June 26, 1830. An Engraving of the Raising Bridge at Richmond will appear next week*

"*Vocal.*"—*See "Taylor on Singing," published by Bogue, Fleet-street.*

"*H. O.*" *North Bucks.*—*We cannot inform you*

"*W. R. Y.*"—*Neither monthly nor quarterly publications are subject to stamp duty.*

"*W. R. F.*" *Heaton Fields.*—*The production of the certificate of marriage will be unnecessary. Pleading in formâ pauperis is without paying any fee, counsel and attorney being assigned to the party*

"*W. L.*" *Bath. Address your letter to the Secretary, at the College.*

"*Amicus*" *is mistaken as to the motive of substituting one Engraving for another, previously announced.*

"*R. P.*" *Berkenhead, and "Junius," Thame.*—*We cannot inform you.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Wisbeach.*—*The Premier's private address is Chesham-place, Belgrave-square; Lord Ashley's, 49, Upper Brook-street.*

"*Stockportonian.*"—*A stamped newspaper, of any age, can be sent post-free to any part of England*

"*An Irish Subscriber.*"—*Mr. J. Tidd Pratt has published the "Laws relating to Friendly Societies."*

"*J.*" *Edinburgh.*—*Apply to the Secretary of the Royal Academy of Music.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1848.

The awful sentence of death has been pronounced upon Mr. Smith O'Brien. The Jury strongly recommended the unfortunate man to the merciful consideration of the Crown, and there is some reason for the belief that the recommendation will be favourably listened to. The living Smith O'Brien will never more cause disquietude; his name will never more be used to stir the people to revolt; his history will never be dwelt upon in poor men's huts, to excite sympathy and imitation. But Smith O'Brien dead upon the scaffold will be exalted into a martyr; his name will stir the blood of an excitable people, and will be used as the war-cry of rebellion; the misfortunes and the gallantry of his forlorn enterprise will be the themes upon the tongue of millions; and the serenity and patience of his last hours will be fondly yet sorrowfully remembered in that large popular heart, which, although it neglects the living, is prone to render even more than justice to the dead. We do not share in any of the sentimental sympathy expressed for this misguided and guilty man; but we think, as a matter of simple policy and expediency, that the very worst thing the Government can do with him is to take his life. Living, he will be harmless; but dying the traitor's death, he will become dangerous. The letter from the Home Office, which was produced at the trial, renders it still more expedient on the part of the Government to beware of making a great martyr out of so insignificant a personage. The party that was privy to the organization of a Rebellion in 1831-32, and prepared to take advantage of it for their own purposes—even if it had gone the length of a Revolution—is not the party to deal strict justice upon Mr. O'Brien. They are damaged enough already by that disclosure; they cannot afford, either as men or Ministers, to incur the additional odium of neglecting the recommendation of the Jury to spare the life of one who was but the disciple of a policy which they taught. He failed; but they were successful—a mighty difference, which should incline them to exhibit prudence, even if they are not inclined to show mercy. It is an unlucky case for the Whig Government; but they brought it upon themselves. They deserved the lesson, and it is to be hoped they will profit by it.

The French National Assembly has decided by a large majority that the President of the Republic shall be elected by universal suffrage, and by a direct appeal to the people. The election will take place immediately after the organic laws shall have been passed—probably in the first or second week of November. In the interval the candidates will announce themselves. Louis Napoleon, though not yet formally in the field, is virtually in the position of a candidate; and if the intervening month should not exhibit him in any ludicrous or unpopular light, he will in all probability be chosen as first President. France will in that case enter upon a new series of troubles, of which one issue is not difficult to foresee, namely, the political extinction of the Bonaparte's before the expiry of his term of office. Ridicule used to be fatal in France, if we may believe the celebrated line of one of their greatest men—

Un ridicule est pire qu'un crime.

But it is not so now; or the remembrance of the Boulogne invasion, and of the Eagle of Victory let fly upon that occasion, and ingloriously captured in a sausage-shop a few hours afterwards, would be sufficient to keep this aspiring Emperor in the obscurity that befits him. But so great is the halo of the name of Bonaparte in the estimation of this "glory" worshipping nation, that no amount of incompetency seems sufficient to abate the worship they are content to offer to a scion of that House.

The only other candidates that are at present in a position to compete with citizen Bonaparte, are General Cavaignac and M. Thiers—the one personifying the Revolution, the other the Reaction. Under Cavaignac, the French might reasonably expect the tranquillity so necessary to their prosperity; under Thiers, we cannot see any reasonable prospect, except of intrigues and convulsions, and the efforts of one party to uphold and of another to destroy the Republic. In the meantime, a change in the present Cabinet is spoken of, which will probably be the means of maintaining something like order and confidence until the election of the President.

The quarterly returns of the Revenue do not present much reason for gratulation at the state of the National Finances. Although there is an increase in the quarter compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, amounting to £772,296, there is a decrease on the year of £308,183. It should be remembered that the last was a very unfavourable year, and that the present is therefore doubly significant of evil. The principal items of decrease are the Stamps and the Property Tax, amounting to £932,273 on the year, and to £246,003 for the Stamps; and to £59,955 on the year, and to £25,755 on the quarter for the Property Tax. There is an increase however, on the Customs and Excise, which is so far cheering, amounting on the year to £469,839 for the Customs, and to £362,208 for the Excise.

Altogether the state of the national finances is remarkable. The increase of the Customs and Excise shows that the disturbed condition of the Continent does not greatly affect us, while all is right between us and the New World. This is a fact that statesmen should bear in mind, and turn to our advantage. The increase in these items also gives some ground to hope, that, however bad our condition may yet be, we have passed the worst, and that a revival of prosperity has begun. At all events, it is clear that the efforts of statesmanship for many years to come must be directed towards Financial Reform, if we are to escape both difficulty and danger.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR.

On Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa; the Princess Hohenlohe; the Princesses Eliza, Adelaide, and Feodora; the Prince Victor, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough (Lady in Waiting), the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, and Colonel the Hon. C. Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour, Equerries in Waiting, and Major-General Bowles, left Osborne for Windsor Castle, crossing to Gosport in the *Fairy* yacht, under the command of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. Having landed at the Carsnore-yard, Portsmouth, her Majesty proceeded to Windsor Castle, which the Royal party reached about seven o'clock p. m. The Duchess of Kent received the Queen on her Majesty's arrival at the Castle, the Royal Duchess having arrived some time previous from her residence, Frogmore House. The Hon. Misses Murray and Macdonald, Maids of Honour in Waiting, Lord Elphinstone, Lord in Waiting, and Colonel the Honourable A. N. Hood, Groom in Waiting, were in attendance at the Royal entrance on the Queen's arrival. The august party was escorted from Chertsey to the Castle by the 2nd regiment of Life Guards, Lieutenant Lumley commanding the escort from Chertsey to Egham, and Lieutenant Oxley from Egham to Windsor Castle.

On Wednesday morn ng the Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk. The Royal Family took walking and pony exercise in the forenoon, on the Eastern Terrace and Slopes. His Royal Highness Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting during the morning, attended by Lord Elphinstone, Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and Colonel F. H. Seymour, Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness. The Royal dinner party at the Castle in the evening included her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Serene Highness the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, the Princess Eliza of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, the Lady in Waiting to the Queen of the Belgians, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, Baroness de Speth, General Wemyss, Mr. George Edward Anson, Sir George Couper, and Major de Moerkerke

Lord John Russell has left Minto House, Roxburghshire, for Carlisle.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has arrived in town from his seat, Garrowdy, Pocklington.

The New Vice-Chancellor of Oxford. In a Convocation holden on Saturday, a letter of nomination from his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Chancellor of the University, relative to the appointment of a new Vice-Chancellor, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham College, whose term of office has expired, was read by the Senior Proctor, the Rev. Mr. Andrews, Fellow of Exeter College, and submitted to the approbation of the house. The Rev. Frederick Charles Plumptre, Doctor in Divinity, Master of University College, the new Vice-Chancellor, was then sworn, and unanimously admitted into office in the usual manner. The Warden of Wadham, the Rector of Exeter, the Rector of Lincoln, and the President of St. John's, were appointed Pro-Vice-Chancellors by the Vice-Chancellor, to exercise his power in case of illness.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

Wednesday.—The proceedings were occupied with Mr. M'Manus's defence; but the general languor which pervaded the Court ever since the sentence of Mr. Smith O'Brien was read to weigh heavily both upon the advocates and the witnesses for the prisoner. Mr. Butt hardly came up to his former reputation as an orator as an advocate, the defence was framed with considerable skill. It was not a mere repetition of the position assumed by Mr Whiteside, that the insurrectionary outbreak, such as it was, had for its object the merely personal one of protecting Mr. O'Brien from arrest—that had been struck down by the verdict in the previous case; and therefore Mr. Butt was compelled to advance a step further, and to draw a distinction still more nice between the law of riot and that of high treason. He did not altogether give up the personal object of the rising; but what he principally relied upon was, that there had been no actual levying of war at all that there had been, perhaps, a design, an intention, and conspiracy, a determination at some future time to levy war; but that the war never was actually levied. This was the gist of his address. Several witnesses were then called to character, and Sir Colman O'Loghlen and other gentlemen were called to prove that the uniform which M'Manus had brought over with him was that of the '98 Club, of which he was a member, and while the members were in the habit of wearing at dinner-parties and at public meetings. Mr. Callaghan, the junior counsel, then took a minute survey of the evidence, with a view to establishing the position which his superior counsel had laid down, after which the Court adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

NEWMARKET RACES.—FRIDAY

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Adelgund filly	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. Rosalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Match—Czarina beat Lady Mary.

Match—Bishop of Romford's Cob received from St. Rosalia.

Handicap of 20 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Philosopher	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cocoa Nut	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Handicap for two-yr-olds and three-yr-olds.

Grief	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Franciscan	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

INSURRECTION AT VIENNA.

The appointment of the Ban to the post of Royal Commissary of Hungary, and the proposed departure of troops from Vienna to join his army, has led to the most deplorable excesses. An insurrection has taken place at Vienna—the Emperor has fled—the Minister of War, Count Latour, has shared the fate of Count Lamberg and the two Zichys; and Vienna was in the possession of the insurgents on the 7th. The honours that have been conferred on the Ban have been revoked, and it is now to be seen whether he will act up to his asserted intentions—to replace the Emperor firmly on his throne. His army is nearer Vienna than Pesth

Between the hours of four and five in the afternoon of the 7th, the Ministry of War, which was only guarded by thirty men, was stormed and ransacked, and the Minister of War, Count Latour, murdered in the most barbarous manner by stabs in the body and blows of a sledge-hammer over and on the head, and then hanged on a lamp-post in the court-yard. The arsenal was defended during the night by the military and a body of the National Guard, but fell into the hands of the people towards morning, who immediately armed themselves

The murderers of Count Latour declared that they would serve all those who shared his views in the same manner. The Ministry is dissolved; the Minister of Justice is said to have been seized whilst endeavouring to leave the city, and is locked up in the Aula. The other Ministers, with the exception of Doblhoff and Hornbostly, have secreted themselves

LATEST.

At the close of Wednesday's sitting in the National Assembly, M. Durrieu's proposition to put an end to the suspension of certain journals, was rejected by a majority of 9; the numbers being 336 for, and 345 against

On Thursday, the articles of the draft of the Constitution, from 45 to 59 inclusive, relating to the office and the duties of the President, were passed. The President is to be elected for four years, and not eligible for re election till after an interval of four years has passed.

According to accounts received up to last evening, the ministerial crisis was not yet settled. The whole of Thursday had been passed in negotiating. M. Dufaure, General Bedeau, Havin, and Siourun had been with General Cavaignac. General Bedeau positively declined the Foreign Affairs, on the advice, it was said, of Thiers, and the post was then offered to Gustave de Beaumont. M. Dufaure had not yet consented; and it was said that General Cavaignac, if the negotiation with Dufaure and the other moderate members failed, would resign office into the hands of the Assembly

It was resolved to press Austria on the Italian question. General Roille had been sent on a mission to Piedmont, with power to order the army to enter, if necessary.

THE CHOLERA.

The Cholera.—Order in Council.—A communication has been received by the Commissioners of the Customs from Mr. Greville, one of the clerks of the Council, that her Majesty in Council has been pleased to direct the officers of customs at the various ports to detain steamers coming from places where cholera prevails under quarantine for full six days from the date of their sailing from the foreign port, when no such health may be permitted to land; but that in the event of there being any person on board suffering from cholera, they should not be permitted to land until six days after they have been pronounced convalescent. In the event of any death taking place on board, the body should be committed to the deep, properly loaded to prevent its rising; and that all the clothing of persons who have been ill should be immersed in water. The Commissioners of the Customs have caused copies of their Lordships' order to be forwarded to the principal officers at the several ports

Medical Instructions for Custom House Officers. The Surgeon to the Board of Customs has issued the following medical instructions to all the Customs officers:—"As a general rule, cholera, during its visits (however short), takes up its abode in filthy localities in preference to those that are clean: therefore all are enjoined:—1. To have their houses cleansed, white-washed, kept dry, and as well aired as circumstances will admit. 2 To prevent as much as possible accumulations of filth near their doors. Much may be done in this way by individual example, and encouraging the co-operation of neighbours. 3. To observe strict cleanliness of person. 4. To wear warm and comfortable clothing, with flannel next to the skin, all over the body. Tidewaiters especially will be benefited by wearing a thick flannel belt round the loins. 5. To take a wholesome, nourishing, and moderate diet, at as regular intervals as the nature of their duties will allow. 6. Brandy, and other spirits, having on former occasions been a good preventive, to allay pain and other symptoms of cholera, an opinion has gone abroad that the same may be advantageously taken to prevent the occurrence of this disease; it behoves me to state, once for all, that there cannot be a more erroneous opinion. The use of warmth and stimulating effect of a glass or two of spirits soon pass off, and leave the body much more predisposed to disease than it was before; and it is notorious that those who habitually indulge in intemperate drams are not only more liable to attacks of cholera than the careful liver, but have also far less chance of recovering in the event of being attacked. 7 The state of the bowels ought to be carefully looked after. In the great majority of cases, cholera is preceded by a looseness of the bowels, lasting sometimes for many days. Any officer complaining of this, or of any other affection of the bowels (however slight), is at once to report himself to the surgeon. If on board of ship, he will take the medicine furnished him, which is accompanied with ample and plain directions. Tidewaiters, when on board of ship, are to sleep in a dry covered part of the vessel; to keep their bedding free from wet or damp; to air their bed-clothes, by hanging them up on deck when the weather is fine; to be very careful not to go on deck at any time without proper clothing, and everywhere else, to be regarded as a traveller, which will soon pass on to another region; and which, the more cheerfully it is met, the less likely it is to prove mischievous during its transient visit." A package containing four small parcels of medicines will be given to each tidewaiter before going on board ship:—The 1st, preservative to be taken as a tonic in the event of cholera prevailing in this quarter. 2nd. For the cure of common bowel complaint. 3. Where an aperient is required; and, 4th, in the event of a person being attacked with cholera (known by the general coldness of the skin, especially of the extremities, spasms, great depression, with vomiting and purging, &c.), one may be given every half-hour, until relief be obtained. It will be necessary, at the same time, to apply bottles filled with hot water, or heat in any convenient form, to the stomach, and upper and lower extremities. Rubbing the extremities is also useful. Should the depression continue, a teaspoonful of brandy may be given occasionally

We learn from Edinburgh that twenty-three cases of cholera had occurred up to Tuesday, and seven at Newhaven. At Hull another fatal case had occurred on board a vessel from Hamburgh, in which he states that the notion of contagion had been universally abandoned in that city.

STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.

STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

A VERY appropriate tribute to the military renown of the Duke of Wellington is just about to be placed within the walls of the Tower of London, of which fortress his Grace is Chief Governor and Constable. This monument consists of a colossal statue of the Duke, 9 feet high; the material is white marble, and the sculptor is Mr. Milnes, of the New Road. The hero is represented at about the prime of life, as he appeared just after the battle of Waterloo.

The location of the statue is a pedestal of granite, 9 feet in height, placed upon the Tower Green, just opposite the flight of steps leading from the Bloody Tower; and facing the small space between the Chapel and the New Storehouse, the two extremities of which are shown by our Artist in his Picture.

DEPARTURE OF FRENCH COLONISTS FOR ALGERIA.

THE Parisians have just enacted a *spectacle* of a more pacific kind than that to which they have been accustomed of late. On Sunday morning the first *convoi* of Colonists, to the number of eight hundred, left the capital for Algeria. They embarked at the Quai Bercy, and were conveyed to Chalons in six large boats, each thirty feet long, and capable of giving accommodation to from 250 to 300 passengers. The Minister of War presented them, on their departure, with a flag, bearing an inscription on one side of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"—"Agricultural Colonists for Algeria"—"Departure from Paris, 8th October, 1848;" and on the other side, "French Republic"—"Province of Oran" "Commerce of St. Cloud." General Lamoricière next addressed the colonists in an animated speech, which was received with loud cries of "*Vive la République!*" "*Vive l'Algérie!*" "*Vive la France!*" and "*Vive Lamoricière!*" He was followed by M. Dufaure, the President of the Committee of Algeria, and by M Tréhat, the President of the Committee on Agricultural Colonies. The ceremony concluded by the benediction of their colours by the parish priest of Bercy, who exhorted them to Christian fraternity.

Our Artist has sketched the impressive ceremony. He went up the river in the steam-boat that towed the Colonists' boats; and he describes the scene to have been rife with hope and enthusiasm.

THE ARTS OF PEACE IN THE MIDST OF WAR.—It is not a little remarkable that the arts of peace should have attained their greatest perfection in the very midst of war. It is related of Michael Angelo, that while he was executing some of his noblest works, he was strangely interrupted by being employed by the republic of Florence, after the expulsion of the Medici, to fortify his native city against his former patrons, and that, great as an engineer as well as in every other department of art and science, he defended the city for nine months. It is related also of Parmegiano, that at the same time (which was on the occasion of Rome being taken and pillaged by the barbarous soldiery of the Constable Bourbon) he was engaged upon his picture of the "Vision of St. Jerome," now in our National Gallery, and that he was so absorbed in his work that he heard nothing of the tumult around him, till some soldiers, headed by an officer broke into his studio. As he turned round in quiet surprise from his easel they were so struck with the beauty of his work, as well as with his own calm dignity, that they retired and left him unmolested.—*The Builder.*

DEPARTURE OF COLONISTS FROM PARIS, FOR ALGERIA.

THE HOLLAND MONUMENT.

THIS memorial of the virtues and accomplishments of that distinguished statesman and scholar, the late Lord Holland, originated in a subscription among his friends and admirers, commenced soon after his Lordship's decease, in 1840. The fund thus raised amounted to £3000, clear of all expenses. A competition of designs for a monument was then proposed; and that chosen was by Mr. Baily, "the Academician Sculptor." The work is now finished; and preparations are making for its erection in Westminster Abbey, to the left of the west door.

In this design, Mr. Baily must be considered to have achieved a great work, in a class beset with artistic difficulties. Of the truth of this, the walls of Westminster Abbey bear many evidences; for here, assuredly, is an abundant crop of the commonplace of monumental sculpture. Yet, the avoidance of this error not unfrequently leads the sculptor into the opposite extreme of overstrained conceit. The combination of simplicity and grandeur is the highest excellence in this branch of the sculptor's art; and this Mr. Baily has attained in the composition before us.

Our Illustration shows nearly the whole of the monument, which has six feet of projection from the wall. The design consists of the closed entrance to a tomb—the prison-house of Death—with rusticated piers, and a keystone, upon which is sculptured the serpent, symbol of eternity. Above is a pediment and pedestal; the latter bearing a colossal bust of the deceased Lord. Upon the steps are three figures in lamentation. To the left of the spectator, Genius, with the inverted torch; to the right, Science, resting upon her wheel; and, below her, Literature, with her emblematic scroll. On either side are *bas reliefs* of Charity and Justice. The three principal figures are exceedingly picturesque, without over-study of antique gracefulness. Their expression breathes deep pathos and poetry.

This is, unquestionably, one of the finest works of its class that we remember to have illustrated: the blending of the sculptural with the architectural design is very harmonious. The dimensions of the Monument are 20 feet in height, and 11 feet 6 inches in width: it is of marble; the architectural portion, of the Sicilian quarry.

Mr. Baily, it is truly remarked by a contemporary (the *Athenæum*), "has breathed more poetry through this particular form of art than any other of our native school since the days of Flaxman. In no living school, indeed, that we know of, do the warmth of flesh and the sentiment of spirit proclaim themselves in marble as they do under the chisel of this eminent sculptor. The genius of his great master speaks by him in many a line and lineament, which will not let his name die from amongst us so long as a feeling for the spiritualities of his art survives in the land." The noble work before us specially justifies this high anticipation.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE LORD HOLLAND.—BY H. BAILY, R.A.

SIKH GUNS, AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

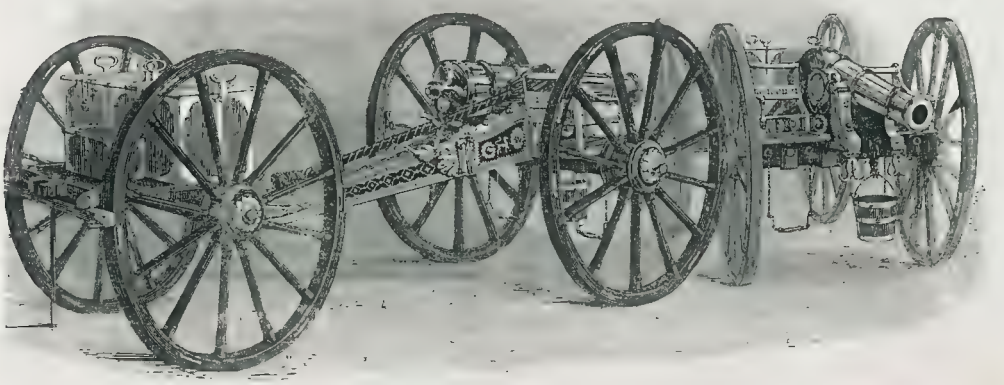
THE two beautiful brass guns, representations of which, by permission of her Majesty, we this week present to our readers, are striking and beautiful specimens of Oriental art. As will be seen by our Engravings, the carriages are elaborately inlaid with mother-of-pearl, brass, and steel, and as the guns have been thoroughly cleaned and put in order at Woolwich, their appearance is very splendid. It must be confessed, however, that many of the ornaments are singularly inappropriate to such murderous weapons of war; peacocks, for instance, being used for the handles of the pans, and as a slipper to the portfire; and, indeed, the general style of ornamentation is characterised by excessive prettiness. The detailed description given by our contemporaries is so correct, that we copy it.

We should premise that these battery guns were ordered to be transmitted to this country for presentation to her Majesty, by General Lord Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B. and G.C.H., previous to his leaving India: they are two of the Sikh field guns taken at Lahore.

"The guns are six-pounders, one of superior gun-metal, and the other with a large proportion of brass in it, and are evidently of those furnished to the Sikhs by this country, and afterwards turned against it. The carriages are of a superior description. The limbers, the ammunition-boxes, and the wheels are made of the finest teak, richly embossed with brass, and inlaid with steel throughout the whole length of the brass borders. The upper part of the teak is beautifully inlaid with mother-of-pearl ornaments regularly arranged, and the sides inlaid with brass, representing a tiger pouncing upon and seizing an antelope, an Indian carrying a flag, and an alligator catching a fish—the latter being formed of mother-of-pearl. The naves of the wheels are surmounted with solid brass ornaments, cast to represent the heads of tigers; and the limber is joined to the gun-carriage by an excellent representation of an elephant's head cast in brass; and a representation of an elevated trunk formed of iron, the hook to hold the limber to the gun-carriage. The poles of the gun-carriages are all bright iron, and the ornaments are profuse in every part of these splendidly mounted guns. The water-buckets are made of the best teak, strongly hooped with brass. The portfire emitter is formed entirely of brass, the fore part representing the head of a peacock, and the handle the body and tail of a fish, carved to represent scales. The hatchet on the other side of each gun-carriage is of polished steel, and the handle inlaid with brass.

"There are two seats for gunners on each of the gun-carriages, made of bright iron, with elbows similar to arm-chairs. The arms are necessary to confine the elbows, as the chairs, in place of being elevated, as the seats of the British artillery gunners are, have been fixed on the axle-tree of the gun-carriage, betwixt the gun and the wheel, and the gunners have to sit with their feet swinging in brass chains below the axle, with their backs to the horses, and so near the ground that they can easily step from their seats. The position appears to be a most dangerous one, as, by the least projection of the arms of the gunners over the arms of the chairs next the wheels, they would be liable to be broken by the revolving spokes in a line with them. The swinging stirrups for the legs appear also to be liable to danger if they move near the wheels."

Our representations show a side view of one cannon, and a front view, or nearly so, of the other; and thus we give in detail all the principal features of the pieces. These guns are placed on the southern side of the Guard Chamber, on either hand of the portion of the mast of the *Victory* on which the fine bust of Nelson is placed; and are objects of great attraction to the numerous sight-seers who visit the Castle.



SIKH GUNS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—DRAWN BY PERMISSION OF HER MAJESTY

NEWS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND THE ARCTIC VOYAGERS.—A letter, just received by the Admiralty from Chief Factor Macpherson, dated March 1, 1848, says.—"There is a report from Peel's River that the Esquimaux saw two large boats (query ships?) to the east of the Mackenzie River, full of white men; and they (the Esquimaux) showed knives, files, &c., to the Peel's River Indians, which they had received from these white men. Could these have been Franklin or Rae?" Mr. Hargrave, of York Factory, to whom Mr. Macpherson's letter is addressed, says, in communicating this intelligence to the Admiralty, "I could not have been Rae in his last expedition, as his boats did not go beyond Committee Bay." Mr. Hargrave adds, that "but little credence can be given to Esquimaux reports."—*From the Athenæum.*

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.—It is reported that the blue ribbon, vacant by the death of the Earl of Carlisle, will be conferred either on the Marquis of Westminster or the Earl of Clarendon.

THE Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto John Arthur Edward Jones of Llanarth, Treowen, and Penllwyn, in the county of Monmouth, Esq., and to the other members of that family, her Royal licence and authority, that they and their issue may take and use the name of Herbert, instead of that of Jones. The present Mr. Herbert, of Llanarth, is the lineal male descendant of Gaulin, of Shenkin Herbert, Lord of Gwarin D0, who himself was the lineal descendant of Herbert, Chamberlain to Henry I., being an extraordinary instance of an uninterrupted male descen of nearly 750 years.

MUSIC.

THE DISTIN FAMILY.—A farewell concert, prior to their departure for the United States, was given on Monday night at Drury-Lane Theatre, and was very well attended. The admirable playing of these four artists on the Saxe horns is well known; and the execution of the bravura, the "Soldier tired," by the elder [illegible] was the encore piece, was quite marvellous. Mr. Sydney Pratten [illegible]; Mr. F. Chatterton, a harp solo; Mr. Oscar Bary, a violin solo; Miss Kate Loder, Miss Day, Mr. W. Holmes, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper, a pianoforte quatuor; and Mr. A. Sedgwick, a concertina piece. The vocalists were Miss Birch, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Romford, Mrs. M. O'Connor, Mrs. W. H. Seguin, Miss Duval, Mrs. Temple, Miss E. Lyon, Mrs. Weiss, Miss Lowe, Miss J. Smith, Messrs. Allen, W. H. Seguin, Weiss, F. Bodda, Sporle, Machin, Ransford, and Farren. There was an orchestra led by Mr. Loder, and the conductors were Benedict, Lindsay Sloper, W. H. Holmes, John Willy, and Mr. Brinley Richards. There were upwards of forty pieces in the programme, of every school of composition, the ballads being, however, in the ascendant; and, to judge by the encores, the selection was gratifying to the numerous audience.

THE ABERGAVENNY EISTEDDFODAU SOCIETY.—The fifteenth anniversary of this Society was celebrated in the Cymrigyddion Hall, Abergavenny, on Wednesday, Thursday, the 11th and 12th inst. Colonel Kemys Tynte, M.P., on the first day, addressed in Welsh and English upon the objects thereof, as also the cultivation of the English muse composed for the occasion. A portion of the prizes were awarded. The Harpers played airs, and the Datgeinidd sang Penillion with the Harp, after the manner of the Bards of Monmouthshire. On the second day the remaining prizes were awarded, and then came the contest of the Harpers, and also that of the Datgeinidd, or singers with the harp, an account of which will be read in our next week's Number. On the Wednesday morning there was the usual procession, at the junction of the Monmouth and Pontypool roads, to meet the President. There was a brass band; a decorated car [illegible] a car on which a Welsh bard was working [illegible] Thursday, the 11th and 12th inst. Colonel Kemys Tynte, M.P., was [illegible] as Abergavenny and Cardiff, and was at Monmouth last Monday. He was accompanied by Blewitt, who sang his comic songs with great effect.

CHORUS IN EDINBURGH.—This eminent public concert in the Hopetoun Rooms drew a large audience, despite of the late attractive performances of Grisi, Alboni, and Lind, at the Musaim and the Theatre. He performed some of his studies, the Andante and Lesghine, introducing Irish melodies, measures, &c. His finished execution and poetic touch quite enraptured the auditory.

MDLLE. LIND.—This famed vocalist quitted Glasgow on Saturday for Dublin, by sea, taking the Belfast steamer, and accompanied by Mr. Lumley. Balfe, Roger, Belletti, and F. Lablache, not liking the long sea voyage, took the Liverpool route. The operatic performances in Glasgow were well attended. Mdlle. Lind played in the "Somnambula" and "La Figlia del Reggimento." The prices were 30s and 20s., 15s and 10s., in the box circles, and 5s. and 3s. in the gallery. Roger's *Elaine* was much applauded, and he was recalled with Mdlle. Lind. Miss Pappo, a daughter of the celebrated pianoforte player of that name at Covent Garden Theatre, was the *Lisa*. She sings sensibly, but her organ is very feeble. Nadaud, Herman, Oury, Patti, Lavigne, Anglesi, Reinaut, Steglich, Zetes, Templini, Madrid, Brizi, Rosa, &c., &c., of Her Majesty's Theatre, are in this expedition, with Halfe as conductor. Mdlle. Lind's performances in Dublin have commenced this week. The tour terminated at Glasgow on the 6th, with a concert in the Town-Hall; at 10 tickets for guineas, half a guinea, and seven and five shillings. The tour, which was to terminate on the 30th of November, it is anticipated, will be prolonged some time later, if extended leave of absence can be obtained for Roger, who ought now to be in Paris for the rehearsals of Meyerbeer's "Prophète." As, in the present condition of affairs, the great composer can have little desire to see his work produced at the Théâtre de la Nation, it is probable that Mr. Knowles and Mr. Lumley, who are the speculators in Lind's tour, may obtain Roger's extended leave.

ALBONI is centralte is now in Brussels, and will soon depart for her native place, in the Papal States. She will not accept any engagement prior to her return, in the spring, for the London season.

GRISI and MARIO are about to undertake another tour in the provinces, with Benedict as conductor.—Mr. Beale being again the speculator. Mario has been offered *carte blanche* for the Théâtre de la Nation, in Paris, but has wisely declined the proffered engagement.

THE ITALIAN OPERA IN PARIS.—The season opened on Tuesday week under the direction of M. Bagier, the successor of Vatel. Verdi's "Nabocco" was the opera, superbly played by Ronconi, but who was very indifferently supported by a *débutante*, Madame Angelina Bosio, in *Abigail*, and Mdlle. Sara (Miss Hounsom, sister of the late Madame Albertazzi) in *Fenena*. The new basso, Arnoldi (Arnoux, a Frenchman), is bad. In the midst of all these novices Ronconi was undismayed, and had sublime moments, causing the auditory, such as it was (for the Republic has scared the fashionables), to rise *en masse* to cheer his exertions and recal him several times. On Thursday he repeated his fine performance. On Saturday night Madame Persiani appeared in "Lucia," and was well received: the new tenor, Bordas, formerly at the Académie, was the *Edgardo*; he has no refinement. Madame Castellan is to make her first appearance in the "Somnambula" shortly. Madame Ronconi will appear in "Maria di Rohan," in which Ronconi is so great as the jealous husband. Lablache is expected in December from Naples

HER "HUGUENOTS" IN VIENNA. Meyerbeer's masterpiece, freed from the obnoxious Austrian censorship, has at length been produced at the Kärnthner-Thor Theatre, in Vienna, according to the original text. This grand production was received with immense acclamations, and its popularity, despite of all political troubles, will be greater even than that of "Vielka" ("Camp of Silesia") and "Robert le Diable." The libretto of the "Guelphs and Ghibellines," substituted for the "Huguenots and Catholics," by the poet Sedlnitzky, on account of the censorship, did not respond to notions of the composer, and the Lutheran *corale* became an absurdity. Now all is restored. Mdme. Heinefe and Standigl sustained the principal parts with great *éclat*.

GRAND OPERA IN PARIS.—Carlo and S. Leon are now the stars at the Théâtre de la Nation until the production of Clapisson's new opera.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT-GARDEN

Regarding the practice of music as one of the most refined, social, and cheering of amusements, public or private, every undertaking having a tendency to spread a taste so salutary and civilising we hail with satisfaction: and we think [illegible] actors who venture, after so many failures, to establish an English opera-house are particularly entitled to support. It is to be lamented that, in the Government patronage of the fine arts, nothing has been done for music, a pure and innocent recreation, capable of being turned to invaluable account in counteracting the low and degrading habits of the working classes, by affording them, in their hours of relaxation from labour, a delightful source of gratification.

The lyric drama is peculiarly adapted by its scenic, histrionic, and musical attributes, not only to captivate the ear and fascinate the eye, but to excite the intellectual faculties to account for the noble images, the harmonious forms, the picturesque combinations, presented in one grand *ensemble* by the poet, the painter, and the musician. As our Government, standing in that respect almost in an exceptional position from other nations on the Continent, will absolutely leave our musical and operatic establishments solely in the hands of private persons, it is for the public to be on the alert, to recognise without prejudice any attempts to found an English opera, and to be on their guard not to commit the injustice of expecting from such fluctuating enterprises the perfection arising from organised schools and matured experience, such as the Italian, French, and German institutions possess.

These observations are submitted, because it has been urged that the present lessee of Covent-Garden ought to have opened with new works, and with singers, band, and chorus quite equal to the Italian opera-houses. Now, in the first place, the play-house prices will not admit of such an unreasonable expectation being realised; and, secondly, even if there were such a tariff as would enable the manager to secure the entire armament of such a host, other artists—with all due respect for many great and acknowledged celebrities—cannot compete with the Italian vocalists, who are to the matter and manner born. We have some excellent composers, and there are richer, certainly, than Italy in her present condition. Take, for instance, two such opuras as Wallace's "Maritana" and Balfe's "Bondman;" and we ask, if there be a single living writer in Italy who could produce such works—so full of melodious inspiration so happily conceived in harmonious spontaneity: It was with these two masterpieces of their respective composers that the season has been opened at Covent-Garden "Maritana," having been given on Monday, and the "Bondman" on Wednesday—the latter introducing two *débutantes*, and the latter two *débutantes*. On the first day proved somewhat unfortunate, the second turned out to be a veritable triumph.

On Monday, it was Miss Wallace who came for the first time on the English stage as *Maritana*; and Miss Dolores Nelson as *Lazarillo*, the part formerly sustained by Miss Poole. No vocalist ever presented herself with greater sympathy in her behalf than Miss Wallace. As the sister of the composer who has given to the world one of the most charming operas ever written, there was an evident anxiety that her success should be decided; but at the end of the opera, after making every allowance for the nervousness of a *début*, there could be but one opinion, namely, that the attempt was a mistake. Between recondite singing and stage singing there is a notable difference; but it is inconceivable to us, how, for one moment, it could have been imagined that she possessed qualifications to take the lead as a *prima donna*. Miss Dolores Nelson, a very young, pretty girl, looked very awkward, but she has a mezzo-soprano voice, the lower notes of which are full, and there is some promise about her. The remainder of the cast comprised Borrani, as *Don Cæsar de Bazan*; Mr. Herman as *Don Cæsar*, and Mr. H. Phillips as *Don Jose*, the original representatives of these parts, and Mr. Cowell, as the *Marquis*. The best bit of singing was from Phillips, in the ballad "I, happy moments," a finished specimen of concise style and music, and which merited the universal encore bestowed upon it. Prior to the opera the National Anthem was sung, Miss Romer and Mr. Travers singing the solo [illegible]

The performance of the "Bondman" on Wednesday, was not only highly creditable in the *ensemble* (for the choral and orchestral forces were in good trim, for which Mr. Land, the chorus-master, and Signor Schira, the conductor, deserve credit), but the cast as regards the principals has never before been so complete. Miss Romer retained her original character of *Madame Cornaro*, and sang with a freshness of voice and a spirit which proved how a fine organ, with dramatic energy, will shine even over superior science and cultivation. She was heartily greeted, and was encored in the ballad "It is not form, it is not face." Mr. Travers—whose *début* as "The Favourite," two seasons since, at Drury Lane Theatre, created some sensation, but whose career was stopped by a severe cold made his first appearance in the bonds of matrimony, and became as much distressed about vocal competency. Mr. Travers has amply confirmed every favourable anticipation of his early effort. He is now a consummate actor tempering the stage with ease and grace, and his pronunciation is unexceptionable. His voice, with pure chest-notes, reaching to A, and one of the most agreeable falsettos we have ever heard, is resonant and powerful. He sings with all the intensity of the Italian school. His principal defect will be one of easy remedy: in essaying to attain the upper notes of his register, he strains with labour, and it gives the appearance of it being a disciple of the French *école* school. He can easily amend the fault by resorting more frequently to his head notes, which are so fluty and sweet in their quality, as he proved in the unaccompanied quatuor in the last act, "Tis a destiny," which was fervently encored. He was similarly complimented in his solo, "Child of the sun," in the second act, given with the utmost feeling. He also distinguished himself in the duo with the *Bondman's* future, by his dramatic delivery of the denunciation of the *Marquis's* cruelty. Indeed, the declamatory powers of Mr. Travers are altogether of a very high order. Another valuable acquisition has been made Mr. H. Corri, who has been a popular ballad singer in Dublin. He is something like Lagrange in person, has a basso of agreeable quality, sings with excellent taste and discretion, and in all he achieves, shows the consummate artist. He performed the part of the *Marquis de Vernon*, formerly sustained by Weiss. The new tenor, Mr Herberts, who made his debut in the foppish *Count*, is quite a novice, but he has a pleasing organ. Mr Braham was *Viscount Narbore*, Mr. S. Jones, *Antonio*; Mr. Cowell, *Mal-a-propos* (Harley's part); Miss Messent, *Orcelia*—the secondary characters being thus adequately filled. Miss Romer, Travers, and Corri were called on after the second and third acts, and much applauded. The "Bondman," in consequence of this success, was repeated on Friday, and is likely to prove one of the most popular of the stock operas. The "Enchantress" is to be produced to-night (Saturday). Auber's "Il Ajide" is in preparation for the *debuts* of Miss Lucombe, Messrs. Sims Reeves and Whitworth. It will be the earliest novelty after which Mdlle Nissen will appear in "Norma."

MARYLEBONE.

A version of "The Bride of Lammermoor," in the shape of a melodrama, comparatively unknown on our stage, has been revived at the above house with great success—more, however, owing to the interesting acting of Mrs. Mowatt, as *Lucy Ashton*, than to the merits of the piece, which is constructed in the most feeble and inartistic manner. Apart from this, we were not quite certain as to how the public would relish a drama founded on Scott's beautiful story, without music, when Donizetti's charming melodies have thrown a fresh charm round the legend, and are so universally popular; and we think now the result would not have been very favourable, had not the heroine been so ably impersonated. *Lucy Ashton* is, beyond all doubt, the best character since Mrs. Mowatt has yet played; it is natural and impressive, and throughout betokens the nicest perception and intelligence. Mr. Davenport, also, was well suited in the part of the *Master of Ravenswood*. His pathos was effective, without any artificial or studied points; and in the general conception of the character he completely carried out the attributes of the original creation.

THE HAYMARKET was announced to open on Wednesday, but the commencement of the season is postponed until this evening, when Miss Laura Addison will appear as *Julia* for her *début* at this theatre. The interior of the house has been very beautifully re-decorated, and some capital alterations made.

As we expected, "The Critic" has proved a great hit for the Haymarket, and acted, as it is, by the "Court Beauties." The acting is in the highest school of burlesque, during to the last degree, but always stopping short at the proper point; nor must we omit to pay a well-merited compliment to Mr. Meadows, whom we neglected to speak of in our general notice of the characters last week, for his comical introductions and reading of the important part entrusted to him in *Mr. Puff's* tragedy

THE ONLY "BRITISH SAILOR" that we believe in—even in proximity to the real defenders of our country—is T. P. Cooke, who makes his appearance at the Marylebone Theatre on Monday. As we believe this gentleman has it in contemplation to retire from the stage, the opportunity should not be lost of seeing him once more in his most favourite characters.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN, having won golden opinions in "The Wife's Secret," at Brighton, have been succeeded by Mrs. Nisbett and Miss Jane Mordaunt, who appeared at the Queen's on Monday evening, in "Much ado about Nothing, and "The Dream at Sea," playing to an elegant and appreciating audience.

MR. BUNN'S letter as to the salaries demanded by Miss Helen Faucit and Mr. Anderson has been replied to by them, and their terms thus placed in a somewhat different light from that represented by the manager. Miss Faucit was offered by him to have "demanded" £10 a night, whereas she only [illegible] half past o'clock), Capt. Bryan Milman, of the 5th Fusiliers, with Capt. Colquett, Mr. Bellew, Mr. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Home, of the same regiment, and Mr. Palmer, a commissariat officer, were proceeding from a boating expedition to Grove River. When about four miles from shore, a squall came down and overset the boat; torrents of rain fell at the same time, and they drifted along on the side of the boat, which fortunately did not sink, without a chance of assistance, for about two hours, and at last grounded in seven feet water. It was almost perfectly dark, and all they could see were the tops of the mountains in the horizon. There appeared no hope of being saved, except by holding on to the boat till daylight; and as it was fearfully cold, that seemed almost impossible. Captain Milman then determined to endeavour to swim ashore to procure assistance. The boatman, a Creole, also started to make the attempt. After swimming some time, Captain Milman missed the boatman, who was found dead the next morning on the shore, having, it was supposed, perished from cold. Captain Milman, however, succeeded in reaching the shore, where, having procured assistance, he proceeded to the relief of his companions, who were thus, after two hours' exposure, rescued from their perilous situation

A SANATORY CONSCIENCE'S SERMON OF PART OF THE ROYAL PARISH OF ST [illegible] "streets without drains or sewers; houses without water, in a state of [illegible] wholesome which defies description, without drainage or common receptacles for refuse, or the ordinary auxiliaries to cleanliness, abounding in filth, the walls dirty and damp, and in a state of gross dilapidation; rooms without proper ventilation, crowded with human beings, huddled together without the slightest regard to age or sex; in many cases two or three families, consisting of the married and the single, parents, grown-up sons and daughters, occupying the same miserable room; cellars and underground rooms, amounting to 699 in number, used as the sleeping apartments of human beings, although constructed contrary to the provisions of the Building Act, for which evasion of the law no efficient remedy is provided. These are a few among the many abominations which are found existing within a few yards of the mansions of the most affluent and the most refined, and which, unless speedily remedied, threaten to sap the very morality of the people to a level with the degradation of their homes." Such is the report drawn by the St. James's Committee of Health and Sanatory Improvement, of a state of things in a parish which, for splendour and wealth are unusually associated. To remedy it, the committee proposes to take upon lease several houses in the poorest localities of the parish, to provide them with abundance of water and all necessary conveniences, to fit them up as decent residences for the families of labouring men. Each residence will consist of not less than two rooms, and it is intended that the rent of these shall not materially exceed what is now exacted for one miserable room, which in general consists of everything approaching to either cleanliness or comfort. The committee do not wish to displace those whose subsistence is obtained by letting lodgings to the poor; it is rather their example, to show them how to extract the decencies and comforts of life may be secured, and yet yield a fair and just remuneration for the capital expended. In a parish which contains, perhaps, more wealthy unabsentee landowners in an equal space in any part in the world, we think the committee will find no difficulty, we apprehend, in raising sufficient funds to carry their excellent object into effect. Less wealthy parishes might also manage to follow the example, with a little well-directed exertion, and with the utmost benefit, not only to the poor themselves, but to the general health of the parishioners.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—On Wednesday a numerously-attended meeting of the supporters of the above institution, founded for the benefit of the labouring classes in the north-west districts of the metropolis, was held in the committee-room of the Institution, in George-street, Hanover-square. The report congratulated the subscribers on the favourable results which had attended the operations of the society since its formation in 1846, since which period, up to Sept. last, the number of baths let had been [illegible] 73,371, and 87,376 poor women had washed, dried, ironed, and mangled the clothes of themselves and families, averaging at least four in number for each person. The present building is totally inadequate to the numerous daily applications both for the purposes of bathing and washing; to meet which exigencies a subscription has been opened for its extension, and the works commenced. Amongst the donors are her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and many of the nobility. The institution is self-supporting, so that all sums received for its extension will be applied exclusively for that purpose. The committee also, on the 1st January, 1846, established and commenced a branch for the purpose of affording the poor in the north-west districts the means of purifying and cleansing their dwellings; since which, in the most wretched, unhealthy, and overcrowded dwellings, they have cleansed and purified with chlorides, &c., 273 rooms, 140 staircases, 235 closets, 154 passages, and 62 areas. The labouring man is offered by the committee these means of purifying his dwelling at the cost of one penny, and, in cases of illness, &c., the work is done gratuitously. The expenditure of this branch (so valuable at the present time) has exceeded the sum originally contributed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Rev. H. B.*"—*A private communication has been dispatched.*

"*Rev. H. H.*," *Newcastle, Staffordshire.*—*It shall have immediate attention.*

"*L. W. C.*"—*We have no doubt it will prove acceptable*

"*H. K.*"—*Either the German or English Handbook. See, also, Lewis' "Second Series of Chess Lessons."*

"*Triangle*"—*Your method of deciding chance games is to us incomprehensible.*

[illegible] *to avoid anarchy*

[illegible] *Holtham.*—*They seem to us very accurate, and some of them highly ingenious, but we have not yet had time to give them the attention they demand.*

"*H. J. C. A.*"—*Many thanks for the Problems; but before using some of them it will be necessary for us to have "perfect" copies. In those sent many of the Pieces have got duplicated.*

"*J. H. N.*"—*If the Problem is one which has appeared in our columns, we shall readily give you a solution; but we must be furnished with the date of the paper wherein it was published.*

"*H. B. B.*" "*S. L.*" "*A. Ambler*," "*Carlo Foliero.*"—*Under consideration.*

"*S. W.*"—*Not fair.*—*At the beginning of a game, the Queen must stand on a square of her own colour. If the work mentioned says otherwise, it is an error arising from a misprint*

[illegible]

"*W. L.*"—*We shall have much pleasure in examining them.*

"*L. S.*"—*Have the goodness to send us a diagram of the position.*

"*A. Z. B. Y.*"—*It will have an early place, and we shall be glad to receive as many more, of equal ingenuity, as you can contrive.*

"*J. O.*"—*A player making a false move can be subjected to one or other of the penalties you mention. Playing the Pawn as described is, undoubtedly, a false move.*

"*F. G.*"—*The celebrated Pawn-play, by St. Amant, is at this time in London; but has not as one of business only, and will not extend beyond a few days.*

"*Alfred*"—*The best refutation is the undeniable fact that Captain Kennedy won the three last matches of Mr. Lowe almost off-hand, and that he has proffered to play him a fourth, for any amount of stake up to £100, that the latter or his backers may chose to venture on the contest*

"*N. B.*"—*Some Games, Problems, &c., published in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *can be obtained only by purchasing the Numbers in which they appeared.*

"*J. D. S.*"—*The Problems you cite as faulty are all correct, as you may easily ascertain by reference to the solutions we have published.*

"*J. G. B.*," *Settle.*—*The games in question with Mr. Lowe, at the odds of "the Pawn and two moves," were not played recently, as you appear to suppose, but many months ago; and all of them which were worth publishing, appeared, exactly in the proportion in which they were won and lost, in the* Chess-Player's Chronicle, *of December* 1847, *and January* 1848.

"*J. M.*"—*Your surmise as to the cause of the games alluded to above being dragged before the public at this moment is, undoubtedly, the true one. Persons at all conversant with the relative strength of our leading players of the present day are well aware that Mr. Staunton, when in play, would have very little difficulty in vanquishing a player of Mr. Lowe's force, when owning him the odds of the Pawn and two moves; but, to put the question at rest, Mr. S. has this week offered a formal challenge to Mr. Lowe, to play him a match at those odds, for a Hundred Guineas a side. It is almost needless to say the challenge has not been accepted, and that, to vindicate Mr. L. to submit his pretensions to the test of a serious encounter, it will be necessary for Mr. Staunton to offer the odds of a Knight each game.*

Solutions by "the Bath Trio," "J. M.," "H. S. J.," "Juin," Lambeth; "J. H. B.," "F. G. R.," "Carlo Folero," "Sopranetta," "Lindsay," "J. J.," "W. B. C.," "Tyro," "Exor," "W. L." are correct. Those by "Orfeo," "M. N." "P. T.," "Phæ," "B. A." are wrong.

*** Any young Chess-player desirous of a game by Correspondence, may hear of a competitor by addressing "W. L.," 90, Cheapside.

CHESS MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
17. B takes Kt	17. P takes B

Amsterdam to play.

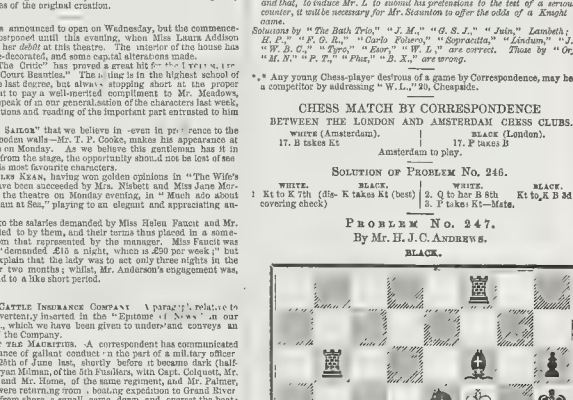
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 246.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 7th (dis- covering check)	K takes Kt (best)	2. Q to her B 8th	Kt to K B 3d
		3. P takes Kt—Mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 247.

By Mr. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, moving first, to mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

SPIRITED LITTLE AFFAIR BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HANNAH, OF BRIGHTON, MR. S. GIVING HIS K KT.

(Remove Black's K Kt from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. S—)	WHITE (Mr. ——).	BLACK (Mr. S——).	WHITE (Mr. H——).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. P to Q 6th	Q to K B 4th
2. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	12. Q to K R 4th (ch)	K Kt to B 3d
3. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes K P	13. P takes P (ch)	K takes P (ch)
4. P Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	14. Q to K Kt 3d (ch)	K to Q sq (ch)
5. Castles	P to Q 3d	15. B to K 7th (ch)	K to K sq
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	16. B takes Kt (dis-	B to K M
7. Q to K R 5th	P to Q 4th	ch)	
8. P takes P (a)	Q to Q 3d	17. Q takes K Kt P	Kt to Q 3d
9. B to Q R 3d	Q to K B 3d	18. B takes B (ch, and	
10. R to K sq (ch)	K to Q sq	wins)	

(a) Affording a more smarting attack than the obvious play of taking with the Bishop.

(b) If the bad taken with the Bishop, the following moves show the result would have been equa-y fatal:—

15. B takes K th	B takes P
16. K to K 7th (ch)	K to Q 3d

(If 17. K to K sq, the game is also lost in a few moves.)

17. Q takes Q P (ch) &c

(c) He might have prolonged, but could not possibly save the game, by playing K to Q B 3d.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 371. By Mr. C. E. RANKEN.

White: K at his B 3d, Q at her 7th, Kts at Q 3d and 6th, B at K R 7th.
Black: K at Q 5th, Q at Q R 3d, B at Q R 5th, Kt at Q B 8d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 372.—By the Same.

White has at his 3d, Rt at K R 7th and Q 7th, B at K Kt 8th, Kt at K 4th.
Black has at his 4th, K at K 3rd, B at K Kt 5th, Kt at K 7th.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 373.—By the Same.

White. K at Q R 4th, Bs at K 4th and Q R 6th, Kts at K Kt 5th and 7th; Ps at K B 4th, K 2d, and Q B 2.
Black. K at Q 8th, Kts at Q 4th and Q Kt 4th, B at Q B 5th, Ps at K 6th and Q 3d.

White plays, and mates in four moves.

STEAM VESSELS. It is required by a recent statute that on or before the last day of the present month the owners of all steam-vessels, whether they proceed to sea or not, transmit to the Board of Trade two declarations of the sufficiency and good condition of the hull of every steamer, and of the good condition of the machinery. By the 11th and 12th Victoria, cap. 81, it is provided that if the owners shall neglect to send the declarations, they shall forfeit and pay the sum of 10s. for every day's delay, unless such delay shall be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade.

LITERATURE.

Lord Brougham's Letter to the Marquis of Lansdowne, on the Late Revolution in France.

[illegible] on the French Republic, addressed to M. Cremieux, the Minister of Justice under the Provisional Government of the Republic, point blank refused him the privileges he sought, unless upon the entire renunciation of the principles of an Englishman, takes, nevertheless, so deep an interest in the affairs of that country, as to judge them worthy of a long and elaborate letter to his friend the Marquis of Lansdowne. We have perused [illegible] resting. His remarks are [illegible] ve. We think that in the present pamphlet they are both; and we can [illegible] the belief that if the reader be not improved by it, he will most certainly be amused.

Lord Brougham, of course, loudly condemns the French Revolution. It cannot be expected that he should praise it, although he might, at this time, have been a French citizen, a representative, and a candidate for the Presidency if his own wishes alone had been consulted in the matter. He manifests, however, [illegible] is not [illegible]

a regret. In one great [illegible] blessings, the country's peace."

It was the great grievance of the French the grievance not of the [illegible] Paris—not of the journeymen shoemakers and sub-editors, nor of the [illegible] 220,000 places in the gift of the Crown, and these places were [illegible] served for and created for the reward of the political subservitncy of this handful of the people. The legislature was only responsible to 240,000 placemen holding emoluments as bribes directly from the Government. That was the grievance. [illegible] at which made the shopkeepers of Paris and th[illegible] bulk of the middle classes refuse to lift a finger in defence of the dynasty when the evil day came. Not that alone, but the gross corruption pervading the whole administrative offices of France. The King's own intrigues in the Spanish marriages, the recent exposure of the shameful venality of M. Teste, a Judge and Minister of Justice—the middle of the [illegible] of Peasgood and the cases published to it, to say nothing of the previous ex- [illegible] as measure to please the [illegible] the Republican [illegible] of truth, before he ventured upon an exposition which aspires to be highly philosophical and strictly impartial.

In some respects [illegible] a most [illegible] and [illegible] tery and the eulogium of the British Constitution are both admirable; and his defence of a House of Peers, or Second Chamber, is able, well-considered, and convincing. One of his illustrations of the uses of a Second Chamber is highly [illegible]

"Our own House of Lords has again and again prevented remediless mischief from being worked by the hasty, ill-considered bills sent up from the Commons in seasons of calm, when no general excitement disturbed the lawgiver's course. [illegible] I was in office myself. I stopped three measures in as many [illegible] whose case by evidence, as I should have done sitting as Lord Peers, I was assisted by the Chief Justice; and the Peer was had charge of it admitted that no other course could be taken than to reject it."

In other words; I, Lord Brougham, a Peer, corrected errors that were allowed to pass unchallenged by the whole of the representatives of the people. Ergo, a House of Peers is necessary, but it must have a Brougham in it. Q. E. D.

The following is just, and well expressed:—

"The want of a privileged class from which a Senate deserving the name may be chosen, and the inconsistency of a Senate chosen for life with the spirit of Republican Government, must greatly lessen the benefit of the Second Chamber. But this only shows in another way the defects of a Republic; and illustrates the great lesson of all political experience, that none of the pure [illegible] no reason for despising them or rejecting such secrets, how limited soever, as they offer—there being nothing more certain than that they are better than no- [illegible] early at all, and that they render it possible to hope for some protraction of [illegible] impossible."

[illegible] "except in matters of [illegible] Mr. Disraeli, and certainly by no means so able a man, as M. de Lamartine, whom he does not even mention.

The Law Student's First Book. Hastings: Carey-street.

This is a comprehensive abridgement of "Blackstone's Commentaries," incorporating the alterations in the law down to the present time, drawn up by the editors of the *Law Students' Magazine*. To the young student the work will prove of great value, inasmuch as the chief principles are [illegible] those portions only of the Commentaries which may be profitable to the present day; all the disquisitions and discursiveness of the old commentator being omitted, for future consideration, when the first portions have been thoroughly [illegible]

The Status of the Jews in England. By Chas. Egan, Esq., of the Middle Temple. Hastings.

An impartial consideration of the progress and position of the Jewish people in England, from the earliest to the present time. The book has been published at the right time, and includes an excellent synopsis of the debates on the Jewish Disabilities Bill, with comments thereon.

LINES

Suggested by seeing a Sketch in Welbeck-park, representing the Scene of Lord George Bentinck's Death, in the Illustrated London News *for Sept.* 30.

It is a quiet scene—a quiet hour;
The meadows darken tow'rd the coming night,
And, paled as a late autumnal flower,
One lone, low, lovel gleam of yellow light
Is all that to the heavens is left of bright;
And all on earth is dim as mournful thought,
Save that yon pool where oxen drink white,
Which, like a sparkling eye, and yet with sadness fraught.

Yet grieves not for the sweet September day—
Its beauty is fulfil'd, and its work is done;
Nor y ans [illegible] dies to pass away—
Is beauty soon and rife to us seem sun:
But grieve for him, the still mourners one,
Whose sun of life in its fair noon has set
Its sunny fall (fulgurous scene begun),
No more to rise, here, merely nit;
Oh, well ye grieve for him with lasting, deep

Here in the [illegible] Nature's [illegible]
Not slowly wither'd by a sere decay,
But cut low by the Reaper's stern thunder-stroke
In the full glory of its green array
And many-branched strength. Here, where he fell, he lay.

And where he lay, he died. Sister nor friend
Were near, with gentle hand and steadying tread,
In weeping love the lifeless form to lend.
Only the ewe her tears upon him shed;
Only the silent stars kept vigil dread;
Only the night her dusky curtain drew,

And mists all very still about his bed;
Only the sobbing west-wind moaning through
Plain trees, were called leaves his pillow did bestrew.

O death-bed hour dread! there lay he in cold rest,
While his grey sire, in his ancestral home,
Sat, little thinking that life was had proved
"Unanswering before him to the tomb"
There for he while, in the warm [illegible]

Ugly!
And, though his absence cast a pall gloom,
Nonetheless'd the fearful truth their guest [illegible]
[illegible]
O death-bed hour and dread! O quiet, quiet ending!

Of one whose joy was all in speed and strife,
Or on [illegible] stormy sweeps of horse and hound,
On [illegible]

[illegible] strong.

Oh, well we grieve for thee, too soon departed!
Too soon! Oh, art on rather think that none
Doth live too soon; that thou, the stalwart-hearted,
Rode quickly level thy wo, and many done
Thy work, and now thy recompense last won!
Forbidden, hereafter many a wearied knee
Of pace and power, thy rival in days gone,
May carry thee the quiet of thy grave—
Alas! cold comfort this, and yet the best we have!

F. E.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Monday evening the Police Commissioners issued an order directed [illegible] to make to them (the Commissioners) a daily return of all cases of cholera occurring within their respective divisions every 24 hours; the reports so furnished to be transmitted to the Government and the Board of Health. The Thames Police is to perform the same duties amongst the shipping in the river, and to make a return of all cases which occur that are not taken ashore

M. Lamartine is again rising to consideration and popularity in [illegible] ovations which he has of late delivered in the National Assembly, particularly that on Friday (se'nnight), in favour of the election of the President by universal [illegible] quarters.

The illustrious foreigners who enriched Paris by their expenditure of wealth are beginning to return. The Earl of Cadogan, Lord Ashburton, and Lord Canterbury are [illegible] planned among the late arrivals; they have taken up [illegible]

On the 26th ult., when the [illegible] mer *Tiger*, which recently arrived at Havre, left St. Petersburgh, Ge[illegible] was [illegible] cially received by the Emperor Nicholas.

It is said that M. Salamanca, ex-[illegible] Spain, has determined to establish himself in Paris, and to found there a bank and a commercial house of colossal proportions.

Three thousand persons have entered their names at the Prefecture of Lille, to demand a passage to Algeria.

The Court of the Emperor of Austria is composed of 3873 persons, receiving [illegible] per annum among them.

The Fine Repository was [illegible] at Lambeth, in the Parish of the [illegible]

[illegible] the National Guard of Paris, which was composed [illegible]

[illegible] composed, 14,400 have been disqualified

The American astronomers on the [illegible] the eighth satellite [illegible]

The first portion of the Vernon Collection has been removed from the residence of its munificent donor to the apartments in the basement story of the National Gallery, where it is to be temporarily lodged until other and final arrangements [illegible] purchased by Mr. Vernon at the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy, has been added by him to his public gift.

The National Gallery will be re-opened to the public in a week or ten days, when the two pictures by Taddeo Gaddi, lately given to the National [illegible]

[illegible] Parliament [illegible] Parliament [illegible]

By the last accounts from Senegal, up to the 23rd of August, which states that Emancipation had been proclaimed on that day. The financial state of the colony was very precarious, and the slave trade had made the situation yet worse.

A scheme is proposed to form an association of the whole railway interest, for the purpose of extending the application of assurance principles to railway casualties, in aid of railway servants, companies, and travellers. It is in contemplation to devote any surplus profit to the "Railway Officers' Mutual Benefit Fund"—thus giving to all railway servants a direct pecuniary interest in the prevention of accidents.

A collision [illegible] unattended with serious injury, occurred at the Tay terminus of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway on Saturday last, apparently by neglect on the part of the [illegible] and guard—the brakes were [illegible] way, and by the concussion several of the passengers received wounds in the head and face.

Bishop Skinner, the Primus of the Scotch Episcopal Church, has appealed to the inner House of the Court of Session, against the finding of the Lord Ordinary, that the court has jurisdiction [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] curity Savings Banks. In all quarters these institutions are suffering from the minimum rate of interest at present allowed.

[illegible] that, as an able bodied labourer unemployed is not entitled to relief. It is [illegible]

[illegible] years at half the charge for an adult.

The reports circulated as to th[illegible] official quarters to be entirely unfounded.

A grand *fête* took place at Lille on Monday, in commemoration of the celebrated siege of 1792. A deputation of the National Guard of Paris went to Lille to present the National Guard of that city with flags, and was received by the latter at the gates of the city, and the presentation of the flags took place in the [illegible] persons. The streets were magnificently decorated, and at night there was a splendid illumination.

The Northamptonshire Society for the Protection of British Agriculture [illegible]

On Wednesday, the first portion of a sale by auction of the scenery, machinery, properties, dresses, appointments, and the interior fittings-up of the Royal Surrey Theatre, took place on the stage of the theatre, Mr. Priest acting as the auctioneer. The lots put up were chiefly the scenery, properties, and fittings-up of the theatre, &c. The sale was continued on Thursday and Friday.

James Matheson, Esq., M.P., has been elected a Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Patrick Maxwell Stewart, M.P., formerly a Director and Chairman of that Company.

The corporation of Dublin Town Council have elected Mr. John Smith as sole law agent. Mr. R Morgan, now a political refugee in France, had been among the law agents of the Corporation jointly with Mr. Smith.

A new light, for the guidance of vessels into the harbour of Harwich, is now exhibited at Landguard Fort; the colours are white, red, and green, and instructions to mariners have been given accordingly by the Trinity Corporation.

The Directors of the Blackwall Railway met on altering the gauge, and using the locomotive instead of the stationary engine; and the workmen commenced taking up the north line on Wednesday, preparatory to the alteration of the gauge. The trains now leave either end every half-hour, instead of every quarter, as heretofore.

[illegible] in the [illegible] Lisbon, named Evans, was on Tuesday night, at Pont-y-beyn, near Neuwes, precipitated by a vicious pony over a precipice nearly sixty feet deep. Poor Jones afterwards he was picked up insensible by some miners, with but little hope of recovery

The Secretary of Stamps and Taxes begs to acknowledge the receipt of £50, from some person unknown, for previously unascertained income-tax, and £94 18s. 3d., a sum supposed to be due for unclaimed legacy duty

Colonel Chatterton, K.H., upon his resigning the command of the [illegible]

[illegible]

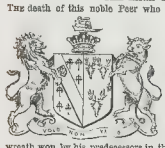
Colonel, seventeen of which as Commanding Officer. October 3, 1848."

Jerome, the seaman who distinguished himself at the burning of the *Ocean Monarch*, has arrived at New York. He was about to be presented with the freedom of the city of New York, in a gold box, for his bravery and humanity on the occasion of the burning of the *Ocean Monarch*.

A memorial from the noblemen, clergy, bankers, merchants, and inhabitants generally of Dublin and its vicinity, praying that mercy, in its most liberal sense, and as far as can with safety be done, should be extended to those men, of every rank and station, who have lent their names to the late excitement, is now receiving signatures in that city.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.



The death of this noble Peer who enjoyed the respect and esteem of his contemporaries in an especial degree, is much felt in the locality in which he resided. His Lordship was born 17th September, 1773, the eldest son of Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle, K.G., by Margaret Caroline, his wife, daughter of Granville-Leveson, first Marquis of Stafford, and derived in direct descent from Lord William Howard, so well known in border minstrelsy as "Belted Will," second son of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk. His father, the fifth Earl, in honourable rivalry of his illustrious ancestor, "the gentle Surrey," added another poetic laurel to the bright wreath won by his predecessors in the council, the cabinet, and the field. He was guardian of his kinsman, Lord Byron, and appears to have enjoyed for a period the affection and esteem of his wayward ward, who inscribed to him the second edition of the "Hours of Idleness."

The nobleman just deceased received his education at Eton and Oxford, and was, early in life, destined for the diplomacy. He did not, however, adhere long to that branch of the public service, but, having obtained a seat in Parliament as Member for Morpeth, he soon turned his mind to politics, in which he subsequently rose to some distinction. On the formation of the Liberal Government of 1806, his Lordship was given a seat at the Board of Control, and sworn of the Privy Council; but from the dissolution of that Ministry, he remained unemployed, until appointed by Mr. Canning, in 1827, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. In the brief and feeble Administration of Lord Goderich, Lord Carlisle held the office of Lord Privy Seal; and, on the accession of the Whigs to power in 1830, he had a seat in the Cabinet, although he would accept no place in the Ministry. In four years after he retired altogether from the public arena, and thenceforward resided principally in the country, as much beloved by his family and personal friends as he was respected by his political associates. His death creates a vacancy in the Order of the Garter, and causes a new election in the West Riding of Yorkshire, consequent on the elevation of Lord Morpeth to the Peerage. The late Earl married, on the 31st March, 1801, Georgiana, eldest daughter of Wilham, 5th Duke of Devonshire, and has left a large family. Of his daughters, the second, Georgiana, is Baroness Dover, and the third, Harriet Elizabeth, Duchess of Sutherland

FRANCIS GARDEN CAMPBELL, ESQ., OF TROUP AND GLENLYON.

The death of Mr. Garden Campbell, which occurred on Tuesday, the 3rd instant, was occasioned by concussion of the brain, in consequence of being thrown from his carriage on the previous Friday.

The family of Garden has for many centuries possessed lands in the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, and is mentioned at a very early period as Gardyne of that ilk and Banchory. Major Alexander Garden, son of the last Laird of Banchory, went with the troops sent by Charles I. to Gustavus of Sweden, and was present at the battle of Lutzen, in 1632. His great grandson, Peter Garden, Esq., of Delgaty, co. Aberdeen, heir to his brother, Francis, Lord Gardenstoun, of the Court of Session, marrying the heiress of Glenlyon, assumed the additional surname and arms of Campbell, and was great grandfather of Francis Garden Campbell, Esq., of Troup and Glenlyon, whose melancholy death is a our painful task to record.

The lamented gentleman was elder son and heir of the late Francis Garden Campbell, Esq., by Christian Forbes, his wife, daughter of Archibald Cumine, Esq., of Auchry; and grandson of Francis Garden Campbell, Esq., of Troup and Delgaty, by Penelope, his wife, daughter of Richard Smyth, Esq., of Ballynatray, county Waterford, and aunt of the Princess of Capua.

CASTLE HOWARD.

Castle Howard, the seat of the noble family of Carlisle, is situated about six miles from Malton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It was commenced by Sir John Vanbrugh, in 1702, for Charles, the third Earl of Carlisle, on the site of the ancient Castle of Hinderskelf. Castle Howard is an extensive and noble pile (500 feet in length), though, like all Vanbrugh's other works of that class, more satisfactory in its general character than when examined in detail. His patron, Carlisle, who was then Earl Marischal of England, signified his approbation of Vanbrugh's taste, by bestowing on him the honourable and not unprofitable appointment of Clarenceux King-at-Arms, in 1703. His work of Castle Howard also recommended him as architect to many noble or wealthy employers, for whom he erected stately mansions in various parts of the kingdom; and he was appointed as the fittest person to build the palace at Woodstock, as a monument of the gratitude of the nation to the first Duke of Marlborough, which was named after his victory of Blenheim.

Castle Howard is one of the finest "show-houses" in the kingdom; its walls are gorgeously painted, its saloons richly dight with marbles and state furniture. Here is, too, a fine collection of pictures and sculpture. The park, in which the

THE LATE EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.

mansion is situated, has several ornamental buildings, mostly in Vanbrugh's heavy style. The mausoleum is a circular building, surrounded with a Tuscan colonnade; and over the vault is a circular chapel, the dome supported by Corinthian columns, and the floor inlaid with various marbles.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Manchester Exchange and the Electric Telegraph Company.—Much indignation was manifested on Monday among the members of the Electric Telegraph Subscription-room, by the information that Mr. Wrigley, Master of the Exchange, had pirated and carried to that place, for the information and use of its members, a copy of the information obtained from Clonmel, at a considerable expense, by telegraph. Intelligence of the circumstance was conveyed to the members of the Electric Telegraph Subscription-room, who immediately summoned a meeting of their body, which was very numerously attended. Mr. S. P. Robinson was called to the chair. He reminded the meeting that a subscriber had, on a former occasion, been expelled for copying information and publishing it in another public room, and the question was, whether they should act differently in this case. Mr. Wrigley, he understood, said he only acted as the servant of the Exchange Committee in this matter, and did it by their order. It was scarcely possible to suppose that the Exchange Committee would act so meanly, but at the same time they had no right to doubt his word. Be that as it might, however, he thought the course taken was palpably unfair.—Mr. T. O. Lingard: Has Mr. Wrigley had any notice of this meeting?—Mr. J. F. Cox: Yes, I sent information this morning. We posted the Irish news at nine o'clock. Soon afterwards a subscriber, who had been on the Exchange, told me that it was posted there, and that it was a course they regularly practised there of copying our notices and posting them for the benefit of their subscribers. This was mentioned to Mr. Wrigley, Master of the Exchange, who admitted that he had done it, and should continue to do it, having the direction of the Exchange Committee for his guidance. Now the question is, is it fair after the expense we have gone to of sending a reporter to Clonmel to obtain the intelligence, and in laying down wires to Holyhead, that the servant of a body like the Exchange Committee should be allowed to transfer the information for the price of a single subscription to their 3000 or 3600 subscribers? If this thing goes on, you know the result: we shall have no subscribers, and we shall be no longer in a position to incur the expense of obtaining the information for ourselves or any one else; and it is only due to him to say that, since the conversation I have detailed with him, he has laid the matter before the Exchange Committee, and that we have received the following communication. Mr. Cox then stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Wrigley, inquiring, in the name of the Exchange Committee, upon what terms information received per telegraph will in future be given to the Exchange. If (continued Mr. Cox) the Committee of the Exchange made an arrangement to pay for their news, well and good; but, pending that arrangement, I should say you should act as you would in other cases. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. T. O. Lingard then moved, "That the same course be adopted towards Mr. Wrigley on this occasion, as was adopted to a member under similar circumstances on a former occasion." The motion, which amounted to one for the expulsion of the Master of the Exchange, was carried unanimously.

Fatal Accident within sight of the Queen.—On Monday, about three o'clock, the *Fairy*, Royal yacht, had arrived near the Spit buoy, from Osborne, on her course to Portsmouth, having on board the Queen, Prince Albert, and Royal children, when her Majesty's trip was rendered peculiarly painful, from a deplorable accident which happened in sight of the Royal yacht. A shore boat, with seven persons on board, proceeding to the *Grampus* frigate, lying at Spithead, had, in a sudden squall, unfortunately upset, when five women and two men were engulphed in a rough sea, with every prospect of certain death. The *Gypsey*, Cowes-house cutter, however, while returning from the *Grampus*, observed the accident, and a boat, steered by Mr. Whitby, tide-surveyor, and two men, immediately put off to the spot, and after much beating about, on account of heavy sea and wind, picked up Locke, a waterman, and saved his life. The accident having been perceived on board the Royal yacht, she was, by her Majesty's command, instantly stopped, her barge lowered and promptly steered to the scene of the disaster. Two individuals were taken on board, and immediately conveyed to Portsmouth, where medical assistance was afforded, and one woman named Moore recovered, but the other could not be resuscitated. Out of the seven, therefore, only three were brought ashore. A steamer (*Fire Queen*) was instantly ordered to assist in recovering the remainder. A messenger from her Majesty called at the house where the parties lay, to ascertain if any of them had been restored to life, and soon afterwards the Lieutenant-Governor and his staff rode down to the same house, and made particular inquiries at the request of her Majesty. Her Majesty remained on the pier in the Clarence Victualling-yard until the return of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence with the melancholy account, when her Majesty proceeded to Windsor Castle.

Explosion of a Steam Boiler, and Destruction of a Cotton Mill by Fire.—On Saturday morning a large cotton mill, the property of Mr Broadbent, 32, Fountain-street, was burnt down at Manchester under the following circumstances; the boilers are cylindrical, and of high pressure; and about 20 minutes to 11 o'clock, whilst the mill was in full operation, one of the plates of the boiler over the large central flue behind the fire-place gave way, and the water precipitated thus suddenly upon the hot surface underneath and at the sides, generated steam in so much greater volume than it could escape, that it blew the fire-place and fire from the front of the boiler across the quadrangle a length of 30 to 35 feet, perhaps—into the door of the north wing of the mill. Portions of the red-hot cinders and blazing coals were also driven through the windows. The materials with which the fire came in contact ignited almost immediately, and the entrances and staircases to the whole five stories being in this wing of the building there was unfortunately a thorough draught or current of air, which aided the spread of the destructive element. Notwithstanding the efforts made to arrest the progress of the fire, in less than three-quarters of an hour from the commencement the mill was completely gutted. The loss is estimated at £8000 to £10,000; but it is not known exactly what quantity of stock was in the mill, and this is only an approximation; the damage may be more considerable. All was insured.

Fall of St. Edmund's Oak.—The great oak in Hoxne Wood, which has by long tradition been marked out as the veritable tree at which the "Virgin King and Martyr" was shot with arrows, lately fell to the ground. The trunk of this tree was only twelve feet in height up to its separation into branches, but measured five feet in diameter, and contained six and a half loads of timber, and the arms yielded about nine loads more, besides 184 faggots. But the most marvellous part of the story is, that in the inside of the trunk an iron point, having the appearance of an arrow-head, was found by Mr. Smithies, the agent of Sir Edward Kerrison, the proprietor, at the depth of a foot within the bark, and about five feet from the ground, which it is conjectured may have been lodged there at the murder of King Edmund, and encased by the subsequent growth of the tree.—*Ipswich Express.*

Chertsey Agricultural Association.—The annual meeting of this association took place on Thursday, when a ploughing match came off at Ongar, near Chertsey; and a dinner, at the Crown Inn, in the town, afterwards re-united most of the principal residents of the neighbourhood, Mr. Drummond, the member for the western division of the county of Surrey, being in the chair. A very excellent dinner was provided by Mr. Lovell; and the conviviality of the evening was kept up in good old English style. Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Briscoe, Col. Challoner, Mr. Locke King, and other gentlemen connected with the county, were amongst the guests.

CASTLE HOWARD, THE SEAT OF THE CARLISLE FAMILY

PAS DE DEUX BY MDLLE. PLUNKETT AND M. PETIPA.

SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "LES AMAZONS," AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

THE NEW BALLET AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

After the Opera on Monday night (for a notice of which see page 234), a new grand ballet, called "Les Amazons," was brought out at this Theatre, and with very considerable success—no more, however, than it deserved, from the gorgeous manner in which it was put upon the stage. Mr. Bunn is peculiarly fortunate in his reproductions of those elaborately splendid spectacles for which the Académie Royale and the Porte St. Martin are so famous. Looking back through a long list of pieces brought out under his management, there are few which have not equalled the Parisian originals in their *mise en scene*, and many have surpassed them.

In the history of Columbus and America we have some recollection of an account of his returning to Spain (after his first voyage) with some young Indians, who told him of an island inhabited by Amazons, to which he would have gone, had not the impatience of his crew to reach Spain again, and their gloomy looks at the proposed prolongation of his voyage, turned him from his purpose. The wonderful island was thus lost to the world until discovered by the ballet composer of the nineteenth century, who has given us a very vivid picture of the manners and customs of its inhabitants. It is fortunate, in these days of asserting the rights of women, that they are not nearer neighbours, or there is no telling what grand domestic revolutions they might not give rise to.

We cannot give the plot of the ballet in clear order, for it partakes slightly of the confusion incidental to all stories of this kind; but we find the Spanish gentleman—who are without doubt that portion of Columbus's escort who shirked their commander under the direction of Pizaro all right, and landed on the island, and getting into that frightful state of dilemmas naturally to be expected in a country wherein the ladies had everything their own way. At last, it is decided by the fair government to drive the intruders from the island; and then the Queen assembles all her guards in review; and all the evolutions are gone through with which we have become familiar in the "Revolt of the Harem," "Valska," "Valentine and Orson," "Lurline," and many other pieces; but which always delight us by their picturesque and glittering combinations.

Mdlle. Plunkett, whom we remember some years ago at Her Majesty's Theatre and who is, we believe, sister to the pretty Madame Docha, of the French plays, made her first appearance at Covent-Garden, as the principal character in this ballet. We congratulate Mr. Bunn upon the engagement, for the young lady is destined to become a great favourite. Attractive in face and figure, she is exceedingly graceful and sprightly in her dancing; and in her general style of pantomime and expression reminds us something of Carlotta Grisi. She was loudly applauded throughout the ballet, and encored in a *pas de deux* with Petipa in the second act. She also danced a *pas seul*, distinguished by great finish and precision.

The most unqualified commendation can be bestowed upon the other *artistes* engaged in the performance. Where all were so painstaking and excellent it is needless to particularise. The continuous rounds of general applause testified the complete success of the ballet, which is altogether one of the most attractive and splendid affairs that we have witnessed for some time.

The resources of Covent-Garden are, as is generally known, immense for the production of great effects, and all these have been brought into play to the full in "Les Amazons."

STATUETTE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

This beautiful Portrait of the young Sailor Prince has been modelled, by permission of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, from the picture painted by Winterhalter, of which a print has been published by Alderman Moon. The statuette is from the establishment of Messrs. Minton and Co., of Stoke-upon-Trent. The material is Parian. The likeness is very striking, and the characteristic accessories of the nautical costume very nicely executed.

STATUETTE OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, AFTER WINTERHALTER.

This is certainly one of the most interesting presentments of the youthful Royal Family yet published. It may be seen at Mr. Cundall's, 12, Old Bond-street.

The True Friends of Ireland.—The Agricultural College of the Society of Friends.—This Society are about to establish an agricultural seminary upon a large scale in, perhaps, the part of Ireland where instruction in the cultivation of the soil is most needed by the people. They have, it is said, a sum of £50,000 on hand, collected for this purpose, and with which they intend to purchase a farm of 400 acres in Roscommon, which will be cultivated according to the most improved system, and where the neighbouring peasantry and farmers will be practically taught those lessons indispensable in our present social condition to the maintenance of the population. This model farm, with which an agricultural seminary and museum will be joined, will be superintended by Dr. Bewley, of Moate, a gentleman who, to great practical skill as an agriculturist, joins intimate knowledge of the habits of the people. The Doctor is at present on a tour through the best cultivated districts of England and Scotland, in order to become acquainted with the methods of improvement. He will be stimulated to develope the full advantages of the new institution by a salary of £300 a year, besides one-half the profits of the farm.

THE PROGRESS OF A BILL.

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD

ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS

(*Continued from page 232.*)

CHAPTER VI.

THE MAN IN POSSESSION.

Mrs. Pursey had received the strictest injunctions from her husband to be careful—extremely careful that there was nobody lurking close by when Ann opened the door. Her fears prompted obedience, and the servant was duly cautioned. Some days elapsed, however, ere the nervous housemaid espied any suspicious-looking persons in the neighbourhood; and, on a nearer inspection, she one morning discovered that the man who had left the wine at her master's, was the person in earnest conversation with the individual on whom she had kept her eye during the last few days. This discovery disarmed suspicion, and when she presently saw the two men approaching with a truck loaded with hampers of wine she felt convinced that her fears were groundless.

"Well, Mary," said old Solomon, "this is all right, ain't it? This is Mr Pursey's"

"Yes," answered the girl.

"Here's some wine he ordered of Mr. Moss." And, without further ceremony, the old trickster, aided by his friend, invaded Mr. Pursey's home; and, in less

PROGRESS OF A BILL.—THE MAN IN POSSESSION.

than ten minutes afterwards, old Solomon was ensconced in Mrs. Pursey's little parlour as

THE MAN IN POSSESSION

Mrs. Pursey was from home when this Night fell upon her household, and old Solomon, to beguile the hours until her return, sought to insinuate himself with the girl whom he had duped. But Ann was too frightened to listen to the "soft nothings" of this tooth-less Romeo

"Well, my dear, what's the use of taking the matter to heart, eh? There are plenty of places in the world. If that's all, I've given you a character," said old Solomon, by way of beginning.

"*You?*" answered the maid, scornfully; "I should think a character would be too precious a thing for you to give away. You look as though you were sadly in want of one yourself!

"I, my chicken!" retorted the old man, with repulsive playfulness: "oh no, it doesn't want a character for my profession."

"Then you must be just suited for your business, you ugly old wretch," said the girl, partly, adding, in a deeply sarcastic tone, "what is it, may I ask, you say?"

"Why, she'll be dev'lish pleased to see me, o' course," continued the old sinner, chuckling. "Everybody's glad to see me. I say, my little Venus—my rosy little angel—can't you give us summut to eat, eh? Just a bit-bit. You haven't such a thing as the back and wings of a cold fowl in the larder, have you?"

"No; and if I had, you shouldn't have it."

"Bless me, what a pity it is I ain't a policeman or a grenadier. If I was one or t'other, I might have had the run of the kitchen before this time. An' you're a cruel vixen, you are."

At this moment a double knock resounded through the house, and Ann, to her consternation, recognised it as that of her mistress

"Is that your missus?" asked old Solomon, with stolid calmness

"Yes; oh dear, dear me, won't she be in a way!" exclaimed the maid, in a terrible state of perplexity.

"Well, fetch down the smelling-bottle, and let her in. She can faint in the front-parlour; it won't disturb me. I'm used to them little surprises."

"You're an unfeelin' old wretch," said Ann, as she went, not without threatdom, to let her mistress in

"Please, mum," the girl commenced tremblingly, "there's the man in the house who brought master's wine last time. He says he's come on a very different errand now, and won't go—not for some time. He's in the back-parlour, mum"

"Tch! you good-for-nothing creature!" said Mrs. Pursey, addressing the wretched maid. "This comes of your carelessness: a pretty business you've made of it."

"Please, mum"——

"Oh! don't talk to me. Go down to your work. Where is this man?"

"In the back-parlour, mum."

However Mrs. Pursey went into her back-parlour, when she discovered old Solomon at full length on the sofa, reading her husband's pet edition of Byron.

"Well, sir," said Mrs. Pursey, advancing to the centre of the room, and assuming the most imposing attitude, "what is your business here?"

"Oh you're the missus of this place, are you?" said the old man, slowly re-assuming an erect position. "Well, now I look again, so you are. I thought I'd seen your face afore; you know, when I brought some wine from Moss'. I've come on a different errand now, ain't I?"

"No impertinence, sir; I ask you your business"

"At the suit of Mr. Moss, madam Mr. Macfum's affair. Do you understand?"

"That will do. Your place is the kitchen, sir."

"I beg your pardon, mum; this is my place, and here I shall stay."

So saying, the veteran resumed his recumbent position on the sofa, and went on reading. Against such determined conduct as this there was no appeal, and Mrs. Pursey left the man in undisturbed possession of her usual sitting-room. As all Mr. Pursey's little necessaries, which no housewife are without, and which they term their "things," were in the room which old Solomon had appropriated to himself, she had, occasion to enter the apartment very often; and each time she saw competent to take up the insulting air of the usurping boy. At length, he had some taunt, some wounding remark ready upon his tongue. One time he told her that he admired her chairs, that he thought her choice of legs admirable, so admirable, in fact, that he could not help but smile whenever he looked and chase them or not. Another time he volunteered his opinion of her husband's portrait, which hung above the mantel-piece, asserting her that it was wonderfully flattered. "Why, forgive me, mum, if my memory serves me right, your husband has a decided pug nose, hasn't he?"

If, of all the shades of character which the large family of man presents to the observer, that of the old, hackneyed, brazen man in the employ of the sheriffs be not the most degraded, humanity is indeed capable of a degradation too horrible to contemplate. Have you watched those vicious old men, or your kind recalling about the Sessions House, or round about Chancery Lane? Have you seen them, old, hale men with some sixty years upon their heads, shuffling about the byways of the Law Courts, scrabbling eagerly for a job. True, the law cannot be vindicated—the creditor must receive his due; but how is it, if law be the vindication of justice, that its humbler instruments are either picked from amongst a disreputable body, or debased in the pursuit of their calling? Old Solomon was, perhaps, the most hideous specimen of an old man who, in the natural course of things, would probably be church-yard; always within four seasons—it is possible to count—of his end, which he had spent his manhood and pastened his decay. A man was never more enamoured of his art than was old Solomon of his vocation. He recounted his exploits with the gusto and the gusto of a man who had gained extraordinary marvels for the good of his race: not that he was impressed with the majesty of the law; on the contrary, he was delighted with its intricacies, and the shelter it afforded to rogues of every description, by its ways. Under the legal guidance of such a man as Mr. Moss, it must be at once understood that it was no difficult matter to become a sharp sheriff's man. One day helping to draw a victim to the net, and on the morrow with the sheriff to take care of the victim's property—such was the active life of old Solomon

Mrs. Pursey lost no time in communicating to her husband the fact that an entrance had been effected in their house, and that the impudence of old Solomon was unbearable.

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The present policy of those having authority on the turf is all for the improvement of its machinery: witness the Newmarket Meeting of the current week, as daintily devised as a ball-room. There was no ruthless ramps, as of yore—routing the ring from its propriety but a circle, reserved exclusively for persons of respectability—that is to say, with money to pay for their admission. Now, this has good bigun—but much remains behind: "a consummation devoutly to be wished" is still an embryo wherest hope is the father. What threw a gloom over a treat otherwise so grateful?—the financial condition; the sophistry of its restoration. The crisis has arrived in which speculation on horse-racing must be put upon something like a rational footing. This may be taken for granted; so may the assertion that the "sporting" world may be a system confirmed by partial professional experience, and not by a scheme volunteered by amateur good-nature. Walter Scott, the kindest hearted man in the world, apologises to Lady Gardiner for the publication of "Lives of the Novelists" by saying, in words of truth, however unpalatable the deduction:—"I am daughted they afford you any entertainment, for they were flimsily written, *because there was no attempt to charge a fraud*." ...The assumption that ... is ... entered into upon the faith of capital in hand to cover them, was, most probably, a fable in the days of the Olympic Games; no one supposes it anything but a fiction now. The reasons for this place, and "you?" said the old man, slowly re-assuming an erect position. "Well, now I look again, so you are. I thought I'd seen your face afore; you know, when I brought some wine from Moss'. I've come on a different errand now, ain't I?"

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NEW LIGHTHOUSE AT CALAIS.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE AT CALAIS.

To-morrow (Oct. 15), pursuant to an official announcement from the Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, this new Lighthouse will be illuminated for the first time. It is situated at about 400 metres distance from the old Lighthouse Tower in one of the entrenchments of the fortifications of the town of Calais, at 50° 57′ 45″ north latitude, and 0° 29′ 2″ west longitude. The elevation of the lantern is 51 metres above the ground, and 58 metres above high water. The light will be within sight 20 miles. The light will change every four minutes, the bursts of light preceded and followed by partial eclipses, which, in ordinary weather, will not be total beyond about 12 nautical miles. Appended to the official notice is the following:—

In order to prevent the mistakes which may arise from the multiplicity of lights along the coast, it is necessary here to give the appearance of the lights adjacent to the Calais light.

Ricmond light.—A fixed light.
Dunkerque light.—An eclipse every minute.
Gravelines light. A fixed light.
New Calais light. Varied by bursts of light every four minutes.
Grenet light.—An eclipse every half minute.
Cayeux light.—(At the entry of the bay of the Somme.)—Varied by bursts of light every four minutes.

This new Lighthouse was first proposed in June, 1844, by M. Reynaud, Engineer-in-Chief of Bridges and Roads, and Secretary of the Commission of Lighthouses; the design for the elevation being furnished by M. Delabie, of Calais. The works were confided to M. Gandet, under the superintendence of the Engineer-in-Chief of the port of Calais.

The site was selected on August 25, 1845, and on September 5 the works were commenced. The foundation consists of blocks of stone, of great depth beneath the basement. This comprises two cellars for the oil, &c., besides a cistern; these cellars communicating with the vaults of the fortifications. The ascent from thence is by a stone staircase, to the ground-floor, which contains a vestibule and apartments: the staircases leading to the lantern are embellished, and the lantern-chamber and the vestibule are paved with marble. The interior of the tower is circular; the exterior, octagonal. The upper portion of the design consists of eight pilasters supporting an entablature, surmounted with a cornice and consoles; and above this is an open stone balcony, surrounding the base, upon which is placed the lantern, of elegant form.

The cost of this beautiful Lighthouse is £8000.

Another Suspension Bridge over the Niagara.—The *Halifax Sun* says:—"They talk of building another suspension bridge over the Niagara, opposite Queenston. At the location chosen, the water space is about 600 feet; between the towers, which are to be of stone, the distance is about 800 feet. Mr. Elliott, the engineer, offers to construct the bridge for carriages and foot passengers for 40,000 dollars, and to take 10,000 dollars of the stock himself. The remaining 30,000 dollars to be divided between Canada and the United States. We understand, says the *Toronto Examiner*, that Mr. Elliott has made affidavit at Lockport, that the bridge at the Falls, in its present state, is unsafe, and will not last two years."

Depreciation of Tolls on the Surrey Side of the River.—Since the opening of the extension line of the South-Western Railway from Nine Elms to the Waterloo-road, the trustees of the Surrey and Sussex roads have intimated that it will be necessary to erect new toll-gates, the ordinary income having been so greatly reduced by the railway as to be quite insufficient for the repair of the public roads. This announcement has created great dissatisfaction amongst the owners and occupants of household property, not only in all this part of the metropolis, but in the various suburban districts, which must be more or less affected by the exaction of a fresh toll. Several meetings have already been held in Camberwell, Walworth, and other places, for the purpose of resisting the threatened infliction of new tolls. The road trustees assert, however, that they have no other alternative; whilst other parties seem to be of opinion that the railway company, having obtained so much of the traffic, should be assessed in a proportionate degree for the maintenance of the public thoroughfares. The railway directors, naturally enough, demur to this proposition, the line having been already subjected to a heavy charge in the shape of highway rate. Should the road trustees put up any fresh gates, the matter will it is said be brought before Parliament immediately on its re-assembling.

NEW PATENT CURRICLE TRIBUS.

THE NEW CURRICLE TRIBUS.

This new public carriage, patented by Mr. Harvey, of Lambeth House, has just made its appearance in the streets of the metropolis. Our Illustration shows the vehicle *en grand tenue:* it is open in front, like Hansom's patent cab, and has seats for three persons; the driver sitting at the right-hand corner behind, and the conductor to the left of the door.

It is drawn by two horses, across whose backs is the horizontal steel bar, which formed a feature of the caparisoning of curricles of old. The carriage is handsomely appointed; and, besides the shutter windows in front, has side windows, filled with ground glass. Although drawn by two horses, cab fares only are charged by this new "Tribus."

It may be seen at Heath's York Stables, York-road, Lambeth, nearly opposite Astley's Amphitheatre; where it is let for private use.

Our Artist has depicted the new carriage passing the Bank of England; by which means are also shown the architectural additions just made to the Bank *façade*.

LITTLEMORE CHURCH.

LITTLEMORE CHURCH.

On Michaelmas-day, the Bishop of Oxford, in the presence of a large body of Clergy, consecrated the additions to Littlemore Church, near Oxford, consisting of a tower and chancel, which have been erected by the munificence of C. Crawley, Esq., and friends. The Bishop preached an impressive discourse on the occasion, and a large amount was collected at the offertory.

This church is remarkable as having formerly been held by the Rev. J. H. Newman, before his secession to the Roman Church. The additions are in the Early English style, executed in stone, with shafts of Purbeck marble. The tower is but half finished, and capped with a temporary covering. The chancel roof is of oak, and of an agreeable design; though, perhaps, rather too light. The screen and other wood-work is of oak, but slight, and, as a whole, of inferior design. The tall and narrow chancel windows are all filled with stained glass by Willement, in the style of the period; and, though not in themselves master-pieces of that art, yet relieve the monotony that would otherwise prevail, from the total absence (it is to be hoped, only temporary) of decorative colour at the end. Altogether, the pleasing proportions and purity of detail reflect great credit on Mr. J. Clarke, of London, from whose designs the works have been executed.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No 340—Vol. XIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1848. [Sixpence.

THE AUSTRIAN REVOLUTION.

WE have more than once endeavoured to correct an error in which some English journals that pretend to the greatest influence, and to the greatest accuracy, very pertinaciously persist—that the Revolutions of which Germany is now the theatre, were produced by the French Revolution of February, 1848. We do not yield to any of those journals in our regret for, or abhorrence of democratic excesses, whether displayed at Paris or Frankfort, at Vienna or at Berlin; but we think it perfectly possible to deplore and condemn those excesses, without mis-stating facts, or attributing them to any other than their real causes. It is worse than idle, to ignore the social evils which have produced these political convulsions. It is worse than unjust, to imagine that these various populations have rushed into the turbulent vortex of Revolutions, for no object more worthy or more sane than a desire to imitate the French, or a malignant love of turmoil and massacre; and utterly absurd, to suppose, as many do, that, if Louis Philippe had succeeded, as he ought to have done, in governing the French, the misgovernment of Prince Metternich might have been perpetuated in Austria. But such is the view taken of the extraordinary events now in progress in Germany, by public writers in this country; and such are the false notions of them which they seek to instil into the minds of their readers. It is difficult to conceive the object of such misrepresentations. They can produce no effect upon the Continent but wonder that English journals of character and reputation should be so ignorant, or indignation that they should be so unjust and so partial; while at home their effect ultimately, whatever it may be immediately, cannot but tend to convict them either of unpardonable misunderstanding, or still more unpardonable perversion of the truth.

No fact was better known to those who had studied Continental politics, or had taken even the most ordinary interest in the affairs of Germany, than the political caducity of the Austrian system under the sway of Prince Metternich. It needed no French Revolution to prove its rottenness. Prince Metternich himself, unless the common rumour of the last twenty years belied him, scarcely expected that Austria would hold together after his death. "After me the deluge," was the melancholy witticism (borrowed from Cardinal Richelieu) with which he but too clearly and emphatically expressed his conviction that misfortunes were preparing for his country which he might perhaps retard, but which he could not possibly avert. He and others may have erred in their calculations of the time when the event was to happen; but his knowledge of facts was too intimate to permit him to doubt, that, sooner or later, Revolution would be the result of the accumulated perplexities of the Austrian Empire.

That Empire as it existed but a year ago (we need not go further back into its history) was, as regards its component parts, the most extraordinary Empire in Europe—or in the world. Perhaps it is premature to say it *was*; and we may correct the expression by saying that it *is* the most extraordinary—the most incohesive—the most ill-assorted—the most heterogenous Empire of modern times. It is necessary, for the due understanding of the remarkable events that are now taking place in and around Vienna, that we should cease to look upon Austria, as we do upon the French Republic or the British Monarchy, as one and indivisible. On the contrary, we must look separately at its component parts, if we would ascertain the real condition and the wants of each.

Firstly, there is Austria Proper, and all those portions of the hereditary dominions of the *Kaisers* which are German in manners, traditions, and language. The movement which has taken place in this portion of the Empire is decidedly democratic, and is precisely the same in all its grand characteristics as that which agitates Prussia and other parts of Germany, as well as France. Freedom of speech, of writing, and of debate, and a share in the Government by means of a constitutional and representative system, are demanded by the German-Austrians, as they are by the German-Prussians. There is nothing to be surprised at in this. Such demands are the natural results of European civilisation. Prussia was promised a constitution in 1815; and there is such a necessary community of ideas between populations that speak the same language and read the same books, that what Prussia was promised as a matter of grace and favour, was ultimately expected both by Prussia and Austria as a matter of right. This community of ideas extended still further, and embraced the notion of German Unity. Neither is there anything surprising in this. A grand German Empire or Federation, of which the existing Federation of German States gives the shadow but not the substance, would so clearly be to the advantage of each individual State, that even the Monarchs of Germany have confessed the desirableness, while they have doubted the possibility of the consummation. This is one of the greatest of the forces now heaving in the Austrian volcano. Its tendency is clearly towards *disintegration*.

Secondly, the Italian dominions of the Emperor are agitated by the same desires for constitutional forms of Government, and by the spirit of nationality, influenced by language, religion, and tradition. Both forces impel them in like manner to separate from Germany, either to establish themselves as an independent State, or to form part of a great Federation of Italy. Here again there is a force, of which the unmistakeable issue is *disintegration*.

INSURRECTION IN VIENNA.—THE CONFLICT AT THE CATHEDRAL.

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

Thirdly, the ancient and proud Kingdom of the Magyars or Hungarians, speaking another language, and feeding its mind at other sources of inspiration, has its own necessities. The movement in this part of the hereditary dominions of the Emperor differs from the Italian and German movements in being decidedly aristocratic. It is a movement of the minority; for the Magyars do not form above an eighth or a seventh of the whole population of Hungary. But that fraction is powerful, and desires the independence of Hungary. The democracy of Austria Proper, and of Germany generally, as well as of Lombardy, sympathises with it, chiefly because its success would be their success, and a weakening of that central authority which has hitherto been strong enough to preserve a nominal cohesion to the Austrian Empire.

Fourthly and lastly, are the Sclavonic and Czech populations, more numerous than the Magyars, hostile to them and to the Germans—and, without any precise democratic tendencies towards constitutionalism, cherishing a pride of race even more intense than that of the Magyars. This pride vents itself in the idea of "PANSLAVONIA." Upon the affections of this portion of the people the Emperor of Austria seems finally to have thrown himself, either to build out of the materials which it affords a new empire more stable and homogeneous than the old, or to use it as a means of recovering his fading authority over the other three races of which he is in theory, though not in fact, the ruler.

Such is Austria at the present day. We have already shown in this Journal the woful state to which the finances of the Empire are reduced. One fact alone will show the scandalous mismanagement of its resources. At the conclusion of the war in 1815, the debt of Austria was two hundred millions of florins. At the present time, after a third of a century of peace and of unexampled progress in the arts of civilisation in all the rest of Europe, its amount is one thousand millions. Taxation has been carried to its extreme limit, and become not taxation, but spoliation. While the expenses of the Government and of the army have been and are enormous, and of daily increasing magnitude, agriculture and manufactures, without one or both of which no state can flourish, have been alike defective or undeveloped. "So defective is agriculture in Austria," says a well-informed contemporary, "that, although three-fourths of the population are engaged in it, there is need of large yearly importations of corn; and though capital is thus demanded for the culture of the soil, a prohibitive system diverts its manufacture, whilst this very manufacture is burdened by taxes upon its raw material." It is these social and fiscal evils, not the doings or misdoings of the French, which have produced commotion in Austria, and which in all countries, unless reformed in time, sow the fruitful seeds of political convulsion. In Austria this source of evil has, as we have seen, been aided by many others; and thus, although we may confess that the French Revolution has fired the train, it is quite clear that the gunpowder which exploded was not French, but Austrian.

The position of the Emperor and his Generals at the date of the last accounts from the capital, will, we think, be more intelligible after these few remarks. Having crushed the Italian movement in the meantime by the strength and good-generalship of Marshal Radetzky, the efforts of those who rule in behalf of this unfortunate Monarch were directed against Hungary. Jellachich, Ban of Croatia, was invested with powers to crush the Hungarians, as Radetzky had crushed the Lombards—with this difference, that the object was concealed. Jellachich is a Sclavonian, and shares the hostility of his race towards the Magyars. The plan of operations was to use the Sclavonians for the purpose of affirming their ascendancy in Austria, and of basing the throne of the Kaisers upon their support and allegiance. Having made an end of the pretensions of the aristocracy of Hungary, Jellachich was to perform the same execution upon the democracy of Vienna. But the scheme was too transparent: the Viennese took alarm—prevented the departure of troops from Vienna to support Jellachich, and brought on a catastrophe which has resulted in the second flight of the Emperor. He has finally taken refuge among the Sclavonians, the last accounts stating that he was at Ollmütz, in Moravia. In the meantime the crisis is hastening: Vienna is armed to the teeth; the whole population has been called to its defence; and the *Landsturm* has been raised both in Austria Proper and in Hungary. Almost under the very wall of Vienna, Auersperg, the Commander of the Imperial forces, is encamped with a large force, apparently only waiting orders or reinforcements to attack the capital. Jellachich is on the march to aid him, at the head of 60,000 Sclavonians: while, from Hungary, Kossuth, at the head of 70,000 men, is hastening to aid the Viennese, and try the chances of battle with Jellachich and Auersperg. While we write, the issue may have been decided. Whatever it may be, it cannot but prove the most important event of the many that now agitate Europe; and, in all probability, it will throw into the shade, by its magnitude, all the other revolutions that have signalised, or will yet signalise, the memorable year of 1848.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been dull; the sky has been almost wholly overcast; the whole mass of air has passed from the N.: and the temperature has been below the average. The following are some particulars of each day:—TUESDAY, till 6h. P.M., the sky was mostly overcast, and it was chiefly clear after this time; the direction of the wind was chiefly N., and the average temperature of the air was 48°. Friday, the greater part of the sky was free from cloud till 3h. P.M., and it was overcast afterwards; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature was 49½°. Saturday, the sky was overcast till 8h. P.M., and it was alternately fine and cloudy afterwards; rain was falling frequently throughout the day; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature was 48½°. Sunday, rain was falling almost continuously, and the day was very dull and gloomy; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air was 47°. Monday, the sky was overcast, the direction of the wind was N.; and the temperature of the air was 44½°. At midnight, the temperature of the air declined to 37½°; and on the morning of Wednesday the reading of the thermometer was as low as 34°; the day was bitterly cold, the sky was overcast, a cold north wind was blowing; and the average temperature of the air was 38° only, being full 10° below the average for the 18th of October, as deduced from the observations of the seven preceding years. The average temperature for the week ending this day was 45½°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day —

Tuesday.	Oct. 12, the highest during the day was	56 deg., and the lowest was	41 deg
Friday.	Oct. 13, " "	52 " "	43
Saturday.	Oct. 14, " "	54 " "	43½
Sunday.	Oct. 15, " "	51½ " "	42½
Monday.	Oct. 16, " "	54½ " "	41
Tuesday.	Oct. 17, " "	51½ " "	37½
Wednesday.	Oct. 18, " "	42 " "	34

In the paper of last week were inserted the results of some observations made in the month of September, at Bristol, by means of two self-registering thermometers. Results of this class are of no value, unless the readings of both the dry and wet bulb thermometers be given, or the means stated, or tables used in deducing the results: mention also should be made as to whether the instruments had been compared with standards or not. I have before me the results from 40 different places in the month of September, and no mention is made at one of these places of the almost constant temperature of the dew-point, as indicated by those observations. The readings of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, and the deduced dew-point at Blackheath in September, were as follows:—

At 9h. A.M. mean reading of dry bulb	57·3	of wet bulb	54·5	reduced dew-point 52·7
" 3 " "	71·4	"	61·4	" 57·4
" 9 " "	54·3	"	51·1	" 47·8
" 9h. P.M.	56·3	"	53·3	" 50·4

The readings of the barometer as given are surely wrong: the mean reading at 9h. P.M., all over the country, was less than that at 9h. A.M., but not by so great a difference as 0·023 inch. It was not stated whether these readings were corrected or not, for temperature, &c: if not corrected, they are useless.

I avail myself of this opportunity to inform those readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS who have written to me on the subject, that these observations will be not seen by me before publication.

Blackheath, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1848. J. G.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

This week the aspect of political affairs has been varied by a partial change of Ministry, and the raising of the question of the propriety of removing the "state of siege" existing in Paris since the insurrection of JUNE.—Committee of the National Assembly having been appointed to report on this latter *quæstio vexata*, for which piece of progress towards "Constitutional Government" the ultra-Republican journals would have it they were indebted not to Government, but to the new Ministers' sentiments, notwithstanding, they write most bitterly. The *Moniteur*, however, has set the matter at rest by observing that "Certain journals assert that the raising of the state of siege, and the presentation of a decree ordering the removal to Algeria of the insurgents of June condemned to transportation, were conditions required by the new Ministers previous to their entrance into the Cabinet. These measures were already agreed upon since the vote on the proposition of M. Durrieu. They obtained, moreover, the assent of the whole of the new Ministry."

The modification of the Cabinet consists of the following appointments and retirements, *viz.*—of M. Dufaure to the Ministry of the Interior, in the place of M. Sénard; M. Vivien to the Department of Public Works, in place of M. Recurt; and M. Freslon to the Ministry of Public Instruction, in place of M. Vaulabelle.

The French Ministry, therefore, as at present constituted, is as follows:—General Cavaignac, President of the Council; M. Marie, Minister of Justice; M. Dufaure, the Interior; General Lamoricière, War; M. Goudchaux, Finance; M. Bastide, Foreign Affairs: M. Vivien, Public Works; M. Tourret, Commerce; M. Freslon, Public Instruction; M. Bethmont, Marine. Of these, MM. Dufaure, Vivien, Tourret, Freslon, and De Lamoricière, belong decidedly to the Moderate party. MM. Marie, Bastide, and Goudchaux are counted as Republicans of the *ancien régime*, although M. Marie was one of those who would have advised the transition to a Republic in February. He would have supported a Regency under the Duchess of Orleans.

The combination, which was announced in the *Moniteur* on last Saturday afternoon, has been made the subject of violent attack by the organs of the ultra-Democratic, Socialist, and Red Republican parties, who have been greatly annoyed at the new manifestations of General Cavaignac in favour of moderate Republicanism. Nothing, however, short of a Ministry composed of what they call *Républicains de la Veille*, who claim to be considered pure Republicans, principally upon the violence with which they promulgated wild and subversive doctrines when the Republic had been proclaimed, would satisfy this party. The men who reproached Ledru-Rollin with failing short of the standard of Danton, and who hold up Robespierre and St. Just as brilliant examples to be followed in the Republic of 1848, could scarcely be expected to approve of the appointment to Ministerial posts of such men as M. Vivien and M. Dufaure.

The *République* says:—"Where does General Cavaignac go to seek successors for his outstanding Cabinet? Is it in that part of the Assembly of which the opinions, alike progressive and practical, by inspiring confidence in the country, could have drawn round the Government an imposing majority? No: but in the convenicle of the Rue de Poitiers, that *alte pudride* of Legitimists, Orleanists, and Federalists, who pray so heartily for the fall of the Republic. He goes and chooses out M. Freslon, Procureur-General at Angers, the advocate of punishment of death, and the zealous defender of the commercial interest, who prosecutes, with an equal quietude of conscience, attacks made against the Monarchy and the Republic; he goes and chooses M. Vivien, the insignificant Minister of Justice of the weak Administration of March 1, who, since his fall, has known how to unite the popularity of a languid opposition with the profits of public functions; and, lastly, M. Dufaure, a fallen celebrity, the unfortunate patron of the dotation of princes, a Ministerial aspirant always ready for office, who withdrew with a religious horror from the Reform banquet of Saintes, because the directors of it thought that the dinner could very well pass over without a toast being drunk to the King! Such are the Republicans who obtain the sympathies of General Cavaignac. Nothing more remains for us to do than to cry out 'Vive le Roi!' and send a *char-à-banc* to the exile at Claremont."

The *National* even has condemned the new ministerial appointments.

M. Gervais de Caen has been appointed Prefect of Police, in the place of M. Ducoux. The latter resigned his functions in the following letter addressed to General Cavaignac:—

PARIS, October 14.

I have constituted a new Ministry, which, in my eyes, is the personification of the Republic, and which will be able, after eight months existence, by mon who, at all times, employed their talents and efforts to prevent it from coming into contact with the public, may be considered as the most perfect and approved model. In presence of the dangers which menace liberty in France, whilst it triumphs in Germany, I resume my place among the adversaries of Royalty, which I will combat under all its disguises. All the soldiers of democracy must be at their post; mine has ceased to be, where my political sympathies are so much shared. Here the kindness to give me a successor. Health and fraternity!

DUCOUX, Prefect of Police.

The representative of the people,

The *Moniteur* contains a general and statistical return of the 3423 insurgents of June transported to Havre, classing them according to their professions, ages, and origin. Among them were—7 literary men, 2 lawyers, 1 physician, 2 engineers, 2 clergymen, 2 students, 2 professors, 1 actor, 1 painter, 1 sculptor, 3 gamekeepers, 2 reporters, 36 historical painters, 30 engravers, 29 sculptors, 14 musicians, 8 architects, 2 comedians, 38 Gardes Mobiles, 26 Republican Guards, 44 city sergeants, 3 soldiers of the line, 1 sailor, 1 gendarme, 1 fireman, 1 wine retailers, 84 jewellers, 13 clockmakers, 54 glaziers, 46 printers, 8 bookbinders, 30 weavers, 23 splanners, 36 bakers, 25 cooks, 13 butchers, 12 pastrycooks, 107 shoemakers, 77 tailors, 30 hatters, 122 joiners, 28 turners, 28 carpenters, 117 mechanicians, 112 smiths, 35 slaters, 161 masons, 43 stonecutters, 11 plasterers, 16 farmers, 16 coachmen, 385 labourers, 40 servants, 7 proprietors, 271 of whom were born in Paris, 191 were foreigners, and the origin of 501 was unknown.

A return has been made within the week, by the French Minister of Finance, of the amount of the receipts received by the Treasury, under the head of "Imposts and Indirect Revenues," during the first nine months of 1848, which, compared with the receipts for the same period of 1848 and 1847, presents instructive though not very gratifying results. It shows a fearful diminution since February in the aggregate trade of the country; and, notwithstanding the rumours and strenuously spread of a gradual resumption in the trade and manufactures of [illegible] the receipts for July, August, and September, 1848, as compared with the same months of 1847, it appears that in July there is a diminution in the receipts of 1,756,000 francs; in August a diminution of 13,807,000 francs; and in September a diminution of 13,751,000 francs. On the whole three months there is an aggregate falling off of 37,303,000 francs as compared with 1848, and of 49,544,000 francs as compared with 1847. It also appears that while the falling off for the quarter just past of the present year is upwards of forty millions and a half, the falling off for the two previous quarters was under sixty-two millions. This surely shows an symptom of a resumption of trade

The following is a detailed table of the receipts of indirect taxes, for the first nine months of 1848, as compared with 1847

DESIGNATION OF THE TAXES	1848	1847
Registration duties, hypothèques, &c.	121,[illegible],000	[illegible],000
Stamp duties	72,[illegible],000	[illegible],000
Custom-house { Miscellaneous articles	41,750,000	[illegible],000
Import duties { Indian colonial sugar	[illegible],000	[illegible],000
{ Foreign ditto	[illegible],000	[illegible],000
Export duties	[illegible],000	1,478,000
Navigation duties	1,852,000	1,981,000
Duties and miscellaneous products at the Customs	1,377,000	2,129,000
Salt duties within the limits of the Customs	3,000,000	3,064,000
Duty on potable liquors	65,180,000	72,702,000
Salt out beyond the limits of the Custom-house	8,350,000	9,227,000
Tax on home-made sugar	15,685,000	[illegible],000
Miscellaneous	[illegible],000	[illegible],000
Produce of the sale of tobacco	86,904,000	88,[illegible],000
Duty of gunpowder	4,850,000	[illegible],000
Duty of letters, sending of money, &c.	37,490,000	[illegible],000
Duty of places in the "malle-poste"	1,100,000	[illegible],000
Dues of dire in packets	911,000	[illegible],000
Total	490,419,000	528,774,000

This shows an aggregate falling off on the present year of exactly 102,362,000 francs. There is a diminution under every head except three, and these three are significant. The export duties have increased to the amount of 45,000 francs, in consequence of the vast quantity of plate removed from France. The Post-office revenue has increased 635,000 francs, in consequence of the enormous quantity of newspapers and correspondence occasioned by the Revolution of February; and the produce of places in the packets has increased 911,000 francs, in consequence of the vast number of persons who have fled from France. This species of improvement will hardly be a matter of congratulation to the Minister of Finances. On the other hand, it will be seen that the import duties have fallen off to a frightful extent. For instance, the duties on French colonial sugars have diminished from 31,830,000 francs to 15,900,000 francs, or rather more than one-half; and the Custom-house duties on miscellaneous merchandize have diminished one-third. The only article producing a large revenue, upon which there is not a heavy falling off, is tobacco. It still returns nearly as much as it did in the February quarter of the present year.

The return of the direct taxes collected has also been published. The total amount of these taxes is—ordinary direct contributions, 43,457,000f.; and the 45-centimes tax, 101,780,000f., making in all 629,217,000f. Of this sum, the amount collected up to the 30th of September was 87,744,000f.; so that there remains 249,473,000f. of arrears still to be collected. [illegible] that 45-centimes tax.

Two members of the Municipal Commission of Paris, Messrs. Lionville and Littre, have resigned their functions. "Holding my office," writes the latter to the Prefect, "not from the Government, but from the people, and not being inclining towards a side which is not mine, I request you to accept my resignation of member of the Municipal Commission. Health and fraternity."

The new Archbishop of Paris, M. Sibour, was solemnly installed at Notre Dame on Monday.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of General Cavaignac, appointing the celebrated preacher Abbé Cœur, Bishop of Troyes. By another decree of the Chief of the Executive Power, Vice-Admiral Dupetit Thouars had been named Member of the Board of Admiralty, in the place of Vice-Admiral Casy. M. Bresset, the grandson of the celebrated Conventionalist of that name, has been appointed Secretary to the Minister of Public Works.

The committee appointed by the National Assembly to receive the communications of the Government, relative to the state of siege, have decided with General Cavaignac in favour of its removal. M. Aylies was to present a report to that effect to the Assembly, after which M. Marie, Minister of Justice, would submit to it a project of decree for the repression of offences committed by the press

It was reported that M. Etienne Arago had resigned the direction of the Post-office. M. Arago having refused his confidence to the Government, by his vote on Monday evening, could not with propriety continue in office

The great Socialist Dinner, at which above 2000 Red Republicans attended, and at which Pierre Leroux and Comte d'Alton Shee, an ex Pear of France, presided, took place at the Barrière Poissonnière, on Wednesday. The usual violent speeches were made, and the meeting dispersed without any disturbance. An immense military force was collected in the neighbourhood, but their interference was not required

The new Minister of the Interior, M. Dufaure, has already adopted measures to curb the licentiousness of the Paris press. *La République* was seized on Tuesday. It contained an infamous libel on the Government, on the subject of the insurgents of June, who have been transported.

An obstinate resistance continues to be opposed in the French provinces to the collection of the additional 45 per cent. imposed by the Provisional Government on the assessed taxes. At Luberzac, in the department of the Corrèze, the cattle of a reading farmer were seized in default of payment, but, though they were driven to several fairs, not a purchaser could be found for them.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.—At one o'clock, M. Marrast, President, took the chair.

M. Dufaure, the new Minister of the Interior, ascended the tribune, and having presented a project of decree, tending to obtain an additional credit of 100,000f. for secret services purposes, proceeded to observe that General Cavaignac, in virtue of the powers vested in him by the Assembly, had invested several of its members with the direction of the affairs of the country. It was consequently indispensable that it should know the sentiments which animated the new ministers, and they had seized that opportunity to ascertain in a solemn manner whether those sentiments were conformable to theirs. It was impossible to conceive two different Republics. The country had spontaneously proclaimed the Republic, a Government which called every citizen to participate in the Government of the country—a noble institution, resting on the principle of the sovereignty of the people, and on liberty, equality, and fraternity, proclaimed eighteen centuries ago by Christian revelation. None but insane men could disown those principles, and they should be culpable if they attempted to elude them and not carry them into effect. Every man, gifted with any elevation in the soul, cannot but render homage to liberty, the source of all progress—to equality, which makes all citizens equal before society and God, who created them—and fraternity, which must ere long introduce into all social sufferings, and the remedy of those evils would be the incessant object of their solicitude and endeavours. He regretted to say that the very name of Republic inspired fear and distrust

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY. *The Piedmontese Gazette* of the 12th publishes a decree, in sixty-six articles, containing a complete reorganisation of the system of public instruction.

Advices have been received from Milan, which announce that the news of the struggle going on in Hungary had produced great agitation in the army of Marshal Radetzki. Croat and Hungarian regiments each demanded to march and join their countrymen. Nothing but the greatest energy on the part of Radetzki retained them. The Croats, especially, were in a state of excessive disturbance.

The National Congress of the Italian League, for promoting a federal union of the States of Italy, commenced its sittings in Turin on the 11th, under the presidency of M. Mamiani, and divided itself into three sections: political, economical, and military. Count Gabrio Casati was elected chairman of the first section: P. Sterbini, of the second; and General Recchia, of the third. The Congress afterwards proceeded to admit the Neapolitan members, Spaventa, Massarla, and Leopardi; and the Roman members, Sterbini and Pino. The Tuscan professor Giorgini had not arrived.

PRUSSIA.

The National Assembly, at Berlin, on the 11th, commenced discussing the 4 constitution. The first line of the preamble, "We, Frederick William, by the grace of God," &c., occupied the whole debate, upon an amendment of M. Scunedler, who proposed the omission of "by the grace of God." A long discussion took place upon this amendment, and, eventually, the question being put the erasure was carried by a majority of eighty-seven votes, the left centre having united with the extreme left. However, although the Chamber have thus got fit in its place without the words that God's grace has any connexion with the F. an Monarchy, it has admitted that Prussia is to exist, the title of the Sovereign being decided to run thus: "We, Frederick Wilhelm, King of Prussia." A Polish deputy proposed that the title of "Duke of the Grand Duchy of Posen" sho. d be added. A discussion arose upon this, an artful motion, and, although the se. e of the majority was evidently against it, the proposition was referred to the committee for a report. The chamber, having commenced the discussion of the Constitution, had, with some difficulty, got through five or six words during the sitting. It is calculated that if they continue as the same pace, it will require about six years to get through.

On the 13th, in the Assembly, the Burgher Guard Law, which of late had been the subject of much discussion, was put to the final vote. The Chamber decided, by a majority of 117 votes, for the adoption of the amendments which had been proposed to different articles of the law, and which were, in. that no oath should be taken on the law until the Constitution was completed; 2nd, that the commanders were to have the right of assembling the Burgher Guard on their own authority; and 3d, that the Burgher Guard were to remain in possession of the arms they now had, were likewise adopted by a great majority. The principal objection which was made to the law is to have not been removed, in consequence of these amendments having been carried

A new Game Law, which had been debated in previous sittings, was also adopted by the Chamber in the same sitting.

Much excitement prevailed at Berlin, in consequence of the news received from Vienna.

UNITED STATES.

We have this week advices from New York to the 3rd instant, which, however, present but little change in political matters. The Taylor and Clay party, throwing aside all disagreements, had agreed to the purpose of electing General Taylor. At a meeting of the joint parties, held for the purpose of concluding the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore, scarcely a dissentient voice was heard

Much comment has been occasioned by the publication of a letter from Senator Benton to the people of California. He tells the people of California that "The civil and military government established over them as a right of war at an end; that they are to form their own Government, not lawful officers, and can get none except by their own act,' and advises them to 'meet in Convention, provide a cheap and simple Government, and take care of themselves until Congress can provide for them.' He considers that Congress will not have passed no duties to the United States should pay them to the people of California—say 90 per cent on the value whence imported." On the subject of slavery he advises them to do nothing at present. "When you become a state," he says, 'the entire and absolute decision of it will be in your own hands.' He calls General Kearney, the late Governor, and Colonel Mason, the present Governor, 'each an *synonymous*,' and says the bill appropriating 700,000 dollars for Californian claims was 'baulked' by the 'Lea' communicated to Congress by Colonels Mason and Stephenson."

The steam-propeller *Gokah*, plying on Lake Huron, had been lost with all on board, comprising twenty five passengers. About eighty kegs of powder were put on board the *Gokah* at Buffalo, and they were not to be opened carefully in the extreme bow of the vessel, the farthest from the fire, and covered with merchandise. There were 60,000 shingles, 30,000 feet of lumber, and about forty tons of pressed hay stowed away between decks and on the upper deck—forming altogether a highly combustible cargo. The supposition is that the vessel took fire, and the gunpowder on board exploded, and thus steamer was lost. The local [illegible] reported that the crew had [illegible] ashore in a small boat near Leamgton. He saw the fire making its w [illegible] the powder, when he lowered the small boat and made his escape. When a short distance from the vessel he blew up with a tremendous explosion, and he was the only one left to tell the sad tale.

MEXICO

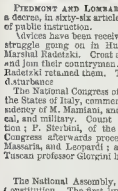
By the intelligence received from the city of Mexico we learn that Santa Anna had applied for his return The Paredes party were still disposed to give trouble The affairs of the country appeared outwardly quiet, but it was feared that there were elements of revolution within which would sooner or later break out into open hostility to the existing Government.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

VENEZUELA. Accounts from Puerto Cabello to the 4th ult continue to describe Venezuela as in a most deplorable condition. The foreign residents in that unfortunate country, in consequence of the want of protection enforced by the military commanders, had made repeated complaints to the Government, but without any effect. It was reported that the fleet belonging to the Constitutionalists had gained a victory over that belonging to the Government. An engagement took place on the 23d of August, in the vicinity of Margarita Island. After the contest the Paez squadron bore away for Curaçoa, where General Paez was staying. He ordered the fleet at once to sail for Maracaibo, to capture the castle, which was still in the possession of Monagas's troops. The general impression in Curaçoa was, that Monagas could not withstand the forces that would be brought against him by the Constitutionalists.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR ROBERT MOUBRAY, K.H., OF COCKAIRNIE, CO. FIFE.

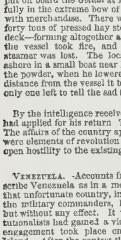


THE death of this excellent gentleman occurred on the 14th instant, at his seat of Cockairnie. He was a Colonel in the Army, and a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. His military career extended over a considerable period. In 1801, when a Captain in the 50th Regiment, he embarked at Cork under the orders of Colonel Wellesley, now Duke of Wellington, to join the standard of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, on the coast of Egypt; and subsequently ten years in India, and eight in the Mediterranean. In the first Campaign of 1805, Captain Moubray acted as

Assistant Deputy Adjutant-General, under Major-General Hay Macdowal

Few families in the empire are so ancient and illustrious as that of Mowbray. The chief branch resided in the 11th century, in the county of Lincoln, of which English history; and its scion, the Moubrays of Barnbougle and Cockairnie, fill no inconsiderable space in the annals of Scotland. The gentleman whose death we record wedded in 1794, the Hon. Barbara Hay, daughter of Waldegrave, fourth Earl of Kinnoull. In consideration of the splendid lineage, Sir Robert received the honour of Knighthood at Carlton Palace, 20th April, 1825.

At the period of his decease the worthy Knight had nearly completed his 74th year. He married, in 1807, Laura, fourth daughter of William Hobson, Esq., of Markfield, in Middlesex, and leaves a large family All the sons, inheriting the martial spirit of their ancestors, took commissions in the land service of their country. Sir Robert's only brother, the late Admiral Sir Richard Hussey Hussey, K.C.B., gained high distinction as a naval Commander. He adopted the name of Hussey in lieu of Mowbray, on succeeding to the Wood Walton estate in Huntingdonshire.



JOHN EDWARD O'REILLY, ESQ., M.P., OF ANNAGH ABBEY, COUNTY CAVAN.

MR. O'REILLY, of Annagh Abbey, whose recent death is deeply deplored, was the representative of a distinguished branch of the princely sept of O'Reilly. The family pedigree exhibits an unbroken descent of nineteen generations: and on the walls of Annagh Abbey a stone may still be seen bearing the inscription "Johannes O'Reilly fecit, 1686."

The lamented gentleman was born 21st January, 1803; and married, 26th May, 1847, Janeta-Maria, only surviving daughter of John Chas. Lorlaine, Esq., of Chester and Tranmer

ISAAC DONNITHORNE HARRIS, ESQ., OF HAYNE, IN DEVON.

MR. DONNITHORNE HARRIS died at his seat, near Lipton, a few days since, aged 78. The surname of Harris he bore in consequence of his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Christopher Harris, Esq., of Hayne, representative of the Hayne branch of the great Devon family of Harris, which was established by the famous lawyer, Mr. Sergeant Harris, who purchased the estate from Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland. By the heiress of Hayne Mr. Donnithorne Harris leaves a son and successor, the present Christopher Arthur Harris, Esq.

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS.

On Thursday, the 12th, the trial of Mr. M'Manus was brought to a close by his being found Guilty; and the trial of Patrick O'Donohue, on the same charge (high treason), was terminated on Saturday, also with a verdict of "Guilty" against the prisoner, the Jury adding a recommendation to mercy in both cases.

A writ of error has been advised in those cases, as well as that of Smith O'Brien.

TRIAL OF MR. MEAGHER.

MONDAY.—At the sitting of the Court, *Thomas Francis Meagher* was placed at the bar to take his trial for high treason. The great interest felt for the prisoner was manifested by a much fuller attendance of spectators than had been witnessed since the conclusion of Mr. O'Brien's trial. The indictment was similar to that in which the other prisoners were arraigned. Mr. Whiteside proposed that the names of the gentlemen who had served on the former juries should be abstracted from the list of jurors, and the remaining names put in the ballot-box, with a view to have the jury elected by ballot. The Court intimated that on this point they could not interfere; it was for the Attorney-General to say whether he would accede to the proposition The Attorney-General declined to do so, and matters proceeded in the ordinary way. When the Jury were about being sworn, Mr. Meagher protested against the exclusion of Catholics from the panel. The objection was not personal; he would as readily take his chance before a Protestant as to a Catholic jury, but on public grounds he felt bound seriously and solemnly to object to the course that had been adopted. After some objections on the part of the prisoner, the jury was sworn, and Mr. Attorney-General proceeded state the case of the Crown against the prisoner.

The examination of Mr. Hodges, one of a gentleman who proved the handwriting of the prisoner in some documents that were given in evidence, closed the proceedings of the day

TUESDAY.—The court opened at a quarter before ten o'clock.—T. S. Dobbin, the informar, was the first witness examined. He deposed to having seen Mr. Meagher at a meeting of the Curran Club at Dublin, in June. Mr. Meagher was not a member of the Curran Club, but was a visitor. He was present at the Grattan Club; he attended a meeting on the 22nd of June for the presentation of colours to the club. It was a tri-coloured flag. Mr. Meagher spoke of them standing by their colours to establish the independence of their country. Attended a meeting on the 21st. Mr. Meagher was present. Mr. Dillon was moved to the chair. No business was done until Mr. Meagher came. He was in the room when Mr Dillon was moved to the chair It was stated in the room that the meeting was for the election of an executive council. Mr. Dillon announced it from the chair. It was said that a council of 21 members was too numerous as their transactions would come out through so many hands, and that there would be more secrecy in a smaller number. Mr. Dillon mentioned certain names out of a letter brought to him by Mr. Lalor from Mr. Duffy, who was in Newgate; they were the names of persons whom Mr Duffy wished to be on the executive council; the names of three clergymen were read out—those of Mr. Hughes, Mr O'Malley, and Mr. Kenyon; the name of Mr. Lalor was also mentioned. Some of the members said, that as it was to be a war-council, it was not fit that priests should be on it. The persons announced to be elected were Mr. Dillon, Mr. Meagher, Mr. O'Gorman, Dunbry, Mr. M'Ge. ness, and Mr. Devin Reilly. Mr. Lalor said Mr. M'Manus wanted those present to give a pledge that they would expedite the insurrection by the 8th of August. Mr. Meagher objected to give any pledge of that sort, that he would have it on the 8th; but he was afraid to call all in his power to expedite it even before the 8th. Mr. Lalor stated that the council of five would in all next day to arrange to have four club meetings in Dublin on the next Sunday, the 23d; they were to have no speeches; that the names of the club-men were to be called out; they were not to tell the chairman about who they were to meet until about two hours before the meeting, as it was considered they should be sufficiently well organized to turn out at two hours' notice. The object of this meeting was to ascertain the numerical strength of the clubs; they were not to be armed. After a lengthened cross-examination, Dobbin was dismissed. and a police officer proved the finding of the letter written to Mr. Smith by Mr. Meagher, and read in court on the previous day. The house in Smith's house were also found many other letters in Mr. Meagher's hand-writing. Voting and other papers taken from Mr. Lalor were then put in evidence and identified.—Chamberlain Cauliffe deposed that he was present at Jones's Road, and heard Meagher say, that on the morning of Sunday, the 23rd, he saw Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr Meagher, and Mr. Dillon, come into the town on a car; they addressed the people in the market-place. Meagher said he always was brave and determined that they all had a gun in a corner, and kept their powder dry, and were always sure to hit their mark.

After a great deal of evidence and cross-examination, during which it was contended that it was impossible to connect Mr. O Brien's and Mr. Meagher's purpose together, the Court adjourned to Monday.

SMITH O'BRIEN.—On Monday, at half-past 1 o'clock, the Lord-Lieutenant received the deputation appointed at the meeting of the citizens of Dublin to present a memorial to His Excellency praying for a commutation of the sentence passed upon Mr. Smith O'Brien. The Lord Mayor headed the deputation, which was composed of several most respectable citizens. The following is the address

TO HIS EXCELLENCY EARL CLARENDON, LORD-LIEUTENANT GENERAL, AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND

MAY it please your Excellency We, the undersigned, consisting principally of the inhabitants of Dublin and its vicinity, address your Excellency as the representative in Ireland of Her Majesty's gracious prerogative of mercy in its favour.

WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Gentleman.

The Lord-Lieutenant received the deputation with the greatest courtesy, and said, in order that there should be no mistake as to the nature of the answer he was about to give, he would read it. His Excellency then read the following answer:—

As it appeared to be the wish of Mr. Sharman Crawford and the gentlemen who accompanied him here last week, and subsequently of the Lord Mayor, that I should receive from the hands of a deputation the memorial, which has been so numerously signed by the inhabitants of Dublin, I have not hesitated to comply with that wish; but, still considering as I did that the Clemency of the Crown was not a matter to be discussed in the same offices as Mr. Meagher, any reference also, to the notes of a writ of error that has been given, I need hardly inform you—and I feel certain you will readily admit—that I could now give any definite answer to the memorial beyond an assurance that it would be given the consideration of the highest responsible jury who tried Mr O'Brien.

SUPPOSED ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM NEWGATE.—On Sunday, between one and two o'clock, the Governor of Newgate having received information that Charles G. Duffy contemplated an escape from gaol, he (the Governor) at once proceeded, accompanied by the Deputy Governor, constables, and police, to the [illegible] officials who were in attendance, to the apartment occupied by the prisoner, and commenced an active search. In a leather trunk belonging to the prisoner they discovered a rope ladder about 40 feet long, and a quantity of rope about the same length, and it was said that by means of these the prisoner intended to make his escape The sentinel who was on duty over the prisoner's apartment alleges that he had been offered a bribe if he allowed the prisoner to escape. The officials belonging to the establishment, on making what they deemed an important discovery, at once removed the prisoner to a more secure part of the gaol, where double guards were placed on him, and the most rigorous search kept upon his movements. The room occupied by Mr. Duffy looked into Green street, and the window opens into the street for the purpose of ventilation This room had been previously allocated for the use of debtors. There was nothing of the kind found in the apartments of the other prisoners

PENSIONING THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.—At a meeting of the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, held at the Presbytery, Marlborough-street, Dublin, October 11th, 1848, the following was among setera. other resolutions unanimously adopted:—"That, having observed that a notice has been given of a parliamentary motion regarding a State provision for the Catholic clergy, and, as a Journal that he "continues to enjoy excellent health. He is perfectly cheerful and composed, and in his usual good spirits—not in the least depressed by the circumstances of his painful and perilous position. He rises at every morning, and breakfasts at half-past seven. Mrs. O'Brien, whose fortitude and strength of mind under her misfortunes are the admiration of all, visits her husband each morning at nine o'clock, and remains with him all the day None but the nearest members of his family are allowed to see him. He still occupies the same apartment as before his conviction."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last, an accident, attended with the sacrifice of life, occurred in the vicinity of Christ Church, Dublin Six dilapidated houses suddenly, and killed many of the inmates. Those houses were the property of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, and the inhabitants were not of the best repute. The inquest on the bodies of the parties killed shows that five persons lost their lives, and that thirteen or fourteen were desperately wounded.

ROYAL YACHT PROMOTIONS.—The usual annual promotions of the officers of the Royal steam-yacht *Victoria and Albert* have been promulgated. They are Lieutenants—Edward James Bedford (1838), to the rank of commander. Mates —William B Elphinstone (1847), Thomas B. Lethbridge (1848), and Thomas D. Atkinson (1848), to the rank of lieutenant.

AUSTRIA.

NEW REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

We noticed briefly, in our Postscript of last week, an insurrectionary outbreak of the people in Vienna, on the 6th instant; the partial fraternization of the troops with the insurgents, and the flight of the Emperor from the capital. At the risk of repetition, we give this week the details of those occurrences, in order to render more complete the narrative of the extraordinary events which now convulse the Austrian Empire, from its centre to its remotest limits, adds the latest accounts of all subsequent proceedings bearing upon the subject.

The publication of the intercepted correspondence between the unfortunate Count Latour, the Imperial Secretary at War, and Baron Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia (noticed last week), having completely confirmed the suspicions which the Liberals of Vienna entertained, that the policy of the Em Government was to abet the Croatians secretly against the Hungarians, with a view to the annihilation of the newly-acquired liberties of the latter, and to subsequent crushing of the popular party in Austria, the destruction of popular liberty there, and the establishment of a system of reaction, the indignation and rage of the people became greatly excited: and on the 6th instant this state of the popular mind was raised to a still higher pitch of exasperation by the publication of the Emperor's proclamation, declaring against the Hungarians. Public opinion had already been put on the alert by the concentration of large masses of troops in the vicinity of the capital; and the dissolution of the Hungarian Parliament, the appointment of Baron Jellacich to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Hungary, and other reactionary measures contained in a previous proclamation, were regarded as but the links of a chain which was to bind Austria down to the same despotism as that of the days of Metternich. It was stated generally, that the military had especially the German Grenadiers, were in favour of the popular cause Early on the morning of the 6th the Grenadiers were ordered to march and join the expeditionary force against the Hungarians. They did not refuse to quit their barracks, but they were forewarned of their march and its object, and had communicated with the corps of National Guards of the suburb of Gumpendorf, in which their barracks were situate, and with the Academical Legion, from both of which they received a promise that measures would be taken to prevent their departure.

Such measures were taken. The National Guards from the Hundsthurm assembled at six o'clock on the morning of the 6th at the terminus of the Northern Railway, from which they removed the rails, for the purpose of preventing the departure of the Grenadiers by that line. A short interval now elapsed, and the commanding officer, seeing that the removal of his troops by rail was impossible, gave orders for their proceeding on foot to Glinsendorf, a station on the line whence he hoped it would be possible to effect their conveyance by the railroad. But this plan too was resisted by the National Guards, the numbers of which increased with every minute. A barricade effectually stopped the march of the regiments near the Tabor bridge. Orders were given for the storming of this barricade; and the War-office being aware of the mutinous disposition of the Grenadiers, several batalions of cavalry were instructed to escort them. But the Grenadiers crossed the bridge, carried the barricade, and fraternised with the National Guards. The latter destroyed part of the bridge, thus preventing the cavalry from interfering. Regiments of infantry were then drawn up to reduce the insurgents, and to enforce obedience to the commands of the Government, and the artillery arrived at 10 o'clock, when the cannons were announced to surrender: this they refused to do, for they had meanwhile been reinforced by the Academical Legion. The parties stood thus opposed to one another, until a body of workmen proceeded to seize a powder waggon and four guns, which they effected without any opposition from the artillerymen But this act of the insurgents gave nevertheless the signal for a bloody conflict

The Austrian infantry fired three successive volleys [illegible] loud cheers and quick discharges [illegible] the Grenadiers [illegible] on seeing [illegible], their retrograde movement became a downright flight The Government troops had 50 killed; the insurgents 3; and there were many wounded.

After routing the Government troops, the insurgents marched from the suburbs into the town, where they placed their guns in the middle of the University square; the gates of the town were guarded by detachments of students and National Guards, the bonds was sounded, and a central committee formed for carrying on the war

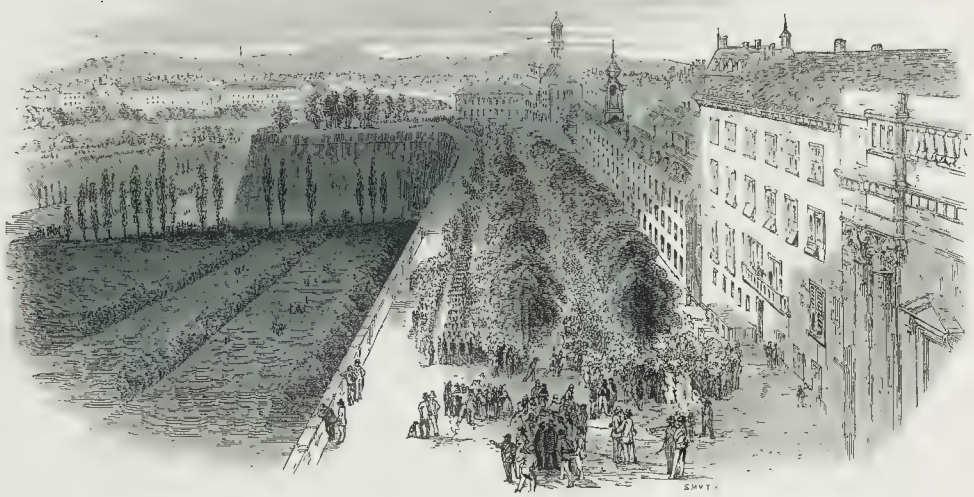
At 1 o'clock a party of the insurgent National Guards were attacked on the Stephans Platz by a party of National Guards who were loyal by the Government. A short fight the latter were forced to retire into the Cathedral of St. Stephan, the doors of which they then barricaded from within. But the insurgents battered down the doors, entered the church, and dislodged their antagonists, whose leader was killed on the steps of the altar.

Those of the city gates, the Burgthor, still remained in possession of the Government troops. These commanding of sappers and miners, with four guns, stationed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They were at once attacked, and totally routed, in spite of the grape and canister which they fired from their pieces. Many of them were captured, disarmed, and confined in the University buildings. Formidable barricades were constructed while this fight was going on. The old fortifications of the city were occupied by the artillery of the National Guards.

After this the tide of insurrection rose to an unconquerable height. The rioters entered the War-Office between the hours of five and six, seized the cannon and arms deposited in that building, and captured the Minister of War, Count Latour. The wretched man was conducted into the street, and was murdered with horrible circumstances and slashings. The people tore the clothes and [illegible] from his bleeding body, and hung the [illegible] of corpse on a gibbet, where it remained suspended for a whole day, during which the National Guards riddled it with musket-balls. Count Latour's papers were seized and brought to the University.

At half-past six o'clock there was but one place of refuge left for the troops of National Guards who sided with the Government—that place was the Arsenal, famous for its glorious trophies from the Turkish wars. The people surrounded the Arsenal, and demanded from the garrison that they should give up the arms which it contained. They refused. A combat commenced, in the course of which the garrison swept the Renngasse with grape and canister, and killed and disabled a great number of the insurgents, whose fury increased after each unsuccessful attempt to gain possession of the building. The committee of students sent several flags of truce, summoning the garrison to surrender, but the bearers were shot dead on the spot. The people then commenced bombarding the Arsenal, and the firing continued all the night through, till six o'clock on the morning of the 7th, when the garrison surrendered. Those among the popular party who were not provided with weapons were then armed.

An [illegible] ness thus stated in the session on the 8th, [illegible] about two o'clock the Guards from the suburb Wieden entered the city, and were joined at by the Nationals from the Kirnthnerviertel, a division of the Guards which is described as the vulgar partisans the [illegible]-yeticus, and not considered to consist of haughty aristocrats and secret friends of the fallen system. They fired from the windows of St. Stephen's Cathedral, the doors of which were burst open, and blew upon a wedding [illegible] of the name of Baltz, killed before the high altar. A fearful struggle took place in the Cathedral. I have just now seen the marks of bullets on walls, pictures, and altars. Meanwhile a strong detachment, having taken the Arsenal, had taken their stand before the Kaerthnerthor door, their four cannon at the first discharge smashing and tearing away the Nationals and Academicians, who occupied the square before St. Stephen's. These, however, held out manfully, and made the first round attacks. The soldiers with fixed bayonets, drove them from their position, took two of their cannon, pursued them up the Graben, through the Kärnthnerstrasse into the yard of the War-office. Here the combat was carried on with the greatest fury, four cannon before the War-office being there at the service of the soldiers. They made grape-shot, especially into the Roggencreutzer, and the loss of Life and of property in that quarter is very great. In the middle of the night I stood on the Ferdinand's-bridge, and saw the flames and the smoke, while the poor wretches came in crowds to the road, endeavouring to escape over the roofs of the neighbouring houses In vain—they could not get out. It is impossible to say how many were suffocated by the smoke or perished in the flames. The



THE BASTIONS, AT VIENNA.

remainder this morning delivered up their arms and were imprisoned. About 100,000 muskets, carbines, and other fire-arms fell into the hands of the citizens, and there is nobody now unarmed in Vienna. The people might have proclaimed any form of government, but not a single cry for a Republic was heard. They want a constitutional Monarchy, but with better guarantees than they have had hitherto; and all this frightful loss of life might have been spared, i. the Imperial family had entered heart and soul into the new state of things."

The list of dead and wounded, not including those in private houses and in the military hospital, published at 12 o'clock on the 7th (Saturday), gave as dead, 118; wounded, 162.

In the midst of the scenes above described, the Emperor and the other members of the Imperial family left Vienna early on Saturday morning (the 7th). They were escorted by 7000 cavalry, and took the road towards Linz.

The transactions of the Austrian Diet while these bloody deeds were enacting round them, were significant. On the 6th, at 11 o'clock, several members of the Left assembled and sent an address to the President, M. Strobach, asking him to summon the members of the House, in order that the effusion of blood might be stopped. The President refused to comply, because, as he stated, he did not think that the matter was sufficiently important. Upon this, the Diet assembled without him, constituted itself *en permanence*, and elected another President in the person of M. Smolka. After much discussion on the state of affairs, the Diet adjourned, and re-assembled at seven o'clock P.M., and appointed an Executive Committee, consisting of members of the Left. M. Löhner moved an address to the Emperor, demanding the formation of a new and popular Cabinet with Messrs. Doblhoff and Hornbostel in it; the removal of Baron Jellachich from his governorship of Hungary; the revocation of the last proclamation against the Hungarians, and an amnesty for those implicated in the riots of that day.

The House accepted the motion, and sent a deputation to the Emperor. Various other resolutions were also passed to meet the emergencies immediately pressing. M. Bowack proposed that M. Kraus should be appointed Minister, which was adopted unanimously. The Minister of the Interior Doblhoff, the Minister of Commerce Hornbostel, and M. Kraus, were named to manage the affairs of the country, and make propositions to his Majesty to complete the Ministry. It was further resolved to address a proclamation to the people, and a note to the Emperor on the events of the preceding day. M. Schuselka was chosen to prepare those documents.

At the sitting, 7 members remained standing, but there was no fighting.

In the mean time the military who had evacuated the city joined those who were at the Belvedere in the suburbs, and formed a strong force under the orders of the military commandant of Vienna, Count Auersperg; but he had declared that he would refrain from all hostilities unless he was attacked. Several soldiers stationed at all the Belvedere and the Schwarzenberg Garden were fired on in the night and killed; and two companies of Grenadiers had deserted Count Auersperg and joined the people.

A Committee of Safety which had been appointed was increased to twenty members, one-third of whom were to hold permanent sittings, and the newly-elected Common Council also declared itself (according to the instruction of the Diet) *en permanence*. The Diet declared itself a Sovereign one, and entrusted the formation of a new Ministry to Doblhoff, Kraus, and Hornbostel. A considerable number of students arrived in Vienna from Gratz on this day.

On the 9th great excitement prevailed in Vienna, as it was ascertained that Jellachich, after having crossed the Leitha, was drawing near to the capital. An estafette was immediately despatched to the Emperor, requesting him to order the Ban of Croatia not to advance any further. At 4 P.M., on the 9th, the population were called under arms, as it was announced that Jellachich was in the village of Schwechat. At the same time it was announced that the Hungarian General, Kossuth, with an army of sixty thousand, was close to Presburg, and following on the heels of his slippery antagonist. Fifteen steamers on the Danube were conveying in all haste his advanced guard to the capital, which stood with open arms ready to receive him. A great quantity of guns and ammunition, sent by Count Windischgratz, the Military Governor of Prague, the capital of Bohemia, to Gratz, were intercepted and brought into Vienna, and it became known that Windischgratz himself had arrived in the vicinity of Vienna. In the evening of the 9th every precaution was taken against surprise. The town was illuminated; and notwithstanding the number of barricades impeding the passage of the streets, and which had not been taken away, the gates were closed and cannon placed. At 11 P.M. favourable positions. Arms were served out in quantity from the Arsenal and sent out during the day to be distributed amongst the people of the surrounding country. The Emperor, it was understood, was at Boemberg, on the Danube, a château which was the favourite summer retreat of the late Emperor Francis. A castle has stood there from very ancient time, but, excepting a part of the foundation, the existing edifice is not older than 1617. Bösenberg owes its name to a dangerous bend of the Danube which commences below Pöls.

While matters were thus at Vienna, some thirty Bohemian members of the Austrian Diet assembled in Prague, and, in conjunction with the municipal authorities, held council on the necessary steps to be taken for upholding, under present circumstances, the interests of the kingdom of Bohemia. In the course of an animated address, Palacky denounced the recent successful insurrection in Vienna, as well as the proceedings of the Magyars, commended the loyalty of Jellachich, and declared that the throne and the dynasty could be upheld only by the Northern and Southern Sclavonians. The result of the debate was that a proclamation to the following effect was issued by the Burgomaster and Town-Council:—"Murder and violence in Vienna have succeeded—contrary to the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants—in compelling the Emperor-King (Kaiser-König) to take to flight, and in terrifying the Diet, the hitherto existing minority in which are now acting in an illegal way."

The municipal authorities of Prague protest against all the illegal acts of an assembly which, transgressing the bounds of duty, has endeavoured to usurp the executive power. The violent overthrow of a cabinet, acting with the majority of the Diet, is criminal and punishable. The municipal authorities of Prague are deeply attached to the dynasty and to the constitutionally Democratic Monarchy. Bohemia can only prosper when Austria is independent. The authorities of the above city place confidence in the Emperor and in his imperial word. Finally, the people of Bohemia are warned against disturbing public tranquillity, and are urged to drive from amongst them all the busy agents of the 'destructives.'"

The Diet received on the 11th a letter from the Minister Hornbostel (place from which it was written not published), announcing the resignation of his post, on the ground that he would not be responsible for all the steps which had been already taken, or which might be hereafter taken.

On the evening of the same day Jellachich's troops were posted on the Wiener Berg (Vienna Hill), in the immediate vicinity of the city.

Vienna itself was in a state of complete defence, all the bastions being well mounted, and all the gates well watched. Two of the suburbs only presented vulnerable points. It was agreed that, in case of imminent danger, the landsturm should be convoked to the aid of the metropolis, by means of signals from the tower of Stephen's Church—those signal to be, by day, columns of smoke, and rockets by night.

It was calculated that within the city there were not less than 100,000 men well armed.

Meantime, a number of Sclavonian members of the Austrian Diet took it upon themselves to call a congress at Brünn (for the 20th) of all their parliamentary colleagues who shared their opinion. The object of the congress was to devise the necessary measures for upholding the liberty of the Parliament, and the existence of the constituent Diet in the interest of the entire Monarchy.

The *Austrian Lloyd's Gazette* thus graphically describes the state and appearance of Vienna and its environs on the 12th:—"Perhaps never since the Middle Ages, when under the first Hapsburgers, under the sons of Rudolph and Albrecht I., the whole population often rose in arms to oppose the exorbitant demands of their seigneurs, have the streets and environs of old Vindobona assumed so warlike an aspect as in the last few days. An armed force of certainly not less than 80,000 men, capable of doing battle, is moving about in the town and *faubourgs*, and in a wide circle on every side of us, encamped with a menacing attitude, are large bodies of Imperial troops under the Hapsburg banner, prepared, if necessary, by dint of arms, to defend and ensure their Emperor's throne and rights in his loyal capital, once more, to the astonishment of the world, the focus of a revolutionary tempest.

"From the towers of the venerable old pile of St. Stephen's the eye can overlook all the legions that surround us—Ruthenens, Marsarer, Rusniaks, Poles, Galicians, Czechs, Bohemians, Germans, and Old-Austrians. They stretch from the camp at Belvedere, on the one side, to the village of Simmering and to the Danube; on the other, to the Southern Railway. In a wider range, from Klein-Neusied to Hiemberg, Mödling, and Brühl, to the declivities of the Vienna wood, swarm the battalions of the Ban Jellachich—Illyrians, with their red caps, the red cloaks (Szekelsmeer), Croats, numerous Grätzer, mingled with cavalry and artillery of the Imperial army.

"At the other side of the Danube, at Stissenbrunn, there is a Wallachian regiment—we know not where from and for what purpose detached bodies of pioneers and cavalry; and on the road to Hungary that battalion of Italian Grenadiers, which on the 8th of October was ordered to March from Vienna to Pesth, and whose Colonel, Ferrari, was compelled by his own officers to resign his command. In the background, however, in an easterly direction, on the right bank of the Danube, anxiously expected, the advanced posts of the Magyars are visible. It seems as if the whole Monarchy had appointed a military rendezvous under the walls of the capital, to watch with drawn swords and sharp eyes over the spectacle of this great movement of the people."

Notwithstanding the menacing attitude which it has been seen the military had taken up on the 11th and 12th around Vienna, the latest accounts mention that Jellachich and his Croats had retired from the Wiener Berg towards Styria, and Auersperg had abandoned his position on the Belvedere and the Schwarz-

CONFLICT AT THE UNIVERSITY, VIENNA.

TROOPS AT THE BELVEDERE

enberg Garden. The former had reached Neustadt. The latter had gone to Enzersdorf. Thus a complete separation has been made between the Austrian force and the troops of Jellachich. This was on the 19th inst.

Up to 2 P.M. on the 19th there was every appearance of a contest. The advanced posts of the Croatian army had commenced a partial attack on the National Guards near the gate of the Landstrasse; a few shots were exchanged, and then the assailants withdrew. Meantime all the popular force had received the alarm, and soon appeared under arms. The next intelligence was that the troops of Jellachich had left the Wiener Berg and proceeded towards Neustadt. The Hungarian army was at Brück, awaiting the invitation of the Diet to advance to the city. In the afternoon of the 19th that body held a secret sitting, at which it was understood that the question of requesting the Hungarians to enter Vienna was discussed therein.

In opposition to the contemplated Sclavonic congress in Moravia, the Austrian Diet has resolved to convoke one in Vienna of the Hungarian races.

Dobrhoff had resigned on the plea of ill health, and also because, as he stated, the policy of the Ministry in the course of formation would be different from that of the Cabinet to which he belonged.

The Emperor was understood to be proceeding slowly to Olmütz.

In Dalmatia a rising of the people, occasioned by the levying of tithes, has taken place, and a slight encounter with the military has occurred, but the matter appears of little consequence.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The four accompanying Engravings show some of the localities of the leading incidents of the Insurrection.

The Illustration upon the front page depicts the frightful conflict at the Cathedral of St. Stephen's, between the loyal National Guards and a party of the insurgents; when the leader of the former was killed upon the very steps of the altar. The Church is very majestic; it is large, lofty, and profusely sculptured, and the spire rises to the extraordinary height of 465 feet.

In the next scene we have a view of the Bastions, with a distant view of the city. These ramparts are of brick and masonry, and are from 50 to 70 feet in height. Their broad summits are planted, and form, perhaps, the most beautiful promenades in the world. During the recent conflict, these fortifications were occupied by the artillery of the National Guards.

The University Square and the University Buildings, next represented, were the scene of many a hot struggle; the latter were used as a prison for the captured and disarmed sappers and miners.

The Belvedere (represented in the fourth Illustration) is the point to which the Government troops retired on the 7th, after the Emperor had left the city. The Upper Belvedere is a noble building, situated on a commanding eminence.

From the palace a vast and well laid-out garden leads to the Lower Belvedere—a palace but little inferior to its namesake. Both contain the collections of paintings, &c.

The Belvedere and its palatial domain are very prominent in Mr. Burford's admirable Panorama of Vienna, now exhibiting in Leicester-square. In this cleverly executed work the localities of the recent insurrection may be distinctly traced, even to the palace of Schönbrunn. This minuteness of detail very considerably heightens the interest of the picture, and invests it with sure and immediate attraction.

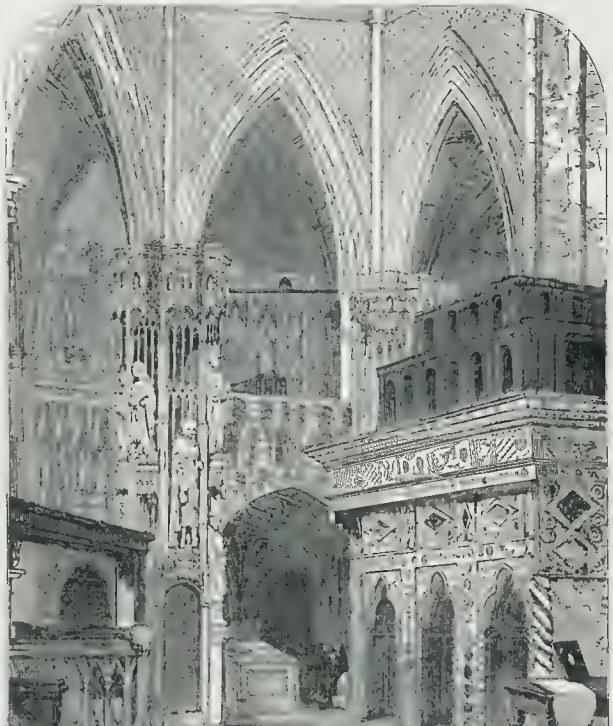
PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER VII.—WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

What a crowd of solemn associations gather around the mind of the intellectual visitor on first entering the ancient walls of Westminster Abbey: the very silence which reigns around the vast edifice is startling, and the sound of a falling footstep seems to awaken a thousand sleeping echoes that were mute and voiceless as the surrounding tombs. We feel that we are in the presence of the mighty dead; and, as we gaze around, the deeds which throw a grandeur and a gloom over the pages of English history pass in vivid succession before the eye of the mind. The very pavement seems strown with the ruins of crowns, sceptres, helmets, and swords, mitres and croziers, bent, crushed, dented, and broken; while, amid the dim gold and the rusted steel, the green laurels of the poet alone remain unchanged. What moving scenes have broken the lengthened shadows which those high-piled pillars throw over aisle and choir! the christenings, coronations, marriages, and funerals of departed Monarchs, who have returned to the dust from whence they came. Light and darkness, summer and winter, have brightened and deepened thousands of times over the shadowy crypts in which their ashes repose—everything grand and imposing is swept away excepting the mighty monuments, which scarcely seem the work of human hands: they rise like images of eternity, ever bending and keeping watch above their silent graves.

Here, in the Pix-office, we are surrounded by Saxon architecture. How massive, plain, solid, and majestic is this portion of the venerable pile! As it stands now, so it stood before the shores of England were startled by the sound of Norman trumpets—a monument worthy of the descendant of Alfred the Great! The beautiful mosaic pavement that lies before the altar in the choir was brought from Rome by the good old Abbot Ware about the close of the reign of the third Henry—a King to whose liberality we are indebted for a great portion of the erection of the Abbey; for the completion of the whole was the work of many eventful years; and before its towers rose, as they do now, pointing to the sky, many a crowned head sunk in succession into the dark quietude of the tomb. Suns rose and set, and the mighty work prospered slowly. The noble and the lowly alike contributed towards its erection: the one with his gold, and the other with his mite of silver pennies—for it was an age of holy zeal, and simple faith, and lowly piety, in when our forefathers united together and built up those mighty cathedrals to the honour and worship of God. Many of their foundations are hallowed by old and solemn memories; they were dug when Christianity was in its infancy—they were the cradles in which our ancestors lay humbly, and first learnt to lisp the language which



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—EDWARD THE CONFESSOR'S CHAPEL

grew into the full utterance of our holy creed. Amid the tramp and thunder of a thousand battles, they have stood unshaken: they were too strong for the destroying hand of man; and Time, as if in reverence, has trod lightly as he stepped over them.

Amid such an assemblage of architectural grandeur as the Abbey presents, the mind is filled with a rich confusion of imagery, as if incapable of grappling with the whole. It seems like the sunlight that flames in through the deep-dyed windows; we stand amid a dazzle of blaze and beauty, that appears to have neither beginning nor end—here flashing like gold, there shading into the dim purple twilight, and gilding as it passes a shrine or a stony shroud: then settling down amid the vaulted shadows of the tombs, or just lighting faintly in its passage the uplifted hands of the recumbent image, that have been clasped for centuries in the attitude of silent prayer. We know not whether to start from the shrine of Edward the Confessor, or the Coronation Chair, to count our footsteps through the long chapters of history; for the forms of the actors themselves come crowding around us; starting upon the one, then seating themselves in the other a rapid succession of phantoms, each dazzling the eye for a moment in its splendour, then sinking down again into the cold stony image that is doomed to hold its hands in the mute, meek penance of unceasing prayer, as it has done through the grey old years of departed centuries. How beautiful is the figure which graces the tomb of Queen Eleanor! Gaze on the calm loveliness of that matchless countenance, and you will fancy that a serene sleep has stolen over it—that it has but laid down to rest awhile, and while dreaming its beauty burst forth and dispelled every shade of sorrow, as if Time himself had kept watch over it, and sheltered it from dust and ruin with his wings, and guarded it with his scythe, allowing no mortal finger to touch the hallowed shrine over which he has long kept jealous watch. Death seems never to have entered that cold grey marble palace of beauty. Here lie the remains of Richard the Second and his Queen; and while we gaze upon his monument, and read his "sad, eventful history," we think of the undying poetry in which Shakspeare has enshrined him, and feel as if we could sit for hours upon the pavement and tell "sad stories about the death of Kings." Bolingbroke ought to have been buried by his side; and for the sake of Shakspeare there would be no feeling outraged, nor no disrespect done to the dead, if his remains were exhumed and placed side by side with the Monarch he dethroned. How rich and magnificent is Henry the Fifth's monument—every way worthy of the hero of Agincourt! Strange that even amid the solemnity of death the eye of an Englishman kindles, while he reads the splendid achievements of this brave King—that neither the horrors of war, nor the blood shed at that victorious banquet, throw a sickening sensation over the heart while we gaze upon the tomb of the conqueror. The far past seems to deaden these sympathies; and we look upon the actors as we do upon the words on a time-worn monument, which tell how those who sleep below once lived and were famous in their day, that they died, and were buried: and we read and pass on with a feeling of pride, respect, or sorrow; and the next moment finds us gazing with similar thoughts and sympathies upon the grave of another. Above hangs the helmet which the warrior King wore in battle, showing by the deep dents which are imprinted upon it that it was borne into the very thickest of the strife, and had its share of blows dealt heavily, when men lived but to "conquer or to die."

There is a strange want of harmony between the ancient and modern monuments. Our ancestors understood the "keeping" of their subjects within the pale of style, beauty, and order better than we do or have done. They made their ornaments and furniture to correspond with the venerable and costly edifice which their taste and piety had reared; and in the fulfilment of their solemn ceremonies, allowed no meddling undertaker to disfigure the hallowed mansion with his grave mockery. A glance at the tombs of our old Kings is the proof—they have become a portion of Westminster Abbey, while the additions made during the last two centuries are, with a few exceptions, sadly misplaced. We look around, and feel as if, while in the midst of some impressive ceremony, a group of strange maskers had suddenly broken in, snapped the train of our thoughts, and, by their antics, diverted both mind and eye from the imposing subjects with which they were before so earnestly engrossed. Statues or monuments, that would look well in open squares or spacious halls, startle us by their very nakedness, when they step out between the shadowy and solemn crypts, where death itself is roofed over and vaulted in, at the foot of the mighty mound whose very magesty is overwhelming. It is as if the ex-voto, contemplating the grandeur of Parnassus, was disturbed by the white butterflies that are ever crossing each other at its base. Mere inscriptions on some Gothic tablet would be better than these abortions: a list of names would not offend. Like many of these gaudy, impressive countenances, that "fright" the aisle "from its propriety" in marble. The same alone in such a place would strike the right chord, while the . . . . but we are standing amongst the mighty dead.

The beautiful screen erected by Blore is a splendid exception to the mass of modern monuments. Turn to the monument of Sir Francis Vere, in the eastern aisle of the transept, and there you see what true genius can produce.

We will now glance at the Poets' Corner, a spot haunted by sad and sweet associations. Here stands the massy and solemn-looking tomb of Chaucer, that "morning star" of poetry which first dawned through the long night of Egyptian darkness. He, the earliest child of English song, was the first bard interred within this great national mausoleum; and although the monument was not erected until a century and a half after his death, there is an antique look about it which would leave a stranger to conclude that the tomb was almost as old as the Abbey itself. Gentle Spenser, author of the immortal "Fairy Queen," was the next heir to undying fame interred in this beautiful sanctuary; and Shakspeare and Jonson were no doubt mourners at that great funeral. Beaumont and Drayton were the next successors who sank into this silent city of the dead. "Rare Ben Jonson" soon followed; but he was buried in the northern aisle of the nave—it is supposed, very near to Killigrew's monument. Cowley, Dryden, Gay, Prior, and Addison, although the latter was the most conspicuous of the Abbey, may be numbered among the illustrious dead who sleep their long sleep within those ancient walls. Many other monuments stand here erected to the memory of our celebrated poets, whose remains lie far and wide apart—some in the beautiful churches of London, others in the quiet seclusion of the country. The author of the "Pleasures of Hope," whose mortal part we followed to the shallow grave which was opened near the front of Chaucer's tomb, was the last true poet consigned to his "narrow cell" in this great graveyard of genius. Grand and solemn were the tones which the mighty organ poured out that listening silence—sounds which seemed more allied to Heaven than earth; echoes that rolled on, then died away amid the shadowy crypts and pillared recesses, sounding as if the voices of the shrouded dead had found utterance, and were welcoming home another immortal spirit. Never was the funeral service more beautifully or feelingly read than on that occasion, by a brother poet. And that old Jerusalem Chamber in which we assembled, with its ancient tapestry, is itself a history. Here the great lived, after death, lain in state; and the "props and pillars" of the nation have been assembled to make over the last and more dignified resting-place for the remains of its illustrious dead. Here, on a pallet before the fire, Henry the Fourth died; the portrait of the ill-starred Richard the Second hangs in this very chamber where Bolingbroke existed.

If one portion of the splendid Abbey more than another calls up the scriptural image of a "holy temple made with hands," it is Henry the Seventh's Chapel. The opening of those beautiful gates which lead therein seems to reveal such a glimpse of heaven as we sometimes see in our sweetest dreams. The very roof appears buoyed up by the air, as it is rising so light and beautiful needed no more support than its own graceful ribs, forming a hand up by invisible hands; a fretwork of innumerable wings, netted and open like those which the gaudy dragon-fly displays, so that as if they were frozen while fluttering over an endless succession of flowers. On each side hang the banners of the Knights of the Bath, drooping without motion over the monuments of the dead, above the head of the once haughty Queen Elizabeth, who sleeps beside her sister Mary in the northern aisle. The brass screen which encloses the tomb of Henry the Seventh is of exquisite workmanship, and stands out in fine relief from the darkness of all in this department. In this chapel, the stern Protector, Cromwell, was interred; but his body was afterwards dragged out of its grave by the consent of Charles the Second, drawn on a hurdle to Tyburn, hanged upon the gallows until sunset, then taken down and beheaded, and afterwards thrown into a pit at the foot of Tyburn-tree; where, "after life's fitful fever, he sleeps well," awaiting the same blast of the last trumpet that will arouse his headless victim and heartless persecutor.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM, PARIS.—In addition to the numerous [illegible] of this Establishment now exhibiting (Day and Evening), a new grand PANORAMA of PARIS, by MOONLIGHT, as seen from a balloon suspended over the [illegible] Evening 48,000 square feet, painted under the direction of Mr. [illegible] Mr. Danson, in which will be the localities of the [illegible] Open from [illegible] Half past Ten o'Clock. Music from Two till Five, and from Seven till Half past Ten o'Clock. Admission, 1s; Children, and reduced to Gentlemen, 1s.

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES," PRINCESS' CONCERT-ROOMS, MONDAY, OCT. 23, and every Monday. A subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the season. Single nights each. Mr. Weippert's Polish Band as usual, conducted by himself. M. C. Mr. [illegible]. The Refreshments and Supper by Mr. Payne. Commence at Eleven, concludes at Three o'Clock. Programmes at Mr. Ransom's, and of Mr. Ovett, 28, Great Marlborough-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE on SANITARY MEASURES connected with the Progress of CHOLERA and other EPIDEMICS, by Dr. Ryan, daily at Half-past Three, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Nine o'Clock. A LECTURE on the MANUFACTURE of GUTTA PERCHA, by Dr. Bachhoffner, Morning and alternate Evenings. An entirely new PHANTASMAGORIA, by CHILDE, at Eight and Half-past Nine Evening at Eight o'Clock, with appropriate music, directed by Dr. Wallis. The Diving Bell, with nautical descriptions, having been re-arranged, with additions, are shown at Half-past Four Daily, and in the Evenings at a Quarter to One. The Chromatrope, with new effects. The HOROSCOPE, at One o'Clock Daily. Diving-Bell: Working Models explained. Admission, 1s; Schools, Half price. The New Catalogue 1s.

MINERVA HALL, 7, HAYMARKET, next door to the Theatre NOW OPEN, every Morning and Evening, with a splendid series of [illegible] VARIATIONS of novel and novel character.—The Proprietor has the pleasure of announcing that the [illegible] Entertainment The New Emblems, a Grecian Festival, the Horrors of War, Ins and the Silent Beauties, every Morning at Three, Evening at Eight.—Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 22.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 23.—Saturn southing at 9h. 15m. P.M.
TUESDAY, 24.—Uranus south at 11h. 0m. P.M.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—St. Crispin. The Sun rises at 6h. 43m., and sets at 4h. 44m.
THURSDAY, 26.—Day breaks at 4h. 49m., and twilight ends at 6h. 36m.
FRIDAY, 27.—New Moon at 2h. 46m A.M.
SATURDAY, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT 28.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 20	11 5	11 40	* *	0 5	0 30	0 55	1 15	1 30	1 50	2 4	2 20	2 36	2 55

* There will be one high tide only on Monday, occurring at 11h. 40m. A.M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T." *Belfast. Hemingway's Panorama of North Wales, price 5s.*
"C. M." *Clonmel, is thanked.*
"Francis L.," *Streatham, is thanked.*
"T. T."—*No. 1 of the impressions to a Henry III. penny, struck at Norwich. The obverse reads "Henricus Rex III.," and the reverse, "Hugo on Norenc" commona; worth about 1s. 6d. No 2. Charles I., Royal Irish farthing token; obverse, "Carol. D. G. Mag. Bri.," and on counterstamp on reverse, "Pro. et Feb. Rex" very common; worth about 4d. to 6d. The best works on English silver coins are "Hawkins," 18s.; "Snelling's Works Complete," £3 13s. 6d.; Ruding's "Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain," last edition, £4 4s.*
"A Subscriber," *who is anxious for further information respecting the Auckland Islands, should consult Mr. Enderby's pamphlet, entitled "Proposal for re-establishing the British Southern Whale Fishery." Third edition. Published by E. Wilson, Royal Exchange.*
"Erskine."—*We cannot undertake the recommendation.*
"Rev. W. T."—*Bramley, should consult the Life of William IV.*
"R. B. E.," *St. Helen's, has not stated any grounds for the withdrawal of the protection*
"An Old Subscriber."—*The widow will be liable, as far as her means allow.*
"A P. S."—*We shall be glad to see the Sketch, and particulars.*
"W. S."—*We cannot inform you.*
"P. C."—*Fandango, a Country Dance is a corruption of the French Contre Danse.*
"Richard Fountain."—*We have not room.*
"An Old Subscriber."—*From our publishing office, on Saturday.*
"W. H. L." *cannot proceed in the matter without the aid of a solicitor.*
"Hookey Walker." *The picture has been engraved, and the print may be had at a pawnbroker's*
"R. B. H." *Richmond Hill.—See the "Government Colonisation Circular," to be had at 90, Fleet-street.*
"A Subscriber." *We ourselves have used the ointment in question with success*
"F. W. M." *Man-hester. The recommendation for a gentleman to become a Fellow of the Society of Arts must be signed by two Fellows. The entrance fee is £2 2s., annual contribution, £2 2s.; compounded, £15.*
"A London Undergraduate"—*Three years will suffice at the Middle Temple for any students, to render them eligible to be called to the Bar.*
"Candidus."—*To effect a change of name, a sign manual must be obtained from the Queen. This proceeding is conducted generally by a member of the Heralds' College, and is attended with an expense of about £20. An additional charge of £40 is incurred if the name is acquired under the terms of a will. About £80 more are required for the arms. The supporters would not be granted.*
"A Subscriber." *The only channel through which a commission in the army can be obtained at the present time is by purchase. The length of time that may elapse between the application and its accordance is very uncertain. Generally three or four years. Our Correspondent's age would, we fear, be an insuperable obstacle to his success.*
"Charley" *is thanked; though the subjects suggested were previously in the engraver's hands.*
"B. Jackson" *is recommended to stay at home*
"H. J." *Hoxton.—The tale will be concluded next week.*
"D. A. D." *Medemblik, North Holland.—The missing Numbers may be had, at 1s. each.*
"T. M." *Stamfordham, will, perhaps, forward the announcement when it has appeared.*
"M." *Trevor-square.—"The celebrated Parisian Cavarni."*
"Jesse." *We cannot enlighten you upon Freemasonry.*
"A Subscriber." *Next week we shall present to our readers two Engravings from the Interior of the Sea Serpent.*
"Mary." *We regret that we have not room.*
"A Subscriber." *Apply to the Publisher of the Gazette*
"Tyro." *We do not know the constitution of the Irish Legion in the French Service. Commissions are not purchasable in France.*
"A Barrister." *Address "To the Hon. James ———," and "The Right Hon. Lord ———."*
"An old Subscriber."—*A Commission in the East India Company's Service cannot be purchased.*
"H. N. L." *The patronage of the East Indian Army rests, entirely, in the Directors. The pay of an Ensign on Service is, we believe, sufficient for the usual expenses.*
"Anglo-Scotus." *The only possessor of the Baronetcy of Kerr, of Greenhead, of whom we have any particulars, is Sir Andrew Kerr. He appears to have obtained the title in 1631, to have married Lady Mackenzie Carnegie, and to have died without issue in 1655, when the Baronetcy seems to have become extinct*
"A Correspondent" *is thanked; but we cannot find room to engrave, supplementarily, the spot on the Sketch.*
"J. D." *Plaistow.—Not forgotten.*
"X. Y. Z."—*Brompton.*
"A. M." *Hackney.—Apply to a navy agent.*
"Tyro."—*We cannot advise you as to the choice of law books.*
"H. B. D." *The price of Gutch's "Literary and Scientific Pocket-Book" is 5s.6d. We have not space for further reply.*
"Fergus M. T."—*We have not heard of the association.*
"J. W." *The salary ranges from 40 to 80 shillings weekly.*
"C. L." *We have not room for the lines.*
"An Artist-Correspondent," *at Clonmel, is thanked, but we cannot avail ourselves of the Sketches.*
"T. D." *Islington, should consult the histories of the countries. We cannot undertake such matters.*
"E. B. H." *Co. Wentworth, is thanked for his letter.*
"Inquirer." *Southport.—Brande's "Metrical Essays on History," perhaps.*
"A Correspondent." *The slight Sketch of the "Cragland Fete" did not arrive in time*
"An Inquirer." *Hull.* "Commodore." "I. A."—*We cannot reply*
"A Constant Reader."—*Apply to Mr. Weale, Architectural Library, High Holborn.*
"P. C."—*There is no joint liability for the debt of one partner, unless contracted in the course of the partnership concern.*
"Guy Fawkes." *The letting off of Fireworks in a street is a nuisance punishable by 20s. fine.*
"J. C." *Banbury, will not be exempt*

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT. By the courtesy of Captain M'Quhae, of her Majesty's ship *Daedalus*, we shall be enabled to present to our readers, next week, TWO ENGRAVINGS of the SEA SERPENT seen from the *Daedalus*, on her passage from the East Indies. These Illustrations will be copied from the Drawing mentioned by Captain M'Quhae's communication to the Lords of the Admiralty.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Dr. Yeoman on Consumption.——Box-Bookkeeper's Guide.——Popular Natural History. Vol. 2.——Warren on the Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors.——Slavery at Washington.——National Education. By the Rev. W. Fletcher.
Music.—The Suite Quadrilles.——Oh, Lady! leave thy silken thread.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1848.

AN article upon the affairs of Austria appears in our first page. Since it was written, intelligence has been received of a most important character, tending to confirm the supposition therein expressed, that the Emperor and his advisers had finally resolved to throw the fate of the Dynasty and the Empire upon the support of the Sclavonian party. The war which now reigns in the hereditary dominions of the "Cesars" is a war of races—Germans and Hungarians upon the one side, Sclavonians upon the other. Vienna is for the present safe. Count Auersperg and Jellachich have retired—the former from his commanding position on the Belvedere and the Schwartzenberg Garden, and the latter from the Wiener Berg; while Kossuth, the Hungarian general, at the head of an imposing force, has arrived to the support of the Viennese, and awaits at Brück the orders of the Diet either to enter the city, or take such other measures as may be deemed more advisable. The advance of Kossuth, after having defeated, with great loss, a division of Jellachich's forces which had been left to overawe the Hungarians, has been the cause of the simultaneous retreat of the two generals. Their retreat, however, is manifest good policy; their object being to concentrate their forces in Moravia, north of the Danube, whither the Court has retired, and whither Count Windischgrätz is already on the march to join them. The danger to Vienna is, therefore, postponed only; and either within or under the walls of that city, or in the country between it and the Emperor's head-quarters in Moravia, the great battle which will decide the destinies of this ancient empire will in all probability be fought. The Croatian and other Sclavonian forces at the disposal of the Emperor greatly preponderate in numbers over those of the Germans and Hungarians; but the greatness of the danger, the savage nature of the war, and the certainty that no mercy will be shown by the Sclavonians, should they be the victors, may possibly be the means of inspiring the populations of Austria Proper and of Hungary with the energy of a life and death struggle. Already, the whole male population capable of bearing arms are called out; and the appeal is responded to with an earnestness which proves that the contest will be both violent and protracted.

The most deplorable circumstance in this dreadful war is the utter want of statesmanship, both in the Councils of the Emperor and among the democratic party at Vienna. If there were a man of wisdom and energy in the Imperial family, in whose favour the unfortunate Emperor might abdicate, there would be some hope that Austria might be maintained in her present position among the powers of Europe. Unhappily, this is not the case; and Austria, in the midst of convulsions unparalleled in the history of any civilised state (those of France in her first Revolution were simplicity itself compared with them), is left to the guidance of the nameless *camarilla* that have the care of the Emperor's person, and supply, as well as they can, the mind which is wanting in him. What the democrats of Vienna will do under the circumstances remains to be seen. Perhaps they may have men amongst them capable of rendering service to the country, and whose names may inspire confidence both among the Germans and Hungarians; but, if so, Europe has yet to learn who they are, and is far more inclined to doubt than to believe in them.

THE Ministerial modification in France, to which we made reference in our last publication as having been in contemplation, has since been announced. General Cavaignac, yielding to the avowed sentiments and predilections of the majority in the Assembly, and against his own convictions, has consented to the introduction into his Cabinet of three new Ministers, who are identified with moderate opinions. Two of them, Messrs. Dufaure and Vivien, held office in the administration of M. Thiers; and the third, M. Freslon, is known to be of similar political principles. These three gentlemen, like the majority of the Assembly, have accepted the Republic as a fact, which they did not seek or wish; but which, being a fact, they are desirous to respect. Their appointment has given much satisfaction to the friends of order and to the parliamentary majority, and as much dissatisfaction to that smaller party in the Assembly, and to that large party in the streets and *faubourgs* of the metropolis, whose constant bugbear is a Monarchical reaction, and who live in perpetual dread of the overthrow of the Republic. The new Ministers have explained the policy they wish to pursue—a policy of conciliation, and the establishment of a durable, and therefore Conservative, Republic. This is clearly the only safe course for France to pursue, if order is ever to be re-established; and if constant struggles, dissensions, and civil wars about forms of government, or the interests of particular dynasties, are not to distract that country for many years to come. There is some danger that the dissatisfaction of this party, under the excitement caused by the Democratic victories of the Viennese, may find vent in a renewed attempt at insurrection; but so many precautions have been taken, and the middle classes are so resolutely determined to maintain order at all hazards, that such an attempt, if made, would very speedily be suppressed, and the ultra-Democrats would take nothing by it but renewed humiliation and loss of character. A vote of confidence in the new Ministry has been passed by a majority of 570 members out of 725; and it has been arranged, with the consent of all parties, that the Constitution shall be voted with the least possible delay; so that a President may be elected, and the present anomalous Government be replaced by one of more permanent authority. It is fully expected that the Constitution will be voted by the 24th instant; and that the Presidential Election may take place towards the middle of November. The chances of General Cavaignac to the dignity are considered to have been greatly strengthened by the accession to his Administration of those men of talent and experience who had held office under Louis Philippe, and who had hitherto kept aloof from serving the Republic. There can be no doubt of their sincerity in their new allegiance; and if M. Lamartine could have been included in the arrangements, there would have been an additional security for order and tranquillity. It may not be too late to include him at some future period.

THE Cholera has at length reached Great Britain; but hitherto the visitation has been by no means so severe as was anticipated. There is, happily, not that panic terror which has existed in other countries, and which, more than the disease itself, has been the means of destroying human life; and all the experience we have yet had of it tends to lessen rather than to increase alarm. Medical authorities differ upon the question of its contagion or non-contagiousness; and, without presuming to offer an opinion upon a point so important and so delicate, we may be permitted to state that as yet the progress and course of the disease rather favour the supposition of its non-contagiousness than the reverse. The Government, upon the recommendation of the Board of Health, has abolished the six days' quarantine upon vessels arriving from foreign ports and suspected of Cholera—a proceeding which has not been without its effect in allaying public anxiety.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.—On Monday a numerous attendance of the Commissioners of Sewers for the City took place—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair, several of the members of the Court of Aldermen being present, for the purpose of return two meli men from the list of candidates to the Court of Common Council, in order the one of the two so returned might be elected medical officer until January of the latter body. The Court having retired to the private room, the nomination of two of the numerous candidates, and the chairman at the conclusion announced that Mr. John Simon and Mr. George Berkeley Hyde were returned to the Court of Common Council as fit to fill the office of medical officer of the City until the City Sanatory Bill came into operation. The Commissioners then adjourned.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A quarterly meeting of the Committee was held on Monday, at 32 Bedford Row, St. James's-street. Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, K.t., in the chair. The financial statement submitted by the Secretary was, that the receipts for the past quarter, including donations, annual subscriptions, and the previous balance amounted to £1353 6s. 9d., and the disbursements to £374 5s. 7d. Thanks having been voted to the donors to the society, and those officers who had exerted themselves in its behalf, as well as to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

NEW INSTITUTE FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES.—On Monday evening a public meeting was held at the Domestic Mission Institution in Chapel-street, Milton-street, Cripplegate, for the purpose of opening the institution on behalf of the industrious classes of the neighbourhood. The objects contemplated comprise the admission of members of mechanics' and the industrious classes to the advantages of a reading-room, well stored with popular periodicals, newspapers, &c., together with the use of a library already comprising more than 800 volumes in history, biography, travels, natural history, &c., besides occasional lectures, to be delivered at stated periods by popular lecturers, &c.; elementary classes are also formed: for the whole of which advantages only twopence per week is charged to each member.

MEDICAL RELIEF SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening the half-yearly general court of the above charity—established to afford relief to the widows and orphans of medical men in London and its vicinity—was held at the Gun and Eagle, Goswell-road, Holborn: Martin Ware, Esq., vice-president, in the chair. From the statement for the last six months, it appeared that the receipts amounted to £5470, whilst near £700 had been distributed among 43 applicants—namely, 70 widows and 13 orphans. There was an increase in the number of sufferers relieved during the past half-year, proportionably to the advance in the income. The capital is upwards of £45,000. The report was adopted, and, after the election of officers and the other routine business had been disposed of, the court adjourned.

ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY.—THE CHOLERA. A meeting of governors of the above institution was held on Wednesday at the dispensary, Aldersgate-street, the object being to receive a report from the medical officers relative to the steps necessary to be taken for the relief of cholera patients, and to prevent the spreading of the disease. The chair was taken by W. Atkinson, Esq., and the secretary proceeded to read the report. This document, which was rather lengthy, began by stating that the committee had called the medical officers before council, "for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken by the dispensary for the alleviation of the sufferings of the poor under the visitation of the cholera." The medical officers recommended that relief should be dispensed at all hours and without recommendation to all persons labouring under symptoms of diarrhœa, and that sufficient quantities of the necessary remedies should be always kept in readiness. The medical officers believe that the existing dispensaries may be made the most useful agents for the prevention of cholera, and recommend that the institution should be at once placed at the disposal of the general board of health and the City commissioners of sewers. In the meantime they recommend that the sick be in all cases removed from the rooms occupied by the rest of the family, and that measures should therefore be taken to secure the use of one room in any house where cholera may be present exclusively for cholera patients. None of the family to enter the room, except such as are necessary for attendance. Nurses to be procured for those who have no relations about them. This object might be effected by communications with the various boards of guardians. The medical officers recommend the supply of fresh clothing and the washing of soiled clothes, and strongly object to the washing of the soiled clothes of cholera patients along with those of the rest of the family, and, therefore, recommend the opening of washing-rooms with a plentiful supply of hot and cold water in various districts of the City. They recommend ventilation and an entire carrying out of the "Nuisances Act;" and, finally, they urge the necessity of a plentiful supply of warm clothing and flannels, and of wine and brandy for medicinal purposes. The report, which was moved by the Rev. Mr. Rogers and seconded by Mr. Sax, was unanimously adopted by the meeting, and, thanks having been voted to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

THE BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR THE POOR.—The committee of the above excellent charity, situate in Glasshouse-street, East Smithfield, on Wednesday made their third annual report, which states that the establishment is highly valued by the poor, as proved by the extreme avidity and anxiety with which its genial tenements are sought, it having been found that amongst the numbers who continually flock to the establishment many have purposely journeyed the distance of five and seven miles. During the past year the bathers were 33,655, and 34,843 poor women had washed and dried the clothes of themselves and families, and 12,210 had ironed. The institution has also proved of the furnished relief to the poor in the crowded and wretched localities in the neighbourhood of East Smithfield with whitewashes, chlorides, &c., for the purpose of cleansing and purifying their abodes, together with the use of the baths and washhouses, to an extent had prevented the spread of fever prevailing at different periods. The receipts of the year, £367 5s. 11d., have been considerably exceeded by the expenditure, which is to be regretted, as not only doing so much good, and in all probability preventing much danger to the community, will not be allowed to sink for want of support

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES. At the meeting of the Lambeth Vestry, on Saturday, Mr. Acton in the chair, Mr. H. C. Wilson directed attention to the question of the supply of water to the establishment now erecting. He found, upon reference to the minutes of the vestry, a very important communication had been sent to the Middlesex Water Company, promising to aid the vestry in the establishment of an institution so much calculated to benefit the poorer classes of the community. In order that the vestry might clearly understand the nature of the communication, he would read it. It was as follows:

New-road, July 29, 1848.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the Directors of this Company to inform you that the water shall be received, as continued, until further notice, at a merely nominal rate, the present supply of water to certain charitable institutions in the vicinity contributing almost to the whole of the distance they receive their works extend. The rate of ten guineas now charged for the distance they receive their works extend. The rate of ten guineas now charged for the present supply of the Marylebone Almshouses at St. John's Wood will therefore be reduced to two shillings per annum, and the supply of the Asylum at Millbank-street, the Directors relying that the acting managers will prevent any improper use or waste of the water so supplied. I am further desired to avail myself of this opportunity to mention, that, at the vestry of St. Margaret's, Lambeth, on the 3rd inst., Bath and Washhouses in the parish for the poorer classes, or grounds for any other similar purposes for necessary purposes, this Board will be happy to afford every facility for the furtherance of such objects. I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

C. Flood, Esq., Vestry Clerk, St. Margaret's. (Signed) H. R. KNIGHT, Secretary.

Mr. M'Evily (a commissioner) said the letter alluded to by Mr. Wilson had been brought under the notice of the directors of the West Middlesex Company; but he regretted to say, instead of that company adopting a similar course to that of the New River Company with respect to the baths and washhouses in Goswell-street, Hampstead-road, on an estimate of the amount of water likely to be required, and a request sent in to know what the company would charge for such a supply, the demand was so enormous that the commissioners were perfectly astonished. A Veryman suggested that the question about the supply of water had originated in a misunderstanding, and that therefore was requisite as a preliminary step to receive answers to a Midsummer list, the Directors relying that the acting managers will prevent any improper use or waste of the water so supplied. I am further desired to avail myself of this opportunity to mention, that, at the Vestry of St. Margaret's, Lambeth, on the 3rd inst., Baths and Washhouses in the parish for the poorer classes, or grounds for any other similar purposes for necessary purposes, this Board will be happy to afford every facility for the furtherance of such objects. I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

C. Flood, Esq., Vestry Clerk, St. Margaret's. (Signed) H. R. KNIGHT, Secretary.

Mr

THE NEW FOREST.

THE SOUTHAMPTON ROAD.

tal of the Forest. It passes through the village of Four Posts. Spring Hill, an eminence on the right, commands extensive prospects. Freemantle House, in the same direction, was often visited by Cowper, at an early period of his life. Millbrook, a large and pretty village, is next reached. The churchyard contains a monument to the memory of Pollok, author of "The Course of Time," who died at Shirley, near this place, in 1827, at the age of 29. A mile further, at the head of Southampton Water, is Redbridge, an old port. Totton and Rumbridge are next reached; after which a branch of the Southampton Water is crossed, and we approach Hunsdown Hill, over which the road lies. From this point there are grand and commanding prospects of the Forest, which we enter about a mile distant from the base of the hill.

William Howitt, in his "Rural Life of England," gives a glimpse of this district. The Forest, he says, "has not acquired, like Windsor, too much of a park-like character, by becoming a Royal residence; nor has it been inclosed, and shaped into quadrangular fields; but there it is in its original extent—vast, wild, stocked with deer; with its alternations of woods and heaths, morasses and thickets; interspersed with hamlets and farms, and forest-huts, as were the forests of old.

"As you go from Southampton to Lyndhurst, you have a fine ride through its lower regions, and see enough to make you desire to steal away into the beautiful woodlands. Lovely streams come winding out of its shades, and hasten through [illegible] like expanses, or heathy wastes. The deer are wandering here and there: here you see whole troops of ponies, peculiar to the forest, pheasants and partridges come often running out on the way before you. All about grow hollies, which were encouraged in most ancient forests for winter browze; and you have glimpses of forest trees that were enough to enrich all the landscape-painters in the world."

MARK AND WOOD.

In this scene we have an illustration of forest life. Howitt thus glances at the numerous population within the limits of the Forest, who have "got a habitation there, by one means or other. On the skirts of the Forest, and round its vast heaths, are numbers of poor huts, whose inmates have very little visible means of existence, but profess themselves to be woodmen, charcoal-burners, and so on; but it is pretty well understood that poaching and smuggling are their more probable avocations. Some of their cabins are the rudest erections of boughs, turf, and heather. Their poles for charcoal-burning are reared in huge pyramids, with the smallest ends uppermost."

The condition of the lower inhabitants and borderers of the Forest has improved much in a moral point of view of late years. Of what they were only half a century ago, the reader may form some idea by the following account taken from Bernard Gilpin's work: "The many advantages which the borderers on the Forest enjoy, such as rearing cattle and hogs, obtaining fuel at an easy rate, and procuring little patches of land for the trouble of enclosing it, would add much, one would imagine, to the comfort of their lives: but, in fact, it is otherwise; these advantages procure them not half the enjoyments of common day-labourers. In general, they are an indolent race, poor and wretched in the extreme; instead of having the regular return of a week's labour to subsist on, the greatness many of them depend on the precarious supply of Forest pilfer. Their often whole business is, commonly, to cut furze, and carry it to the neighbouring brick-kilns, for which purpose they keep a team of two or three forest horses; while their collateral support is deer-stealing, poaching, and purloining timber. In this last occupation they are said to have been so expert, that, in a night's time they would have cut down, carried off, and safely lodged in the hands of some receiver, one of the largest oaks of the Forest; but the depredations which have been made in timber along all the skirts of the Forest have rendered this species of theft, at present, but an unprofitable employment. In poaching and deer-stealing they often find their best account, in all the arts of which many of them are well practised. From their earliest youth they learn to set the trap and the gin for hares and pheasants; to ensnare deer by hanging crooks, baited with apples, from the boughs of trees; and (as they become bolder proficients) to watch the herd with fire-arms, and single out a fat buck as he passes the place of their concealment."

The local Correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following notes on the present population of the forest.

"Mr. Duckworth, of Beechwood, in the heart of the forest, has attempted to improve the population by the establishment and lavish endowment of schools. Mr. Mark Phillips, Mr. Justice Coltman, and other benevolent and distinguished gentlemen, who enjoy the hospitality of Beechwood, have assisted him in his endeavours; but the population generally, both in the forest and on the borders are greatly inferior to the population of other parts of the country.

"Beaulieu is one of the places where the pleasant story is told of the poor benighted inhabitants attempting to bridge in the cuckoo, thinking by that means to enjoy perpetual summer. The people are scarcely dead in the place who were believers in, and worshippers of, the celebrated Beaulieu witch, Mary Dore, and reverenced the power by which she could transform herself into the shapes of inferior animals while engaged in the nefarious occupation of wood stealing. The second Duke of Montague (the proprietor of Beaulieu Abbey) was a firm believer in the supernatural endowments of Mary Dore, and erected a monument to her memory. But should any one desire to see a forest population miserably deformed, as far as their mental structure is concerned, he should go into the neighbourhood of Cadands, on the eastern side of the Forest. These must be the veritable descendants of the Saxon serfs who were most oppressed by their Norman taskmasters, as their 'cowed' appearance, and the absence of all independence and enjoyment, seem to testify."

We intend to continue these picturesque Illustrations of the feudal Forest.

MARK AND WOOD.

THE GREAT DEE VIADUCT ON THE SHREWSBURY AND CHESTER RAILWAY.

By this noble structure, the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway crosses the river Dee, in the Vale of Llangollen, at one of the loveliest spots in the principality of Wales, where nature has grouped the various elements of beauty in the richest profusion, and art has rounded its triumphs by first-class works.

The view from the top of the Viaduct for extent and beauty is unequalled. Beneath winds the Dee, rushing by successive streams from pool to pool, glancing with silvery light over its pebbly channel in one space, then lowing itself behind a steep bank covered with oak trees and again appearing calm and tranquil in a glassy pool, in which are mirrored the ever-changing banks in all the brilliant colours of a autumnal landscape.

From the winding river the Trevor Hills rise with serrated outline on the left bank, and the mountains forming the continuation of the Berwyn range abut on the right bank. Their lower slopes are richly cultivated, and in one or two terraces are dotted the white cottages of the Welsh peasantry, whilst masses of dark wood crown the projecting heights. The Aqueduct of Pontcysyllte, one of Telford's greatest works, is seen crossing the valley about a mile distant from the Viaduct, and forms a striking feature in the present

The Castle Dinas Bran, the Barber's Hill, and the Glueig Rocks, form a background unrivalled for picturesque effect and encloses the vale in an amphitheatre of loveliness. Railways, canals, lime quarries, and the distant iron-works mark the progress of commercial enterprise.

The Viaduct consists of 10 semicircular arches of 45 feet span, and the height from the bed of the river to the top of the parapet at the centre pier is 148 feet. Its length is 1532 feet. The arches are built with a double ring of arch stones four feet deep, having a broad chamber cut off each arris, this double chamfered ring being continued down the piers without break to the foundation. There is no projecting or springing course to break the simple and majestic outline of the arch and piers. The piers are thirteen feet thick, and twenty-eight feet six inches long at the springing of the arch, and have a considerable batter or slope on the face, which gives strength and graceful form to the whole. The Viaduct is founded on the solid rock, and is built of stone, with the exception of the interior arching, which is of brick. The tint of the stones is warm and beautiful, the quoins or outer rings of the arches and piers are smooth-dressed, as the rest of the work is rough rustic, which conveys to the mind the idea of great strength and solidity. The parapet is set on a bold projecting string course, supported on dentals, these parts are in single stones smoothly dressed, and give a noble finish to the portion of the design.

The first stone of this great work was laid on the 19th of April, 1846, and the last arch was closed on the 12th of August, 1848, but the ceremony of keying the last arch did not take place till the 24th of August. The construction has occupied a period of two years and four months. The structure contains upwards of 6 millions cubic yards of solid masonry, and cost about £70,000. It is the largest of its class in the world yet erected, and its cost per cubic yard bears a favourable comparison with that of any similar work yet erected in this country. This vast structure has been quietly and steadily completed without attracting public attention, it being scarcely known beyond the vale which it spans.

The Viaduct has been erected under the direction, and from the designs of, Mr Henry Robertson, the engineer of the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, who originally laid out this portion of the Railway in November, 1845, and who has now conducted the works to successful completion.

The line was opened to the public on the 14th of this month. It connects the mineral districts of North Wales with the manufacturing districts, and forms an extended communication between the estuaries of the Dee and the Mersey [illegible] Shrewsbury, it traverses one of the richest portions of England, skirting the base of the Welsh mountains

MUSIC.

THE FESTIVALS OF 1849.

It is somewhat early to write of the Musical Festivals to be given in the autumn of 1849, but already is the active standing committee of the Birmingham gathering in the field, and an important measure has been adopted, the result of which will impart an interest to the meeting of 1849, which cannot have been exceeded at any former festivals. It is the engagement of Mr. Costa, Musical Director and Conductor of the Royal Italian Opera, Conductor of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and also of the Philharmonic Society, to direct the performances at the festival of 1849. This nomination is equivalent to an announcement, that it is proposed to ameliorate the execution of the works by the great masters, and that the executants are to be of the highest order of talent, selected without favouritism or cliquism, but chosen absolutely because the ability of the players is solely to be the standard for a place in the Birmingham orchestra. We congratulate the Committee on their judgment and foresight in this first administrative act: it is a guarantee that the festival of next year will be one indicative of progress in art.

The Monday evening concerts at the Town Hall, under the direction of Mr. [illegible] are continued with the greatest spirit. The selections comprise choruses, madrigals, quartets, trios, duos, &c., of compositions by the old masters, and interspersed with organ-playing by Mr. Stimpson. Thus the Birmingham choral forces are in constant practice, and their services secure for themselves the advantage of a fund in the event of sickness. The price of admission will be 3d to the floor, and 6d to the side galleries; and there is always an auditory of more than one thousand persons to listen to the music. This is truly a national as well as a rational undertaking, and it is only to be regretted that London does not possess such an edifice devoted to such civilising and charitable purposes.

The example of the Norwich and Birmingham amateurs, in having permanent practice for their choral singers, might be followed by the towns in the Three Choirs, so as to secure a local chorus, with the aid of London professionals, for the Festivals. Hereford is to have the meeting of 1849; and we trust that the stewards for the time being will see the importance of engaging a special professor as conductor, whose experience will be a guarantee for the effective execution of the morning and evening performances. A clever musical director is to [illegible] festival, as a first-rate vocalist or the most skilful instrumentalist.

AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The annual statement of the accounts for the second season, 1848, has been submitted to the subscribers. The receipts have been £876 8s 6d., and the payments £839 12s. In 1847 the receipts were £760 [illegible], and the expenditure £808 6s 9d. Thus the deficiency of the first season has been reduced to £48 6s. 9d., which sum includes £18 8s. for still unpaid subscriptions. The society has reason to be gratified with this result. It may be mentioned that in the expenditure there is an item of £223 16s. 6d. for professional engagements—a proof that artists benefit by this association of amateurs. The only objectionable regulation in this society, is that enabling members acquiring more than one visitor's ticket to take out an extra half-subscription; and this rule is almost making the concerts of the society public entertainments, and must affect in some degree the organized professional concerts of the season. The amateurs, considering their wealth and position, ought to invite their friends, if their presence be desired. The third season will commence at the Hanover-square Rooms—March 2nd for the rehearsal, and March the 7th for the concert; and the hour of performance is changed from 8 to half-past 8 o'clock.

EISTEDDFOD ANOMALOUS OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS.—This festival, [illegible] revived, and received its proper station amongst the great periodical celebrations of the kingdom not merely a congress of musicians and poets—not merely an opportunity for exercising the chorus of bardic lore and the minstrels of early days, but an Eisteddfod where the great and learned of this and other lands meet the descendants of an aboriginal people, rich in historic traditions, holding learned and elaborate dissertations, as well as enjoying [illegible] rating scene of bardic competition peculiar to such a festival. The Hall of the Eisteddfod was densely crowded each day. In addition to the local gentry, there were also the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Fielding (who had accepted the appointment of President for the Eisteddfod of 1849), the Turkish Ambassador, the Prussian Minister, the Chevalier Bunsen, the Venerable Archdeacon Williams of Cardigan, Professor Hallam the historian, the Rev. Thomas Price, &c. The lesk was conspicuously worn in the procession, as well as other national symbols. Colonel C. Kemys Tynte, of Cefn Mably, M.P., was the President, and in his address dwelt on the fact, that by the patronage of her Majesty, the Eisteddfod was held under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, whose presence on some future occasion might be anticipated. An Awyrdun, or Song, made in honour of the Princess of Wales, was sung by Mr. Thomas; and he was one of singers from Merthyr. The Judges were, for Essays and Poetry, the Venerable Archdeacon Williams; Harpers and Singers, Mr. Brinley Richards; Sculpture, Drawing, &c., Mr. John Gibson, R.A.; and Welsh Airs, Mr. David Weial. Woollams, Mr. W. Watkins; Welsh Hats, Mr. David. The prize given by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, of 25 guineas, for a critical essay on the history of the language and literature of Wales, "Traethawd ar Gyfrinach Cynan and Merlyn to that of Sir Gruffyd Llwyd and Gwyliedhu, accompanied with specimens, both in the original and in a close English or Latin translation, of the peculiar characteristic of the period, was won by "Gwyddon Gaerbenn;" who, called upon, proved to be Mr. Thomas Stephens, chemist, of Merthyr. The Marquis of Northampton having suggested the publication of this essay, the Chevalier Bunsen offered, amidst great cheering, to be at the expense. Chevalier Bunsen then invested Mr. Stephens with the prize. Professor Hallam and Lord Fielding addressed the society. The choral singing, the playing on the triple harp, and Pencillon singing was highly praised by Mr. Richards, who awarded the different prizes. All his suggestion a prize will be given next year for choral singing, and leading to improve congregational singing. Some working men and women from the mining districts particularly distinguished themselves. The principal harp prize was won by a young boy from Brecon. The business terminated by three cheers being given for the President and Judges. The National Anthem was sung in Welsh.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—A rehearsal took place on Tuesday night, at Exeter Hall, at which Mr. Costa was present. The Society will open in November with Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

THE THEATRES.

COVENT-GARDEN.

The English version of Bellini's "Sonnambula" was produced on Wednesday night, to introduce Mr. Sims Reeves in the character of *Elvino*, which he had not before sustained in London. It was the best attended house since the opening, and nothing could be more enthusiastic than the reception of the popular tenor: it was encored twice, indeed, after he was permitted to commence the spoken dialogue, which, it, unfortunately, retained. But two or three seasons since, an English opera with recitatives was scarcely endured—but is it evident that a great change has taken place in the public mind in this respect. It has been remarked that the spoken portions of "Maritana," the "Bondman," &c., have been heard with ease and impatience, and that the gray speeches have stood in the way of the continuous musical interest. For the singer, it is more fatiguing to be constantly changing the pitch of his voice from the speaking to the singing, than if recitative prevailed throughout the opera. To return to Mr Reeves: his *Elvino* bids fair to be a greater favourite than even his *Edgardo*. He sang with the most impassioned feeling—he never spared himself; and whether in the accents of affection, of rage, or despair, his execution was equally remarkable for the total absence of defects, or rather peculiarities of his style, as well as a kind of roughness in the tones of his organ from time to time, he has so many redeeming—overwhelming, in fact—beauties, that he carries the sympathies of his auditory irresistibly with him. In the cavatina, "All is lost now," he was not only encored in the adagio, but compelled to repeat the concluding movement, and was then called on to receive an ovation which was the loudest testimony of his audience's delight at the fall of the curtain again and again. To state that he is the first English tenor, is scarcely to do him justice. Mario excepted, of course, it may be a question whether there is another European tenor who can compete with him in dramatic and musical energy.

Miss Romer was the *Amina*—a part in which she has had immense success during her career. She sang and played with undoubted vigour, and her fire and impulse had their effect upon the audience, for she was much applauded, a though to the *dilettanti* it was a matter of regret, that such a fine organ was not accompanied with more refinement and concentrated skill.

Mr. Wallworth made his first appearance at this theatre in the same opera, sustaining the *Count Rodolph*. It was a gentlemanlike performance, and very nicely and evenly sung. Mr. Corri was the *Alessio*, and Miss Messent *Lisa*. The actor has a comic quaintness about him; but he should try to change the usual conventional twang in speaking so peculiar to our "low" comedians. The chorusses and accompaniments were fairly executed.

Auber's "Haydée" is in active preparation for the *début* of Miss Lucombe Mr. Reeves and Mr. Whitworth are included in the cast. It is rumoured that Grecce has the credit of a large ship in construction, which will rather astonish the French nautticals who prepared the vessel for the Opera Comique in Paris, who, this beautiful work was first produced. The Gallic stage shipwrights made the ship of cleverly thin materials. Meanwhile, Nissen's *débût* in "Norma" will precede the production of the dramatic version of Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night;" and then Schira's opera of "Lenilworth" will be the next novelty.

PRINCESS'

The *début* of Charles Braham, son of the great tenor of that name, had been looked forward to with much interest by the profession, which will rather astonish the French nauticals who prepared the vessel for the Opera Comique in Paris, who, this beautiful work was first produced. The Gallic stage shipwrights made the ship of cleverly thin materials. Meanwhile, Nissen's *début* in "Norma" will precede the production of the dramatic version of Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night;" and then Schira's opera of "Lenilworth" will be the next novelty.

The patriarch of tenors, still in possession of a most powerful voice, was in a private box, looking remarkably well. His biography of Braham, an allusion to his marriage, there is the following passage: "In 1816, Braham was married to Miss Bolton, of Ardwick, near Manchester, who has blessed him with a fine family; and perhaps one of his sons,

> At some future period [illegible]
> Become the Braham of [illegible]

This prophecy will not exactly be fulfilled by his son Charles; but he has, by his singing in the opera of "Lodoiska," at once established himself in the favour of the public as a tenor, having a remarkably sweet and sympathetic organ. His [illegible]ention on his first entrance was most animated—the house rang again with the repeated bursts of cheering, and his execution of the first cantabile passage in a fine flowing manner, and his declamation evinced a knowledge of his art, and it was encored rapturously. His romance in the second act, "My boyhood's love," a charming melody, created such a sensation that it was double encored. He therein developed no inconsiderable degree of executive facility: his power of sustaining the notes, of swelling and diminishing the tones, reminded the hearer of his father's style. His shakes, articulated distinctly both in his natural register and his falsetto, which is very agreeable in quality, were neat and finished. Whether his voice is not more of a baryton than that of a legitimate tenor, we think has yet to be established. As an actor, he is a complete novice, and has everything to learn.

In respect to the opera itself, it is one of the prettiest works that has been produced for some time. M. de Faxon, the composer, has been very popular in Germany by his Cecilia," which, however, proved a failure at Drury-Lane Theatre, when produced in June, 184 and this may be ascribed first to the inefficiency of the artists in the powerful parts they undertook, and, secondly, from the [illegible]rich, secondly, that "Stradella" is not a grand opera, and is better adapted for a small theatre. Curiously enough, in the very same month of the same year that "Stradella," failed in London, his opera of "L'Ame en Peine" was produced at the Académie Royal de Musique, in Paris, and although it was not a striking success, the work maintains its place in the *répertoire*.

Miss Rainforth, who, under the name of Mdlle. Angeline, was at the Royal Italian Opera in 1847 as *seconda donna*, is animated in her acting and singing, and she is also very handsome; but the quality of her voice is harsh and disagreeable. In Paris, she cast incredible Mdlle. Nau, Mdlle. Dobré, who played the *Countess Rosenthal*, Gardoni as the *Count*, Bremond as the *Seneschal*, and Barolhet as *Franz*. At the Princess' Mrs. Weiss is the *Countess*, Charles Braham the *Count*, H. Hormansdie *Seneschal*, and Weiss *Franz*. The overture is struggling in the construction, but it contains the *motif* of a march, heard through the opera, the melancholy strain of which, as an index of the story, is the most striking feature in the composition. A hunting chorus opens the opera, in which there is a good effect produced by the sheers alternating the lines forte and piano, thus echoing the notes as it were in the hills. The *aria d'entrata* of *Léoline*, "Me, a poor child of the village," is engaging in the adagio, but is disfigured by a common-place cabaletta. Then follows a duo between the *Count* and *Léoline*. La is in love with the peasant-girl; but, called to the wars, he takes his leave, presenting her with a ring as a pledge of his faith. After this parting duo, *Franz*, who is head ranger of the forest and guardian to *Léoline*, enters and sings a delicious melody, "Ah, lovely flower, described as the fairest in the forest." The *Count Rosenthal* then salutes (the scene, by the way, is in Styria) gives rise to a *pezie* preluded by a cavatina, "Home of my youth," sung by Mrs. Weiss.

The bucolic and pastoral chorus, given with so much spirit by Weiss, "Kingly wine," was encored with fervour. It is one of the most spirited drinking songs of modern days, and will be popular. Then follows the melancholy incident terminating the act. *Léoline* hearing the distant march of her lover's regiment, ascends a lofty mountain, to stand on a bridge over a roaring torrent, in order to catch the first glimpse of her *Leopold*. The bridge, the tottering state of which has been mentioned previously by *Franz*, gives way, and she sinks into the boiling water to rise no more. This takes place off the stage, whilst the peasantry are waltzing; a noise is heard, but the dancers waltz on. *Franz* suddenly misses *Léoline*; he [illegible]speaks [illegible] vingers with his horn to call his people around him, all is anxiety and [illegible]xation. *Franz* reappears with *Léoline's* scarf and falls senseless, and the curtain drops. The composer has been successful in depicting the varied emotions of this scene.

In the first act, the action is within the range of natural events. In the second act, M. de Saint Georges, the librettist, has taken to the romantic and fanciful to the [illegible]ormer. The scene in the forest is lovely, and very [illegible]ctable if faithless, is ingeniously turned to account. *Léoline's* spirit, rather too substantially embodied, by the way, by Miss Rainforth, appears to test the *Count's* fidelity. She is the Undine of the German legend, the *Melusine* of the French. But *Franz*, the faithful *Franz*, who had never dared disclose his love whilst she was on earth, is wandering a confirmed and despairing lunatic, consigned to the [illegible]ge with his horn and his dog, in the pause, all is anxiety and [illegible]xation. *Franz* reappears with *Léoline's* scarf and falls senseless, and the curtain drops. The composer has been successful in depicting the varied emotions of this scene.

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The music to the second act is elegant and picturesque, never soaring to lofty proportions or colossal conceptions, but it is a continued strain of melodious imagery, leaving themes which dwell on the memory and haunt the ear. The romances of "My boyhood's love," and "Come, dearest sister," the very clever song of the *Seneschal*, "When the ball of fire leaves the mountain," the St. Irene legend, and the trio between *Léoline*, *Franz*, and *Leopold*, in which the life of the latter is saved by the spirit, may be quoted as the most engaging items.

"Leoline" has been beautifully mounted—the property and appointments are excellent; and the choral and orchestral execution under Loder's conductorship was carefully attended to. The *début* of Mdlle. de Reissy from Paris is announced.

HAYMARKET.

This theatre opened for the winter season on Saturday, as we announced last week, the interior having been entirely re-embellished since the departure of the Adelphi company. It is now very light and elegant, and several most judicious alterations have been made. In addition to the re-decorations. A very effective Shakespearian drop-scene has been painted by Mr. Phillips.

"Romeo and Juliet" was selected as the opening piece, principally for the purpose of introducing Miss Laura Addison, late of Sadler's Wells, to a Haymarket audience. From the great popularity this young lady had earned in the northern districts of the metropolis, some degree of interest was excited, and the expectations of her friends and admirers were raised to a high pitch. We regret to state that Miss [illegible] to some extent disappointed her numerous supporters; probably, be pleaded in mitigation of the defects observed in her performance—indeed, in the balcony scene Miss Addison fainted, and the curtain was lowered for a short period. In the potion scene, however, she manifested much declamation, she was decidedly the most successful. As we have all along said, in noticing her performances at Sadler's Wells, her forte lies in the expression of the tender and pathetic passages. Of Mr Hollis' *Mercutio* we have before spoken. The *Nurse* was charmingly played by Mrs. Glover, and her entrance was the signal for the heartiest burst of applause of the evening. Mr. Keeley was as quaint and humorous as ever, but his quaintness and drollery; and we must not omit to mention Mr. Rogers' *Friar Laurence*, which was a clever and impressive performance. The applause at the end of the tragedy was very general, and Miss Addison took a call before the foot, was led on by Mr. Creswick. The National Anthem was sung by Miss P. Horton and Mr. Caulfield; and Mrs. Keeley, in the "Pas de Fascination," sent everybody home with sides aching from laughter. The tragedy has been repeated every evening this week.

OLYMPIC

When "La Protegée sans le Savoir" was acted at the French Plays, in the early part of the season, we pronounced it as likely to prove attractive in an English dress. The result of its production at this theatre on Monday evening, under the title of "Patronage," proves that we were right. A perfect success having been achieved, due no less to the clever manner in which it has been adapted, than to the excellence of the acting. The plot, which we have before given, is simple enough. A rich young man, desirous of befriending a talented young woman, who is an artist, commissions her to copy his picture at an extravagant rate. From the style of her stab ishment, kept up by the-e means, a slur is thrown upon her character, and she is reported to be the young man's mistress. Fortunately, an engagement, by which he is fettered, is broken off; and, free to wed whom he likes, he offers his hand to the young artist, and, by making her his wife, recompenses her for the distress she had suffered from the equivocal position in which he had with the best intention placed her

The two chief parts devolved upon Mr. Leigh Murray and Mrs. Stirling, and most exquisitely were they played. The latter lady, in particular, was perfection. Her acting throughout was charming, and her dress, especially in the second act, was a model of elegance and taste. They contrive to throw aside all the conventionalities of the stage, and their language, dress, and deportment is altogether that of excellent private society—attributes so rarely to be met with. They were well supported by Mr. Emery, also a valuable performer, who always takes the greatest pains with whatever is committed to him to interpret; and consequent on "Patronage" was entirely successful, and will be certain to run for a long time, and, what is better, to draw

MARYLEBONE

Mr. Davenport and Mrs. Mowatt finished a very judicious engagement here on Saturday. "The Bride of Lammermoor," which we saw at the beginning of the week, increased in attraction, as our custom operates, one after another, acknowledged the merits of the acting of this lady and gentleman, and they were each night loudly called for, and greeted with every mark of approbation and favour. It is to be regretted that their engagement terminated just as they were beginning to be appreciated by the audiences of that part of town.

On Monday, a clever one-act drama, by Mr. Morton, called "The Midnight Watch," was produced, and with great success. We think that another version of the same story was performed at the Lyceum, in the inter-regnum after the Keeleys left it: Mr. Morton's is, however, the best. It was well played; and the moonlight "set" which forms the scene one of the most effective things we have witnessed, good as the production of Mr. Dayes' pencil usually are at this house. On the same evening, Mr. T. P. Cooke appeared as *William* in Douglas Jerrold's popular drama of "Black-Eyed Susan," and was received with the liveliest enthusiasm. He played with all his old effective intensity, and is looking well—better, we think, than we have seen him for some time. All the great points and the finest hits the yarn of St. Domingo Billy, the hornpipe, the song, and the trial scene were applauded to the echo. The rest of the characters were played with equal merit. Miss Fanny Vining is decidedly our best male dramatic actress—young, good-looking, and intelligent. She gave strong interest to the part of *Susan*, and her acting in the last scene but one was most admirable. Mr. Herbert was a comical *Gunthorpe*, and Miss Saunders a lively *Sally Maythorne*. The piece was most beautifully put upon the stage as at the Lyceum, there is no theatre in the metropolis where such attention is paid to detail and artistic effect.

The applause at the conclusion was most enthusiastic, and Mr. T. P. Cooke and Miss Vining loudly called for. The real "British sailor" evidently sets time at defiance. We expect, and hope, years hence, when we are old and grey, that we shall be able to send our grandchildren at Christmas to the play, to see Mr. T P. Cooke dance his hornpipe, spin his yarn, and sing his song, with the same spirit as at present.

The LYCEUM bill has remained unchanged since the opening of the theatre, which is, in theatrical parlance, doing first-rate business.

Beaumont and Fletcher's licentious comedy of "Rule a Wife and have a Wife" has been revived at SADLERS' WELLS, altered to suit modern notions of propriety. It is admirably played, not the least deserving actor being Mr. Scharfe' as the *Old Woman*.

Miss Woolgar has been added to the *troupe* engaged for the Royal theatricals at Windsor. She will play *Laura*, in Kenny's "Sweethearts and Wives." As may be readily perceived, the greatest commotion is caused in the dramatic world by the forthcoming representations. Jealousies, bickerings, private intriguing and public comment, abound in all directions. The company, however, unquestionably includes the best talent now on the stage; and we believe that the directions with respect to the private worth of the ladies to be engaged have been somewhat stringent.

All the old scenery, properties, costumes, and appurtenances of the SURREY Theatre have been sold by auction. This is as it should be. Everything will be required new; and when it is being made, correct taste and effect may just as well be called into play.

The burning of the *Ocean Monarch* forms the subject of dramas at several of the small theatres and saloons.

Mrs. Barrow (late Miss Julia Bennett) will resume her professional avocations at the Haymarket.

Mr. Hooper, of the Brighton Theatre, has become the lessee of the Strand. We trust he may be able to solve a problem hitherto rather difficult—how to make money where the house is not large enough to cover the expenses of a decently appointed stage.

COUNTRY NEWS.

EAST SURREY REGISTRATION.—The Reform Registration Society gives the following summary of the registration: The number on the register of 1847-48, 6291; the number expunged incidentally, and through objections by overseers, 165; also, through objections made by agents, 17: deduct the total number expunged, 473, the residue of the electors of 1847-48, 5818. Add reclaims allowed, 174; ditto new claims allowed, 349: the number of electors for 1848-49, 6341: increase on the year, 43. Of the 473 electors expunged, 174 will be on the new register; 135 are deceased; and 194 are disfranchised, mostly through change of abode.

OPENING OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LOOP FROM LINCOLN TO PETERBOROUGH.—Tuesday was the day appointed for the commencement of passenger traffic on the loop line of the Great Northern Railway Company. The first train left the station at Lincoln at the hour which had been appointed, 7 A.M. The scenery on the line from Lincoln to Boston, though flat, is of a very interesting character. Near to Lincoln are the ruins of the Monks' Abbey. Five miles further down the remains of Bardney Abbey can be seen. Nine miles from Lincoln the line passes close to the site of Bardney Abbey, where one of the Saxon Kings is buried. Various other ruins of monasteries and religious houses are in the neighbourhood, and ten miles further on the route to Boston is Tattershall Castle. For the next, the line between Lincoln and Boston was on the banks of the Witham, leaving the river occasionally to avoid the bends in the stream. The train reached Boston at nine o'clock, where a large concourse of persons were waiting its arrival. From Boston, through Spalding to Peterborough, the line is nearly straight. About four miles from Peterborough the loop line forms a junction with the Syston and Peterborough Railway, and in a meadow near Peterborough with the London North-Western and Eastern Counties Railways. The train reached Peterborough at half-past ten, having performed the journey (69¼ miles) in something less than three hours. NEW KIRKSTEAD the first train for Lincoln was passed, which would arrive there at 2 P.M. From Peterborough to Lincoln (Syston route) is 84 miles. At Boston the loop forms a connexion with trains to and from Hull by the East Lincolnshire line; at Walton junction with trains to Leicester, Derby, &c.; and at Peterborough to the Great Northern line to the West of England, as well as to the Eastern Counties and North-Western Lines, both of which run trains in conjunction with the Great Northern. The visitors to Peterborough left at 4.15 and returned to Lincoln at 7.15 P.M., and there was a general rejoicing at Spalding, in honour of the opening of the line, and on the 25th, at Boston, there will be a very grand celebration of the event by a public dinner and ball, which the Directors and Directress—Miss Burdett Coutts—have been invited to attend.

MANCHESTER CUSTOMS' REVENUE.—The receipts of customs at Manchester (being principally on the articles tea, coffee, sugar, wines, spirits, and tobacco), for the quarter ending the 10th of October last, amounted to £293,303, against £175,050 last year; being an increase of £48,253. The increase on the quarter is only £19,302. Manchester has only been a bonding port between three and four years, and considering that almost immediately after its establishment the duty on cotton wool, expected to be one of its chief sources of revenue, was wholly removed, its progress appears to have been considerable.

THE EDINBURGH CHARTIST TRIALS.—These trials have been appointed to take place before the High Court of Justiciary next month. One of the accused, John Fraser, who generally acted as president of the meetings, has been missing for some days past, and his bail having got some clue to his retreat, they have gone in pursuit of the fugitive.

THE DEMIT HONOURS.—The extensive establishment in Blair-street, Edinburgh, which, under the firm of "Sir David Hunter Blair and J. Bruce, printers to the King's most excellent Majesty," enjoyed for such a length of time the monopoly of printing the bibles sold throughout Scotland, as well as the various Scottish Acts of Parliament and other public documents, has been finally broken up and dispersed. Formerly, when the concern was most flourishing, about 100 persons were employed in the various departments; but for years there has been no printing done, two or three persons only being in attendance for the purpose of executing orders and gradually reducing stock; and, on Monday and Tuesday last, the premises, with the whole stock of bibles, printing-press, &c., were brought under the hammer of Mr. Peter Fraser, and "sold without reserve to the highest bidder."

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—The new vacancy in the Hebrew chair of the University is about to be filled up. The candidates are Dr Liddell, Mr. Liston, Mr. Eadaile, &c. The applicants, in conformity with the late decision in the Court of Session, must deliver to the Clerk to the Senatus, Mr. Lefevre, to obtain information regarding the annuity-tax levied for the support of the clergy in Edinburgh and Montrose; and Mr. Ray Shuttleworth, charged with some commission regarding the education scheme, the precise character of which has not transpired.

SHOT IN A QUARREL.—On Monday night, a surgeon, named Addison was in company with Mr. Thomas Hall, drinking at a public-house in Southampton. They left about two o'clock on Tuesday morning, quarrelling with each other. When they arrived at the Houndsell, a large open space in the centre of the town, Addison took a pistol from his pocket, and shot Hartnoll in the groin. The report of the pistol was heard by some policemen, who immediately rushed to the spot. Addison was immediately apprehended. Hartnoll, after walking a few paces, fell, and was conveyed to the infirmary, where he now lies dangerously ill, and is not expected to recover. The ball has not yet been extracted. A magistrate has attended at the infirmary to take his deposition.

Two accidents on board the *Grampus*, off Portsmouth, occurred on Wednesday, by which one man lost his life and another was very seriously injured. The train was taking in a quantity of powder, consisting of 30 barrels, when the [illegible]Lower or Fowler), had, most incautiously, attempted to cross the line in the very face of the train. Both horses were cut to pieces and killed instantaneously, and such was the force of the shock, that the horses, together with the shafts of the waggon, were knocked a distance of 30 or 40 yards from the body of the waggon. The man, who had hold of the front horse at the time, most providentially escaped injury; but his garments were very much torn, and he was too much frightened then to give any explanation. The horses were stated to be valuable, and one of them was in foal. No blame whatever attaches to the driver of the engine. The line at this spot is on a perfect level with the adjoining lands, and the approach of the train could be observed upwards of a mile distant. The train was detained about a quarter of an hour by the occurrence. The accident happened at about a quarter to 12, at which period the train was nearly half-an-hour behind its proper time.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On the proposition of the Prussian Government, a Commission has been appointed by France, Baden, Bavaria, Hesse, Nassau, the Netherlands, and Prussia, to examine the Rhine from Strasbourg to the sea, including the Leek and the Waal, and to devise measures for improving the navigation

Mr. Leslie is appointed Provincial Secretary, and Mr. W. H. Merritt President of Committee of Council for the province of Canada. Mr. Sullivan is appointed Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in Canada West.

It is reported that the Lords of the Admiralty will introduce a Bill early next Session for the better regulation of em grant vessels. The appointment of an inspector in each vessel has been suggested, with the view of correcting any carelessness with regard to baths, &c., on the part of the crew or passengers; and the system of overcrowding ships will also be taken into consideration. To the latter evil may be ascribed the dreadful mortality which prevailed amongst the emigrants who left Liverpool for America in 1846 47.

Dr. Cooke, of Belfast, has resigned his ministerial charge in that town, after nearly twenty years' service. He has received the live rest token of sympathy from the congregation and presbytery.

In the spirit-dealers' new Act, which has just come into operation, it is declared that officers of the Excise shall not participate in penalties and forfeitures under the Act. The penalties are to go to the Crown, and not, as hitherto, in part to the Excise officers. This is a very excellent provision

On Saturday night last, or early on Sunday morning, a dwelling-house on the Marina Parade, Dover, in the occupation of Captain Sir Thomas Trigge, was forcibly entered without creating any alarm. The thieves succeeded in packing up valuables to the amount of £1000 in a hat, when, it is supposed, they were disturbed, as the hat was found, leaving their valuable booty behind, and taking only £7 in gold and some silver.

The Dumfries papers mention the great abundance of herrings which the present fishery season affords. Apart from the large quantities salted, and lesser that find their way to different markets, four cartloads of fish brought every day to Dumfries are sold readily at the marvellously low price of *eighteen for a penny*.

Two Garden Mobiles, named Tasserand and Ponceau, have just been condemned by the Tribunal of Correctional Police at Paris, the former to a year's and the latter to six months' imprisonment, for robbery, swindling, and illegally wearing the dress of the Garden of Honour. Ponceau pretended to be the young Martin, who was decorated for his bravery in the insurrection of June, and introduced himself as such into some private houses, in one of which he stole 10*l*.

Lord Brabazon, of Shobdon Court, Herefordshire, has given free permission to his numerous tenantry to destroy hares and rabbits on their respective farms.

The newspaper press does not seem to flourish in Sheffield. On Saturday was published the last number of the *Sheffield Mercury*, a newspaper which has for the last forty-three years been the advocate of Conservative principles in Sheffield. A few weeks ago, the *Sheffield Iris*, a Liberal paper, expired in the sixty-first year of its age.

Mr. Green made his 201st ascent, from the Hippodrome in Paris, on Sunday. He was accompanied by four persons and a monkey, the latter in a pouch. A considerable height had been attained, and the parachute gently descended on a house in the Champs Elysées. Mr. Green and his companions continued their voyage, and descended near Cerisell.

The Bonnington and Chandos estates, in the county of Westmeath, will be brought to the hammer on the 24th instant, in Dublin. They comprise 6700 acres, producing a rental of about £3400 per annum. The remaining portion of the Villiers estate, in the Queen's County, comprising 2938 acres, will also be disposed of.

The Sarene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar is at present making a tour through the Irish military districts, in company with his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge.

The *Buchstwire Journal* announces the death of the Rev. John Edwards, of Morcom, the clergyman to whose settlement so great an opposition was manifested, giving rise to proceedings which ultimately led to the disruption of the Church of Scot and in 1843

Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., of Grendon Hall, near Atherstone, has given permission to his tenants to kill the game on their respective farms.

The viaduct of Indre, one of the most remarkable works of art on the Orleans and Bordeaux line of railway, has just been finished; it crosses the valley of Indre, 91 metres in length, has 59 arches of 9 metres 85 centimetres in width, and has been two years and four months in construction. A grand fête took place at Tours to celebrate the occasion.

The London and North Western Railway Company have presented, through Captain Huish, at the suggestion of J. F. Westland, Esq., M.D., to the medical officer in the Manchester district, a set of rech cut glass castors in a splendid silver frame, as a testimonial of his services at the late accident at Crewe.

On Monday morning, the Sappers and Miners having completed the cutting away of the metropolis, consequently abolishing the observatory, or "crow's nest," which has excited so much attention, on the summit of St Paul's Cathedral. The operation was observed at different points by great numbers of persons, and the needless way the men went about their work, the unpractical platform was calculated to create feelings of apprehension for their safety

Mr. Smith O'Brien has ordered a dozen copies of the lithographed Daguerreotype likeness of himself, done by Gluckman, to present copies to several friends.

It is said that the Common Council of Paris and the Etat Major of the National Guard intend to give a grand entertainment to the National Guards who came to the rescue of Paris during the battle of June, and that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London are to receive an invitation, as a mark of gratitude for the reception given to the French National Guards who have lately visited London.

In the course of the battle in the streets of Vienna on the 7th, Madame de Lacour, wife of the Envoy of the French Republic, went, in the midst of a shower of balls, to seek the wounded, and remove them to her residence, when soon became an *ambulance*.

Louis Napoleon, notwithstanding his adhesion to the French Republic, assumes the name and title of Prince. He communicates through a secretary, in so signs on the part of the Prince.

The Legitimists say that all Brittany will vote for the Duc de Bordeaux being President of the French Republic, notwithstanding his disqualification This assertion can influence about a million and a half of votes

Mr. John Tilley has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the General Post-office, in the room of Mr James Campbell, deceased. The assistant-secretaryship is a lucrative and important office. Mr. Tilley has hitherto filled the situation of Surveyor to the General Post-office for the northern district of England, the duties of which will be performed in future by Mr. J. P. wood.

The Lords of the Admiralty have placed her Majesty's steamer *Lophaena* at the disposal of his Excellency Count Reventlow, who proceeded in her on Thursday morning to Copenhagen. This visit of the Danish Minister has been rendered necessary by the negotiations still pending for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question.

The *Globe* states, with reference to the statement made by Prince Carini, that a positive assurance had been obtained from Lord Palmerston that her Majesty's Government would not offer any kind of impediment to the military expedition which the Royal Government was preparing for the purpose of restoring peace and order in Sicily," that it has been authorised to say that the statement made by Prince Carini is without any foundation

A democratic banquet was given at Montpellier a few days since, at which the most execrable doctrines were promulged. At the conclusion the assistants paraded the streets in groups, singing the *Carmagnole*, and the Ca ira, and shouting "Down with the aristocrats!" "*Vive Barbès!*" "*Vive Raspail!*" "*Vive la République Sociale!*" "*Vive Ledru!*" "*Vive Robespierre!*" "*Vive la guillotine!*"

A petition was numerously signed during the week at Leeds, praying that the extreme penalty of the law may not be carried into effect in the case of Mr. Smith O'Brien.

The Lewes Deanery Branch of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has made a grant of 300 Bibles and Prayer-books to the Brighton Branch of the Colonization Society, for the use of those emigrating under its auspices

The deliveries of tea last week were to a fair extent in London, viz 514,859lb.

The Exchequer-office, Lincoln's-inn, was entered after the termination of business on Saturday last, and plundered of a quantity of gold and silver, the thieves getting clear away with their booty.

In consequence of the failure of the potato crop, R. Knight, Esq., of Henley-in-Arden, has returned to the various poor people holding small allotments on his estate the Lalf of their respective rents.

The following officers have succeeded, from the 1st of September, to the pension of £100 per annum:—viz. Major-General Sir De Lacy Evans, Major-General J. M'Donald, C.B., Major-General Roderick M'Neill, and Major-General W. Sutherland.

Several placards were issued in Paris on Monday last, in favour of Prince Louis Napoleon as candidate for the Presidency of the Republic.

The Directors of the South Devon Railway Company have passed a resolution granting the usual Christmas gratuity to the employés on their line. The porters and policemen will have 14s. instead of 10s. weekly, and those of a higher grade will be reduced about 20 per cent. A reduction in the number of porters, policemen, and clerks is also contemplated.

On Thursday morning, last week, some convicts in the gaol of Lisburne (Ireland), attempted to escape. Two of them, who contrived, on their cells being opened in the morning, to slip out and shut in the turnkeys, were met in their outward progress by a sentinel, who fired and shot one of them dead. The other surrendered

Emigration yet continues from Ireland, the whole stream being directed to the States. Several families of farmers from Clare, Limerick, &c., are amongst the emigrants.

Christ Church, Highbury, which was consecrated last week by the Bishop of London, has cost nearly £5,000, and is erected after the early English style of architecture, of Caen stone and Kentish rag. It contains about 700 sittings, of which about 180 are free.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*L. S.*" *The solution of the very beautiful Enigma No. 265 is as follows:—1. R to K R sq; 2. Kt to K B 3rd; 3. Kt to K B 2d, discovering check and mate.*

"*Simon Eser.*"—*The twists "3. B.!!" are surely distinctive enough, without occupying our limited space every week with a long and meaningless signature.*

"*G. S. F. Liverpool.*"—*Very acceptable, as usual.*

"*G. W. A.*" *White, of course, is to mate in the stipulated number of moves, let Black do whatever he may.*

"*A. L.*" "*The Rev. H. R.*" "*The Rev. A. M'D.*," "*The Rev. G. C.*," "*The Rev. E. D. T.*," "*The Rev. H.*"—*Private communications have been forwarded.*

"*Chess in the East.*"—*The Problems shall have immediate attention*

"*P. B. S.*" "*R. N.*" "*C. W. B.*" *Study the very able and novel variations on the "Evans' Gambit," by Mr. G. Walker, of Dublin, now publishing in the* Chess-Player's Chronicle

"*Zetticus.*" *Sandbrook.*—*The publishers of the Berlin "Chess Magazine" are Messrs Wilhams and Norgate, the foreign booksellers; from whom you can also obtain the German "Handbuch" of Bilguer*

"*R. K.*" *is thanked for the correction, which shall be considered.*

"*D. H.*"—*z.*" "*A. B. H.*"—*z.*" "*G. W. M.*"—*Received, with thanks.*

"*W.*"—*It appears to us, as it stands, a Problem of four moves; but, if our memory does not fail us, in the original there is a Black Pawn on A. It's let or 2d.*

"*W. H.*," *Reading. We shall always have real pleasure in promoting the interest of your young club.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *We have never seen likenesses of the two distinguished players mentioned; but they will, probably, be given hereafter in our Portrait Gallery.*

"*Rex Mexa.*"—*It shall be examined and reported on shortly*

"*R. t.*" "*J. R. N.*" *Next week*

"*B. C.*" *Ludsbury;* "*J. T. G.*," "*R. G. Jun.*," "*B. E.*" *Under consideration*

"*D. E.*" *Perth. If both parties persist in repeating the same moves (and Black would obviously do wrong to vary his), the game is drawn.*

"*Amens.*"—*He can claim another Queen if he please.*

"*R. M. D.*" *It shall be looked to.*

"*G. S. J.*"—*We have not forgotten them.*

Solutions by "*Miles,*" "*Sopracita,*" "*G. A. H.,*" "*Exe,*" "*Phiz,*" "*W. L.,*" "*Jun.,*" "*The dash Trio,*" "*M. P.,*" "*The Liverpool Trio,*" "*A. W. B.,*" "*J. M.,*" "*R. M. D.,*" "*G. S. J.,*" "*F. G. R.,*" "*C. A. M. K.,*" "*P. H. T.,*" "*Ole Joe,*" *are correct. Those by* "*G. B. S.,*" "*L. S. D.,*" "*M. M.,*" *are wrong.*

*** Any Amateur Chess-player desirous of playing a Match by Correspondence, may hear of a competitor by address ng "Amicus," Beedles, Suffolk.

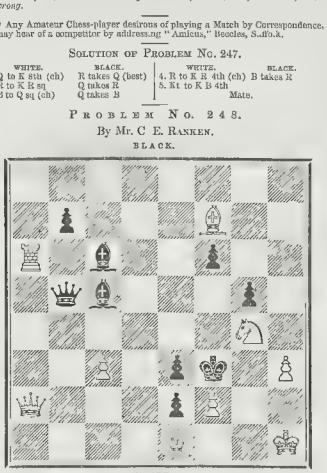
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 247.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to R 8th (ch)	R takes Q (best)	4. R to R 4th (ch)	B takes R
2. R to K R sq	Q takes R	5. Kt to K B 4th	
3. B to Q sq (ch)	Q takes B	Mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 248.

By Mr. C. E. RANKEN.

BLACK.



WHITE

White to mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Mr. STAUNTON gives the Pawn and Two Moves to Mr. HANNAH, of the Brighton Chess Club

(Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		15. B to K 3d (a)	Q Kt to Q 6th
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	16. B takes R	Kt takes B (ch)
3. B to Q 2d	P to Q B 4th	17. P takes Kt	Kt to Kt 3d (b)
4. P takes P	Q to her R 4th (ch)	18. P to K B 4th	Q to K B 6th
5. Q Kt to B 3d	B takes B	19. Q to her sq (c)	Q takes Kt
6. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	20. Q to K Kt 4th (d)	Kt takes K B P
7. Q B to K B 4th	P to Q B 3d	21. Q R to sq	Q takes Q B P
8. Castles	K Kt to K 2d	22. R to R sq	P to Q Kt 4th (e)
9. P to Q R 3d	B to Q R 2d	23. P to K B 3d	B to Q Kt 2d
10. Q B to Q 6th	Q to K R 4th	24. Q R to Q B sq	Q to her 5th
11. P to K 5th	Castles	25. K R to K Kt sq	P to K Kt 4th
12. Q R to K 4th	P to K R 3d	26. B to Q 6 5th	B takes B
13. P to Q B 4th	K R to K B 5th	27. R takes B	Kt to Q 6th (f)
14. Q to her 2d	R takes K R	And White resigns	

(a) Much better play than taking the Rook at once

(b) If he B4th. White would have been enabled to exchange Knights, by playing his Kt to K 3 2d.

(c) He appears to have no better move

(d) If he had played the Q to K R 2th Black would have moved Q to K Kt 7th (ch), and in a few moves take the B P with his Kt (ch). &c.

(e) Important, because it permitted him to remove his Kt without danger

(f) Black might also have taken the Q B with his Q, and, if the Kt were taken, have captured the K R, winning easily.

WELL-PLAYED GAME BETWEEN THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE LONDON AND THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE LIVERPOOL CHESS CLUBS.

(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. G. P.)	BLACK (Mr. G. S.)	WHITE. (Mr. G. P.)	BLACK. (Mr. G. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Q to B 3d	R to Kt 2d
2. K to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	17. R to R sq	Q R to K Kt sq
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	18. K R to K Kt sq	P to Q Kt 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q 4th	19. P to Q B 4th	Q to K 4th
5. B takes P	Kt takes Q Kt P	20. P takes P	R takes K Kt P
6. B to Kt 3d	Q B to K Kt 5th	21. R takes R	Q takes Q R (ch)
7. P to K R 3d	B takes Kt	22. K to R 2d	B to Q 3d (ch)
8. Q takes B	Q to K 2d	23. R to Kt 3d	Q to K 8th
9. Castles	K Kt to B 3d	24. Kt to Q B 4th	B takes R (ch)
10. P to Q 3d	P to K R 3d	25. P takes B	Q R P takes P
11. Q B to Kt 2d	P to Q B 3d	26. Kt to K 3d	Kt to Q B 3d.
12. Q to K Kt 3d	Castles on Q's side	27. Kt to B 5th	Kt to K 4th
13. B takes K P	K to Kt square	28. Q to Kt 2d	Q to Q 4th
14. B takes Kt	P takes B	29. Q to B sq	Kt to B 6th (ch)
15. Kt to Q 2d	K R to Kt sq.	30. K to Kt 2d	Kt to K 8th.

Drawing the game by perpetual check (*d*)

(a) This defence is not so forcing as it appears, as it does not

(b) The following are probable moves if Black had attempted to win after move 30 —

	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
30.	Kt to K 8th (ch)	K to B 8th	34. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)	K to B sq
31. K to B 3d	Kt takes Q P	35. Q to B 5th (ch)	Q to K 8d	
32. P takes Kt	Q takes B	36. Q takes Q Kt P	Q to Kt 5th (ch)	
33. Kt to K 7th	R to Kt 2d	37. K to B sq	R takes P	

And White gives perpetual check

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 274.—By HERR KLIN.

White. K at his B sq, Q at Q sq, R at Q Kt 8th, B at Q Kt 4th, Kt at Q 8th.
Black K at h B 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves

No. 275.—By Mr. MG——y.

White K at Q R sq, Q at Q Kt sq, R at Q B 8th, Kt at Q Kt 5th, B at K B 8th, P at K 8 2d.
Black: K at K B 5th, Q at Q B 3d, R at K 3d, Kt at K Kt 3d; Ps at K Kt 5th and 7th, K B 4th, and K 6th

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No 276.—By F. W. C

White: K at Q 4th, R at K B 7th, B at K 4th, Kt at K Kt 5th
Black: K at Q 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR OCTOBER.

CELEBRATED PURCHASES.

Some of our most approved standard works went begging, from publisher to publisher, and were only accepted by a sort of accident at last. Prideaux's "Connexion between the Old and New Testament" was, for instance, handed from hand to hand, between five or six booksellers, for two years. By one publisher the author was gravely told that "the subject was dry: it should be endowed with a *little humour*." At last Eckard recommended it to Tonson. "Robinson Crusoe," it is well known, ran through the whole trade; finally, a bookseller, more knowing than his brethren, published it, and realised a thousand pounds from it. "Tristram Shandy" was offered by Sterne to a bookseller for fifty pounds, and was rejected; Dodesley eventually published it. The public, too, were oftimes as stupid as the publishers. For instance, the "Rosciad" was particularly unsuccessful at first; only ten copies were sold in five months. Garrick, finding his own praises in it, patronised it, and Churchill reaped a harvest from its sale. Gray's "Ode on Eton College," according to Warton, excited very little attention. What may surprise some people still more is, that "Blair's Sermons" were refused by Strahan, the publisher. To turn to another class of works: "Burns' Justice" was sold by its author for a small sum, for he was weary, as he declared, of importuning booksellers to buy it. It now realises an annual income "Buchan's Domestic Medicine" was purchased for five pounds. In light literature the author was also sacrificed to his own penury and eagerness, and to the blindness or cupidity of the publisher. Miss Burney's "Evelina," all the world can remember, sold for five pounds; "The Wanderer," by Savage, produced only ten; "The Vicar of Wakefield" was purchased, it is true, for the sum of sixty guineas, but it gained not that success until the "Traveller" had made the author's name famous One solemn word on these details, which bring to the mind the heart-ache of many a true genius, the disappointment, the degradation, the despair. We dare not dilate on modern days, one trait of which will, perhaps, suffice. "The Pleasures of Hope" were refused by every publisher of London and Edinburgh, and were only published, at last, on condition that the author should be content with the sum of ten pounds, and that not until a second edition had appeared.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE RACK OF DEBT.

What shall we say of a man of a decent and compact figure, a man of middle height; who nevertheless wishing to stand two inches taller in the world than fairly becomes him, consents to be stretched by the rack in the hope of walking the higher for the pulling? Now Mr. Jerolds was the foolish man. He wanted to stand higher in the world than his simple means allowed him; and he had submitted himself to the rack of debt, to be handsomely drawn out. To get appearance upon debt is, no doubt, every bit as comfortable as to get height upon the rack. The figure may be expanded; but how the muscle of the heart, how all the joints are made to crack for it.—*A Man Made of Money.*" *by Douglas Jerrold.*

CHATEAUBRIAND.

As Chateaubriand approached the termination of his days, he retired into a sad and solemn majesty of manner, and a silence which seemed anticipatory of the tomb; yet he was far from remaining insensible to what passed around. All that breathed of religion, devotion, valour, moved him deeply. He wept, wept like infants, on being informed of the horrid death of the Archbishop of Paris, and in listening to the detailed exploits of a young and brave citizen. After his fervent love of God, M. de Chateaubriand had three objects next his heart—honour, liberty, and France. Religion is the shining ornament of his literary glory. He was a sincere Christian; his heart was no less convinced than his reason; he believed because he had suffered. "I have faith," he would say, with eager eyes, "and I would be a martyr with joy." We cannot doubt this, for no one was ever more ready to sacrifice his temporal interests, by a faithful adherence to his principles. He made real sacrifices to honour, that second object, which was the essence of his moral being, and did ever less the hereditary gift of his ancestors. After the revolution of 1830, when the victorious party carried hum in triumph, shouting "Long live the defender of the liberty of the press!" honour induced Chateaubriand to renounce all dignities, fortune, and political influence. Bound by respect for his own oath, more strongly than tempted by the promises of flattery, he remained firm in his high-persecuted and fidelity, at the same time retaining the unanimous respect of all parties. *Sharpe's London Magazine.*

I LOVE BUT THEE ALONE.

No distance e'er can alter me,
No time my heart can move,
No beauty win one thought from thee,
My early, only love!
And though I want the way to woo
In fancy's flattering tone,
Yet I can tell I love thee well,
I love but thee alone,
Alone, alone, alone,
And love but thee alone!

I love the best, the gentlest grace—
Then dearly art thou loved
Thou fairest form, the sleekest face,
The heart most truly moved;
But there, were I to call them mine,
I love but thee alone!

They blushes would disown,
Though a skill'd artist's art,
I love but thee alone,
Alone, alone, alone,
I love but thee alone!

Of lovelier flowers let others speak,
That bloom beneath lovelier suns,
I know no blossoms like thy cheek,
No sunshine like thine eyes;
And distance never will alter me,
Nor time, when years are flown,
One change will know, I love thee so,
And love but thee alone.
Alone of all the world
Oh! I love but thee alone!

—By William Forsyth, Dublin University Magazine

ORIGIN OF THE ORDNANCE OFFICE.

The origin of the Ordnance Office dates from the stormy protectorship of Richard, Duke of Gloucester. More than a century and a half had then elapsed since the invention of gunpowder, and its powerful and mora. influence in consolidating power, and tranquillising faction, probably suggested the necessity of an establishment which would direct and develope its application to war. Before this time the various appointments of grand-bowyer, galeator, &c., of the Tower, the various notices of engines, scorpions, trebuchets, petraries, rebaudes, bendles or bibles, aspringals, and mata fundis (with which the useless erudition of Vitruvius and Marcellinus acquaints us) indicate the rude and innocuous armoury which preceded the musket, the cannon, the howitzer, and the mortar. —*Dolman's Magazine.*

DUNGEONS OF BAGLAN CASTLE

The dungeons of Baglan, like those of some other castles of contemporaneous date, impress the beholder with horror, as he contemplates them in all their dismal gloom, and as he sees how utterly hopeless of escape would be the captive man immured; for, from these subterraneous abodes no cries for mercy could reach the air, no sentinel could be gained, no passing dealer wrought to pity; from their deep, dark, impure recesses, not the utmost exertion of the most powerful sense could reach the upper air. For even was the wretch confined pine into the dungeon at its base (as described) no sounds, could no man could, unaided, make his ascent. There, then, he remained, breathing the heavy vapour of human sighs, and groans unheard in such a deep gurrup as this, to rise to that Father of mercies from whom no hole of earth can hide his creature; or, perhaps, if his spirit were unchastened from above, in the ravings of his frantic despair, gnaw the scantily-fed arm which placed him there or, stupified by the excess of his grief, lost to reason and misuse, waiting in the most hopeless form of misery the dead, which to one immured in tombs like these is seldom long delayed.—*This is Edinburgh Magazine.*

FAIRIES.

Mr. Keightley says that he has conversed with a girl from Norfolk, who said she had often seen the *faeries!* She described them as being clad in white; as living under the ground, where they constructed houses, bridges, &c.; and she added, that it was not safe to go near them when they came above ground. In not many months since, that going into a house in Norwich, we noticed a very curious conical stone, somewhat larger than a plover's egg. On inquiring what it was, we were told a "fairy loaf." It had been found near Shotesham, where they were frequently met with; and the people there believe that while they kept a stone of this kind in their houses they would never want bread.—*Hood's Magazine*

MISSING—M. LEVERRIER'S NEPTUNE.

Some eighteen months ago, M. Leverrier discovered a new planet—weighed and measured it before it had entered into the system of human vision. Instantly however, upon the news reaching England, half a dozen of our astronomers, with an unanimity which did them credit, likewise discovered the planet to our system, were of them, at the same time, modestly gives the discovery out as the real original observers. Now, however, it turns out that the discovery is no discovery at all. Neptune is missing. Either he has been washed away, during the late rainy summer, or he has, for some hidden reason of his own, absconded into space a region in which even Mr Daniel Forester would be puzzled to find the celestial defaulter. What is to follow? M. Leverrier admits that he has been somewhat too hasty. But what is to be done with our second risible astronomical gantry, who indorsed the blunder—who were, indeed, so anxious to make themselves out the original acceptors of the bill, on public credulity? Sir J. South, for example, is a tremendous fellow for hunting comets. He bags dozens of them every frosty night; and if they are not to be seen on the succeeding evening, the "eccentric movements" of the long-tailed beasts are accepted as a sufficient apology. But planets are steady-going old buffers. Your comet merely engages furnished lodgings in a constellation, late one evening, and then bolts the next morning without paying his rent; but planets are, so to speak, quarry householders—substantial bodies, with regular rounds to go, and altogether individuals of staid and respectable habits, who are sure to be at home after dark. We would suggest to our astronomical friends the propriety of keeping these facts in mind when they go planet-hunting: and of being perfectly certain that they have brought it down their game, before they invite the public to banquet on the same. *Man to the Moon.*

MAXIMS FOR TEACHERS.

Franklin says, "If you want a good servant, serve yourself." I might startle you by saying, "If you want a good education, teach yourselves"—nor would it be wrong, if understood in too literal a sense, be sound; but it is true, beyond all doubt, that every man who has had really a good education, has done infinitely more for himself than his best teacher have done for him; and it is equally true, that many of the greatest men that ever lived have been self-educated. For my own part, I believe the greatest difficulty is overcome, when the scholar is made aware that with ardour and industry he may do everything for himself, and that without these good qualities, no teacher can help him.—*Quarterly Educational Magazine.*

THE RICHMOND, WINDSOR, AND STAINES RAILWAY.—THE BRIDGE AT RICHMOND.

THE RICHMOND, WINDSOR, AND STAINES RAILWAY.

BRIDGE AT RICHMOND.

By this handsome structure, the Richmond, Windsor, and Staines Railway crosses the Thames at Richmond. It is composed of three arches, each 107 feet span, and two side arches, each 20 feet span. The three central arches are supported by six cast-iron girders; and the piers are 9 feet each, with a heading of 20 feet from Trinity high-water mark. The engineer of this as well as every other work on the line is Mr. Locke.

The road is in a very good state, chiefly consisting of a gravelly bottom, and well laid. The buildings at every station are built after the same Gothic design as those of Richmond. Approaching Datchet, two fine bridges of wood cross the river Colne, where, also, a fine view of Windsor Castle presents itself, about one mile from the Datchet Station, across the Park, and one mile and a half from the old town of Windsor. Taking the distance from Richmond to Datchet, fourteen miles, it would be difficult to name a more beautiful succession of scenery within such limits.

The completion of the Railway to Windsor is, we believe, now arranged. The Company, it is stated, have made a proposition to pay the £60,000 agreed to be paid for the privilege of carrying the continuation of the Richmond line across the Home Park, by instalments of £10,000 per annum for the next six years. This proposition has been accepted by the Government, and the work is to be immediately commenced, but with some deviation in the direction of the line from that originally intended. Instead of coming right across the level plain under the north terrace of Windsor Castle, to the terminus near the foot of the hundred steps, it is now said the line will make very little encroachment upon that fine portion of the Park; and that the idea of devoting the remainder of it to a place of public recreation for the public generally is given up.

Since the opening of this line of Railway from the Waterloo Station, Windsor has experienced some increase of visitors.

Nearly the whole of the State Rooms in the Castle have been, for some time, until lately, necessarily closed, in consequence of the extensive works connected with the heating of the interior of the Palace by means of hot air. These works have been completed, and the following are now open to the public:—The Queen's Audience Chamber, the Vandyke Room, the State Ante-room, the Grand Staircase, the Grand Vestibule, the Waterloo Chamber, the Grand Reception Room, St. George's Hall, the Guard Chamber, and the Queen's Presence Chamber. These apartments will, in future, be shown to the public in the order above given, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Since the new regulation came into operation, in consequence of the memorial of the inhabitants of Windsor to the Lord Chamberlain, every facility is afforded to visitors to obtain tickets of admission at Windsor, by simply applying to Mr. Roberts, at the Winchester Tower.

It may, however, be useful to recapitulate the circumstances and conditions above referred to. Some time since, a letter was received by the Mayor of Windsor, from Earl Spencer, the Lord Chamberlain, in answer to a memorial, signed by 200 of the inhabitants of New Windsor, praying for a relaxation of the regulations under which the public are admitted to view the State Apartments at the Castle. His Lordship very reasonably represented that an unlimited influx of strangers into the Castle would be quite incompatible with the personal comfort of the Sovereign; but stated that her Majesty had given directions that the apartments should be thrown open to persons presenting tickets on Mondays, in addition to the days on which the public had hitherto been admitted. Persons obtaining tickets from Mr. Roberts, of Windsor, will in future be admitted without any intermediate delay.

The Lord Chamberlain's tickets may be obtained in London, gratis, of Messrs. Paul and Dominic Colnaghi, print-sellers, 14, Pall-Mall East; Mr. Moon, printseller, 20, Threadneedle-street; Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, 33, Old Bond-street; and Messrs. Ackermann and Co., print-sellers, 96, Strand; of whom also guide-books may be obtained for one penny each. The tickets are available for one week from the day on which they are issued. They are not transferable; and it is contrary to her Majesty's command that payment for, or in reference to, them be made to any person whatever. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are—from the 1st of April to the 31st of October, between eleven and four; and from the 1st of November to the 31st of March, between eleven and three.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

This picturesque scene is one of our series of Illustrations of the Royal Palace. It is taken from the Thames, above the Brocas; showing the north-western portion of the Castle, with the majestic Round Tower breaking the architectural outline; and beneath it the entrance archway to the northern terrace, whilst

> Thames along the wanton valley strays,
> Thames, the most loved of all the ocean's sons
> By his old sire, to his embraces runs—
> Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,
> Like mortal life to meet eternity.

WINDSOR CASTLE, FROM THE THAMES.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE. Oct. 14.

THE PUBLIC ORATORSHIP.—At a congregation held this day, the nomination of two candidates for the Public Oratorship was fixed to take place on Wednesday, the 25th inst. The election of one of the two gentlemen then nominated will be proceeded with on the following day (Thursday), the 26th inst.

THE REGIUS PROFESSORSHIP OF HEBREW.—At the same congregation, the Rev. Dr. Mill was elected to the Regius Professorship of Hebrew, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Lee.

NOTICE.—The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that there will be a meeting on Monday morning, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Sidney College Lodge, of the Syndicate appointed by Grace to consider the cases of those undergraduates who have degraded and are desirous of becoming candidates for honours. The Syndicate wish it to be understood that cases not presented to them at the above meeting will be precluded from consideration till the next regular meeting in October, 1849.

The Rev. C. A. Heurtley, late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of the Cathedral Church, Worcester.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. James Taylor, late of Ballio College, Oxford, to the Rectory of St. Ann's, Sutton, Nottinghamshire; value £230 per annum.

The Rev. W. F. Hood, late of Exeter College, Oxford, has been presented to the perpetual curacy of Hemswell, Lincolnshire; value, £63 per annum.

PATENT SPRING-STOPPED DECANTER.

THIS newly-invented stopper has been patented by Messrs. Gass and Co., Regent-street. It consists of a spherical glass stopper, made to close upon the neck of the decanter by a spring, the stopper being ground to ensure air-tightness. The method by which the stopper is removed is the novelty. A vine

PATENT SPRING-STOPPED DECANTER.

sprig passes down from the lip of the decanter, and being clasped by the hand as in the act of pouring, the stopper rises, and replaces itself upon the pressure being removed. This must be of great service for the preservation of the delicate aroma of wines and the essential property of spirits. The decanter and its mountings are in elegant taste.

OLD ST. PANCRAS CHURCH, RE-CONSTRUCTED.

IN our Journal of June 10 last we illustrated and described the very interesting remains of the ancient Church of St. Pancras, and announced the commencement of the re-edification, now completed.

The style adopted in the re-construction of this Church is the Anglo-Norman. The enlargement consists of an elongation of the structure westward, by the removal of the old tower; the chancel and easternmost part of the Church being left in their original form, and only such parts of the walls cut through as were required for the introduction of the windows.

The additions are, a new tower and staircase on the south side, and a new vestry on the north side of the Church, in the best positions which the very limited unoccupied space would permit.

In these alterations a very large portion of the ancient material has been rendered available. Out of the heavy masses of rough stone and rubble-work, of which the old tower and other parts of the structure were composed, sufficient rag-stone has been obtained for the entire casing of the exterior.

The stone, which has existed in the fabric for centuries, and evidently been re-used from time to time, in the successive alterations of former ages, re-worked, has been again applied to the restoration and enlargement of the present time; and, consequently, no new stone of the above-mentioned quality has been required.

For the ornamental details, the stone was imported from Caen, in Normandy.

During the progress of the alterations many interesting antiquities have presented themselves, as related in our former paper; among others, some Roman bricks, a small altar-stone, and the capitals, broken shafts, and bases of columns supposed to have belonged originally to the principal doorway, and in character evidently belonging to very early Norman times; an early English piscina, a sedilia of later date, and some niches, well executed in moulded red bricks, of the Tudor period.

Of the arrangement of the structure, as now restored, it may be observed that the principal feature of the west front is its deeply recessed and somewhat richly carved Norman doorway. On either side of the entrance is introduced a circular-headed window, agreeing in character with those on the north and south sides of the Church; and a wheel window above, the gable being pierced with small loopholes for ventilation, and surmounted with a stone cross.

The western addition to the Church being rather less in width than the main body of the structure, has on the south face a semi-octangular turret adjunct, containing the stairs to the galleries; on either side of the same is a semicircular-headed window, with string-courses and hood mouldings, and a continuous arched corbel table immediately below the roof.

The Tower occupies a still more advanced and prominent position, nearly in the centre of that portion of the fabric which constituted the Old Church.

Two small arched recesses, within a larger arch, enclose the clock face, looking south; and a similar arrangement, with circular windows, occupy corresponding positions, east and west.

The belfry openings, in the four faces of the tower, consist of double arched, deeply recessed, louvre openings, within single arches with enriched heads; and three tiers of receding columns in each opening, with carved capitals and stone louvres.

Immediately above the belfry, a carved and enriched cornice, supported upon a continuous arched corbel table, is flanked at the angles by carved pinnacles, the lower part or shaft being semi-attached, and supported upon massive corbels.

From the upper part of the cornice springs the stone roof-covering, or spire which is also ornamentally carved and plainly weathered in horizontal compartments, alternately. It is pierced on the four faces with circular hooded apertures and surmounted with the vane from the old tower.

The chancel, on the south side, has, at the east end, a triple-lighted window, with small circular lights above.

The north side of the Church generally corresponds, with reference to details, with those on the south side, but having less carving upon it, is somewhat plainer in character.

The roofs are slated throughout, with an ornamental ridge-covering upon them; the eastern gable terminating with a metal cross, the chancel gable with the old stone cross re-worked; and the staircase roof having a spike finial.

The interior has a central aisle or gangway throughout the entire length of the church, a cross aisle to the baptistry formed in the lower part of the tower, and another in the chancel from the south door to the vestry opposite.

The chancel work is entirely of Caen stone, consisting of columns supporting a semicircular recessed and enriched arch. In the lower part a small arcade is filled in with gilt tablets, containing the usual inscriptions in illuminated characters.

The windows immediately above are filled with stained glass, executed by Gibbs, in the best manner.

The main timbers of the chancel roof have scroll ribbons, with appropriate texts of Scripture upon them.

The old altar-stone, found during the progress of the works, and engraved in our Journal for June 10, has been embedded in a frame, and re-set slightly raised above the chancel flooring, under the communion table.

Limited funds would not allow of the introduction of a new roof for the Church; a similarity of arrangement, therefore, with the old roof has been continued in the new parts, with some slight additions.

The wheel window at the west end of the Church is filled in with stained glass; and on either side there are scroll ribbons upon the walls, with appropriate texts of Scripture upon them.

The old monuments have been carefully restored, and re-fixed as nearly as possible in their original positions; adding materially to the production of richness of effect in the chancel.

In the recent operations rendered necessary for the enlargement of this ancient structure, its preservation and restoration with the least possible amount of destruction appears to have been constantly in view.

The accommodation now provided in the Church is for 750 persons; originally, only 125.

The Church was opened, in an unfinished state, for Divine Service, on the 5th of July last, by the Rev. Thomas Dale, vicar of the parish.

The entire outlay in connexion with the enlargement and restoration of this Church, with its fittings and furnishings, is about £7600. It has been effected in accordance with the designs, and under the direction, of Mr. A. D. Gough, architect, of Lancaster-place; contracted for, and executed by, Mr. W. S. Dove, builder, of Milner-square, Islington.

As may be seen from our illustration, the general effect of this re-constructed Church is extremely picturesque; and the details are exceedingly characteristic, and skilfully introduced.

OLD ST. PANCRAS CHURCH RE-CONSTRUCTED.

THE PROGRESS OF A BILL.

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD.

ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS.

(*Continued from page* 238.)

CHAPTER VII.

THE ACCEPTOR BECOMES AN INMATE OF THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

AT Boulogne, Pursey found time hang very heavily. There was no lack of amusement in the place; and in the suburbs there were quiet, calm retreats, cradled in richest landscape—such as you may find at every turn in Kent Peaceful, luxuriantly wooded nooks, and gurgling "translucent" streams—as poets love to call clear water—gives to the Valley du Denacre the appearance of an English dell. It must be confessed that the chief adornment of Pursey's home has not been painted in the most flattering light hitherto: and the sagacious reader may picture Pursey at Boulogne revelling in the enjoyment of a temporary bachelorhood. Be it the province of the writer to set him right on this head, and in parenthesis to assure all bachelors and maidens, that a home must be truly and insufferably wretched ere the husband finds protracted happiness elsewhere. For the especial edification of women, then, I must declare my firm conviction, that Pursey (apart from the anxiety upon the matter which had compelled his temporary exile) felt acutely this separation from his strong-minded wife. As they were about to separate they had felt fully the extent of their dependance upon each other for their mutual happiness; and if separation from a beloved object have no other beneficial effect, it has at least that of measuring decently the intensity of one's devotion.

If I could persuade myself that the long recital would prove a delectable composition to the reader, I might indulge in a right sentimental and flowery description of the emotions mirrored in Pursey's face as he turned his serious gaze towards England—not England the mighty mistress of nations to him then—but England that held the wedded mistress of his heart. But I must forbear: the rules of my history, and the impatience of the reader, bid me take up the thread of my narrative

Ten days after Pursey's arrival at Boulogne, the gay debtor-protecting town received Macfum into its hospitable bosom. The advent of his friend was wholly unexpected by Pursey, and was not, therefore, the less welcome.

"You have come to set me free, I hope?" said Pursey.

"Alas! no, my dear fellow. I am on my way to Paris in search of Lord Condiment or Sir George—they are both there."

"I understood you to say that Lord Condiment was on a shooting excursion in the Highlands."

"So he was; but he embarked in Lord Carton's yacht at Dumfries, and en-

PROGRESS OF A BILL.—THE ACCEPTOR GOES TO PRISON.

dured a tedious voyage to Antwerp, whence he proceeded to Paris. I only heard this when I was half way to the Highlands. It's a confounded nuisance—isn't it?"

"I can assure you, Macfum, that this delay will compromise me fearfully."

"By heavens! you don't say so! My dear Pursey, I cannot express to you how I have cursed myself for having brought you into this trouble. Did ever man suffer such a series of mishaps as I have had lately? It's enough to make a man do something desperate."

"We must make the best of matters, however, I suppose. Didn't you get the other bull cashed?"

"No. Hanged if there's faith enough in all the bill-discounters in London to book a little nigger boy for heaven. Have you heard from your wife?"

"I hear every day."

"That must be a source of great consolation to you, old fellow. Does she bear up against it pretty well? Of course, she feels your absence; but I mean, does she write in pretty good spirits?"

"Yes."

At this moment a letter was put into Pursey's hand: it was from his wife, and here to him the news of old Solomon's residence in his house, and the fellow's discourteous conduct to Mrs. Pursey. Macfum watched the change that passed over Pursey's features as the latter read the letter, and was prepared for his friend's anger The preparation was not in vain, inasmuch as Pursey burst into a violent passion, and called Macfum the accursed cause of his utter ruin.

"This is a pleasant result of my willingness to oblige you, sir."

"I can understand your anger, Pursey, and will not therefore hold you answerable for any disrespectful language you may have addressed to me in the heat of your passion. I am fully alive to the misery I have brought upon you, and am deeply, profoundly grieved that all my efforts to ward off the calamity have failed as yet. But let me call to your recollection the fact that it is not Pursey the part of a generous man to taunt an innocent friend (for I am innocent in intention) with the wilful ruin of your prospects. I repeat again, emphatically, what your generosity should not allow me to repeat; namely, that no effort of mine shall be wanting to restore to you, in a few weeks, any loss you may sustain now on my behalf. Letters to the 'Poste restante' will reach me in Paris. Farewell!"

And, without waiting for a reply, Macfum disappeared precipitately, leaving Pursey to indulge in no very bright hopes for the future.

Pursey at once resolved to return to England, at all hazards. At worst, he could but begin the world again. His furniture would realise the amount of the bill; and he might return to his old furnished lodgings a more wary, if not a wiser man. He could scarcely believe, even now, that he had been fascinated by an ingenious scoundrel, and had, as the saying goes, been done. He was still inclined to look upon the author of his ruin as an unfortunate gentleman whom he was bound to succour; and his generous soul shrunk exonerate from all blame in the matter. In this state of doubt he returned home, in the confident hope that as his goods (which were worth more than the sum distrained for) were in the possession of the sheriff, he, personally, was safe. Blissful delusion!

His wife was glad enough to see him once more at home; a happiness in which old Solomon by no means participated, particularly when he was informed by Pursey, that, if he did not behave himself while he was there, he would, in spite of his years, give him the soundest thrashing he had ever received. This hint was not thrown away upon the old man. It amused Solomon, however, to watch the confident air of security with which Pursey trod his parlour carpet. It was a delectable study to that man, versed in villainy, to note the unconcern with which the unsophisticated Pursey opened his door to receive the gentlemen who were to bear him to that exquisite retreat for "fast" men, called the Queen's Bench.

"You have my goods, which are worth more than the amount. What do you want—what claim, then, have you upon me?"

"You are mistaken, sir," replied the most genially dressed of the pair; "the appraiser says they ain't worth a farthin' more than seventy."

"The Jew! Why I paid one hundred and fifty pounds only last year for them!"

"Dare say, sir; but the law ain't answerable for the weaknesses of gents 'Cos one gent doesn't know nothing about furniture, his fellows ain't compelled to share his ignorance. You see, it's all right," added the fellow, producing the document that gave him power to consign Pursey to the tender mercies of the governor of the Queen's Bench

Hereupon Mrs Pursey burst into an uncontrollable flood of tears, and clung to her husband, vowing that she would not be separated from him.

"No more you needn't. You can get snug quarters there together: can't they, Jem?"

"Of course they can provided they've got the necessary needful," answered the second functionary.

"Now, mum, it's all nonsense crying in that manner; we'll take care on him, depend upon it. He shan't be run over, or lost in a crowd."

"Silence, fellow. Confine yourself to the strict fulfilment of your duty."

"Well, then, that is to see you safely lodged you know where. So come along."

Pursey drew his wife aside, whispered some words of comfort to her; then unfolded himself from the arms that bound him to her heaving bosom, and followed his captors

Having undergone the usual formalities, Pursey was at length lodged in the Queen's Bench Prison, with no very definite idea as to the probable length of his compulsory sojourn there. Shame, at the first blow with his lawyer, who assured him he should soon be set free, and written a letter to his employers containing a candid statement of his case, he began to look about him with some composure. He strolled into the yard, where he found a number of gentlemanlooking men playing with some dexterity. He noticed that the seediest man of the party was the best player; and he naturally imagined that this skilful individual owed his dexterity and shabbiness to a long residence in the prison This shabby person was a captain, of course. What man who wears a moustache and owns a debt is not? Well, the man was perhaps a scamp, a rogue, a heartless debauchee; but he was the life and soul of his fellow-prisoners, and deserves some consideration on this score. He had the most wonderful flow of humour; talked with indifference of his misfortunes, and, when once he was set free, exclaimed in a parting speech to his fellow-prisoners, "Never mind, my boys, we'll regard no more sees. I shall soon be among you again." This jovial captain, perceiving with his practised eye that Pursey was a new-comer, accosted him with, "Good day! Glad to meet you under such extremely favourable auspices. Do you intend to make a long stay?"

"I hope not."

"Complimentary, truly. Gentlemen," continued the captain, raising his voice that all persons in the ground might hear him; "Gentlemen, here is a visitor who declares that he has come on a flying visit, and that he hopes soon to free himself from us. He appears to be a jolly fellow, however, and we must honour him as a novice; for I feel convinced that he will remain to be worthy of the honour which the sheriff has this day conferred upon him; and hereupon that which must be doubly gratifying to him, since I feel assured it was unsolicited."

This speech was received by the company with considerable applause; and Pursey, half-bewildered, yet somewhat annoyed at the liberty that had been taken with him, bowed his acknowledgments. The place was so utterly strange to him, that he was fearful of committing some blunder that would make him ridiculous in the eyes of his fellow-prisoners; and, taking the captain's conduct to be the custom of the prison, he resolved to make the best of it.

The limits of this history do not permit me to give the reader a narrative of Pursey's sojourn in the Queen's Bench. Sufficient it is for the moral which the reader is expected to gather from this progress, that Pursey remained in confinement about four months; and that during that time he had leisure to ponder over the means by which he had brought himself there; and to declare that he hoped that irretrievable beggary might come to him and his if he ever signed his name again upon a bill stamp. While in the Bench he also learned that Macfum *had* passed the second bill, and that when he found him at Boulogne he was making his way to Paris with the money he had obtained on it. The discovery that the celebrated poet was from the callers of Mrs. Moss, completely dispelled any doubt that yet remained in the mind of Pursey; and when he next wrote to his solicitor, he had no hesitation in writing Mr. Julius Macfum down a scoundrel.

(To be concluded next week.)

THE CHOLERA.

THE disease having manifested itself so decidedly on board the *Justitia*, convict-ship, moored in the river off Woolwich, without having made its appearance either in the crew or the guard, it was decided that it was the safest course to proceed inquiry; and it has been found that the fatal malady has arisen entirely from the bad state of the ship, the whole of the men who have been attacked being those who slept on one side of the ship, and none of the prisoners either on the other side of the same deck or on the upper deck have been attacked. It has been discovered that the timbers on this side of the vessel are rotten, and the water-closets having leaked, these rotten timbers have become completely saturated with the foul matter, so as to form a very offensive cesspool. It is said that under the advice of Captain Fitzroy, acting superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, the convicts on board the *Justitia* will be removed from the Arsenal to the Dockyard, and accommodated in temporary wooden hill another hulk can be prepared for them. It is right also to state, that, in addition to the above causes two sewers discharge themselves into the Thames at the head and stern of the *Justitia*, and it is proposed to carry those sewers as far as low-water mark.

Some few cases have been reported in town during the week.

The Earl of Clarendon is expected to arrive at his seat, the Grove, Hertfordshire, this day (Saturday), for the first time since he resided there in various capacities. Many years have elapsed since the noble Earl visited his former home. The Rev. Henry Harding, A.M., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Prebendary of Lichfield, is appointed to the vicarage of Stratford-upon-Avon; patroness, the Countess Amherst.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR TENNANT.—It is with extreme regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. William Tennant, Professor of Oriental Languages in the College of St. Mary, St. Andrews, but more extensively and enduringly known as the author of "Anster Fair," and various other works in general literature. The Professor died at his house, Devon-grove, Dollar, on Sunday last. *Scotsman*

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—The colossal panorama of Paris by night continues as attractive as ever; being exhibited by artificial light, the picture is seen with equal effect in November as in the brightest days of summer.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

For God's sake treat me like a man, and not as a milch cow. –Sir Walter Scott to John Buchanan

"Nil magnum absque labore" is a proposition older than the Pyramids. Magna Charta was not had for the asking, neither were more modern rights, or claims, or boons, or whatever the phrase may be in parliamentary language, denied, the peasantry with which a principle is maintained, is the surest test of its worth.

The false and foolish fire that's whisk'd about
By popular air, log-dances, and long swords.

It is in this conviction we practise what we preach, notwithstanding the dogmas, from constant urging, like the Archbishop of Grenada's homilies, "smell of apoplexy"

This is the last week but one of the Turf Session. When next its representatives meet for the dispatch of business, they will deserve well of their constituences if the leisure of the recess shall have been applied to a practical revision of the existing laws and usages of horse-racing. When the Rules and Orders of the Jockey Club were framed, probably they were sufficient for their purpose; but did they promote all the designs of the abstract sport in its present condition (which they do not), they would fulfil only the half of their present duties. Those upon whom conventional observance has bestowed authority in racing matters, now deal with betting as an integral part of the system. The money brought into the ring by persons who are neither breeders nor runners of horses is regarded (no matter how fabulous the theory) as parcel of the racing endowment. Does the code of turf laws equally serve the racing and the betting man? It does not. If, as the sequel will assume, modern changes in the principle of racing call for modifications in its humblinus; if the position of the speculator—the recognised contributor to its resources—be shown to be unjust; then surely the time has come when those having control of these things will reform them altogether

The practical effect of racing should be to deduce from methodical *data* the properties of animals engaged in it. Now, previous to the year 1833 foals took their ages from the 1st of May; ages now are calculated from New Year's Day. We will suppose, then, for the sake of illustration, that a colt engaged in a Produce Stakes for Two-Year-Olds, at the early Spring meetings, is foaled about Easter—by no means uncommon. His Two Year-Old engagement falls in the first week of April—that is to say, a year sooner than it would have done according to the old calculation of age in 1832. He is, therefore, by the "old style," a yearling, and his carries 8st. 7lb. Occasionally, the Houghton Meeting at Newmarket occurs in November. The weight for three-year-old colts is 9st. 7lb. A three-year-old foaled in January, and running in November, wants but a few weeks of being four years old. Thus the same weights are assigned to thorough-bred racing stock, according to the age they actually have attained, and two years of age as at first As regards the sporting department of the turf, the admits of amendment. And now fares it with the mere speculator?

A mere arc two sexes for his transactions—winning and losing. He can only win by the animal he backs passing the chair first, bringing home its weight, and not having crossed the track of another in the race—contingencies over which his influence can exercise no control. He can only lose because the animal he has backed was started to lose, with a view to being lightly weighted for some "crack" handicap—a piece of policy not generally made public. He may lose because having backed the best horse in a race for which the proprietor also possesses the worst, and preferred to win with the latter. He may lose because, having taken £600 to £100 that the favourite would not win, and, being required by the owner to bet him £1200 to £100 to the same effect, he declines, and the favourite is "scratched."

These are a few "modern instances" of the *status* of racing policy in '48. The Jockey Club as an organ of the turf should look to the blemishes of its sporting system. As a society of gentlemen, it will not shut its eyes to the doings of last week; as a body of human beings, with bowels of compassion, it will not shut its ears to the complaint even of the leg, when his prayer is—" *Treat me like a man, and not as a milch cow.*"

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—The Cambridgeshire betting was tolerably brisk; but, beyond making Lanesborough second favourite, and sending Geraldine to the right about, it averaged pretty nearly the prices last quoted from Newmarket. An immense field is expected.

11 to 2 agst Derby (t)	25 to 1 agst Lanercost	30 to 1 agst Basset Buck (t)
7 to 1 — Lanesboro' each (t)	25 to 1 — Consolin	33 to 1 — Bullet
10 to 1 — Charcoal (t)	25 to 1 — Miss Sarah	33 to 1 — Dutiful (t)
10 to 1 — The Cur	26 to 1 — Hollyrood	33 to 1 — Hegg (t)
20 to 1 — Geraldine	30 to 1 — Coelli...gwood	66 to 1 — Gallur ireen
20 to 1 — Wanda (t)		

11 to 2 agst The Flying Dutchman | 40 to 1 agst Escalade
8 to 1 — Honeycomb | 40 to 1 — Tiresome
—200 to 200 agst Scott's list (t)

THURSDAY.—The grand movement this afternoon was the advance of Backbiter, from the extreme outsize to the premiership, an extraordinary rise, seeing that he did not start. Next to this, the decline of the favourites on The Cur must be noted—he must have had a very "bad night," for no one would back him at any price. An improvement in Fern was the only alteration worth speaking of.

4 to 1 agst Col. Peel's list	10 to 1 agst Backbiter	25 to 1 agst Miss Sarah
6 to 1 — Backbiter (t)	20 to 1 — Fern	25 to 1 — Basset Buck (t)
7 to 1 — Pavia (t)	20 to 1 — Geraldine	30 to 1 — The Cur
8 to 1 — Lanesboro' (t)	20 to 1 — Wanda (t)	50 to 1 — The Moor (t)
	60 to 1 — Dutiful (t)	
	CAMBRIDGESHIRE	
5 to 1 agst Sibatria colt		6 to 1 agst Garrick

THE STATE PAPER AND PUBLIC RECORD OFFICES.—It is reported that the selection of Mr. Thomas Duncombe, Chairman of the Commons Committee, for consolidating the State Paper-Office with the Public Record Office, has been noted upon by the Cooking department—and that it has been resolved that the union shall take place immediately upon the retirement of the Keeper of the Records and Papers, Mr. H. Rebhouse. This arrangement, as well as the transfer of Admiralty, Treasury, and other papers—in fact become a really National Record Office. But these movements make the necessity for providing a safe building all the more urgent.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although money continues abundant, it is pretty generally believed that within a short period it will become gradually "tightish." The tendency at present is towards an export of the precious metals, which will probably be augmented by the importation of corn required in consequence of the deficiency arising from the indifferent harvest and potato disease, while the trade will be increased by the quickening of demand for our manufactures, must leave the balance against us to be paid in gold. Notwithstanding, however, the present easy state, Consols have been ..., ranging from 84¾ to 85 during the week. The settlement of the transfers ... in the speculators for the "rise;" but the continuation being only 14-16 per cent, proved the readiness with which affairs were arranged. On Wednesday Consols closed 84⅞ ⅞ for Money, but a firmer market on Thursday gave the closing quotations as 85¼ to 85. Intelligence from Austria and Germany generally is awaited with much anxiety, from the dread of Russian interference, should affairs not speedily assume a more pacific shape. France, for the moment, is disregarded as the absorbing interest fix in the Austrian insurrection; and the settlement of the Presidential election is viewed with alarm. Exchequer Bills continue firm, from the demand created by the indisposition to permanently meet at present. Bank Stock is rather lower, and Reduced is dowry. The market as the close of the week was firmer, and the quotations:—Bank Stock, 183; Reduced, 83⅞; Consols, 85¼ ⅜ ¼ ½ ⅝ ¾ ⅞ per Cent. Annuities, 84¼; Long Annuities, to expire Jan ary 1860, 8 7-16; Ditto, October 10, 1859, 8 3-16; Ditto, 30 Years, January 5, 1860, 8 9-16; India Bonds, £1000, 36 p.; Ditto, under £1000, 36 p.; Consols for Account, 85; Exchequer Bills, £1.000, March, 38 p.; Ditto, £1000, June, 38 p.; Ditto, £500, March, 38 p.; Ditto, Small, March, 38 p.; Ditto, Small, June, 38 p.

With the exception of Mexican and Dutch Stock, there have been no fluctuations worthy of record in the foreign Market. Mexican has been well supported, from a belief that the agents here will be directed to pay a dividend, the guarance required for that purpose being, it is said, now on its way to this country. We give the *on dit*, not professing any belief in the present case, or Mexican faith or capability to pay generally. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents advanced 1 per cent. on Tuesday, and have since maintained the rise. The closing quotations are, for Brazilian Bonds, 71; Ditto, New, 1829 and 1839, 70; Equador Bonds, 3; Grenada Bonds, Deferred, 2; Mexican Five per Cents, 1846, 19; Portuguese Four per Cents, 23, Spanish Three per Cents, 21¼; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 44⅜; Ditto, Four per Cents, 89¾.

Shares generally have not improved, although in a few instances prices have somewhat advanced. Sales, however, continue to preponderate. Prices, at the close of the market, were for—Caledonian, 17½; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, ; Chester and Holyhead, 10½; Eastern Counties, 3⅝; Half per Cent. Deposit, ; Western Counties, 12½; Ditto, New Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 8; Ditto, Five per Cents., 99; Eastern Union, Scrip (Six per Cent.), 5¾; East Lincolnshire, 20, Edinburgh and Glasgow, 37½; Ditto, Half Shares, 18¾; Great Northern, 84, 16; Ditto, Half, A, deferred, 3; Ditto, Half, B, Six per Cent. guaranteed, ; Great Western, 74⅞; Ditto, Half Shares, 4⅜; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 2; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 32½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 8; Leeds and Thirsk, 14; London and Blackwall, 4¼; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 59½; Ditto, New £50, Guarantees, 6 per Cent., 4; London and North-Western, 93⅛; London and South-Western, 39½; Manchester, 94⅝, 5; Midland, 72¾; Ditto, Consolidated Pref., £50 Shares, 8¾; Norfolk, 49, North British, 18⅞; Ditto, Halves, 6¾; Ditto, Quarters, ; Ditto, Thirds, 2¾; North Staffordshire, ; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 22½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 8½; Scottish Central, 23, Scottish Union, 3; South Eastern, 21; Ditto, No. 3, 19; Ditto, No. 4, Tvlvale, 6; West Valley, 9 per Cent. Guaranteed, 16½; Windsor, Staines, and Swaines, 9½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 22½; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 22½; Ditto, Great North-Eastern Preference, 4½; York and North Midland, 44; Ditto, Preference, 6; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 2; Orleans and Bordeaux, 14 x. d.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, [illegible]. The arrivals of wheat from our own growth coastwise have been moderate, but the foreign arrivals into London have been very large, and both red and white commanded a steady, though not an active sale, at the prices of this day week. The supply of barley has been very large, and the sale heavy, at a decline of 1s per quarter. The supplies of oats have been moderate, and the trade was steady, at the prices of this day week. The arrivals of beans and peas have been moderate, and the trade was steady, at the prices of this day week. The arrivals of flour have been moderate, and the trade was steady, at the prices of this day week.

MARK LANE, Oct. 19.—The supplies of wheat, both English and foreign, have been moderate since this day week, and the trade has ruled steady, at the prices of that day. The supplies of barley, oats, beans, and peas have been moderate, and the trade was steady, at the prices of this day week. The arrivals of flour have been moderate, and the trade was steady, at the prices of this day week.

The Seed Market. Linseed and rape cakes, as well as winter tares, command a steady sale, at full prices.

Provisions. Hamburgh wheat, 40s to —; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 27s to 31s per barrel; Baltic, 27s to 31s per barrel

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.
M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY

M. JULLIEN begs leave most respectfully to announce that his ANNUAL SERIES of CONCERTS will commence on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1848, and continue for One Month.

During the recess, M. JULLIEN has endeavoured to perfect those [illegible] which have been honoured with so much approbation last year, and trusts that the [illegible] number of Private Boxes have been made, the whole redriled, and the [illegible] been considerably augmented, decorated, and carpeted. The lighting and ventilating, generally so much neglected in all the public buildings [illegible] tion of the Theatre cleansed and painted. In short, M. JULLIEN trusts [illegible] in his last series of Concerts will render them Entertainments still more worthy of that patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed upon them.

The Orchestra will be conducted by M. JULLIEN, and, as usual, include the first-rate talent. In addition to Signor Sivori and his favourite Solo Performance, who are acknowledged to be unrivalled [illegible] the English public will have the honour of making their first appearance [illegible]

In order to give the greatest relief to the performance of "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN" on the opening night, M. Jullien has expressly arranged that National Anthem for

FIVE DISTINCT BANDS,
CHORUS, and ORGAN; and has, therefore, given permission of the Commanding Officers of the regiments of the Royal Guards, obtained permission to use the assistance of their splendid Military Bands, viz.—
The Band of her Majesty's 1st Life Guards, under the direction of Mr. Waddell.
The Band of her Majesty's Royal Horse Guards Blue, under the direction of Mr. Tinton.
The Band of her Majesty's Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. Schott, and
The Band of her Majesty's Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Mr. Godfrey.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM
will, therefore, on this occasion, be executed by the extraordinary combination of The Full Concert Orchestra,
The above Four Military Bands,
With Chorus and Organ

On the First Night will be performed a Grand Selection from Meyerbeer's Opera, LES HUGUENOTS (now so popular in this country), arranged expressly by M. Jullien, and including the Overture—the Chorus of Luther—the Romance of Raoul, Pif, Paff—the Bolero—the Grand Trio—To-morrow—the Benediction of the Poignards—the Grand Finale, embracing all the chief beauties of the composer's [illegible]

The programmes during the present season will embrace the classical [illegible] selections of the great masters of music, the most worthy [illegible] Beethoven, Gluck, Mozart, Weber, Handel, Haydn, &c., will be presented, in addition to these, M. Jullien will endeavour to produce a variety of novelties of a lighter character, amongst which, as a companion to the Swiss and English Quadrilles, he has composed

A NEW FRENCH QUADRILLE,
founded on the National Airs of French Soldiers,
MONSIEUR PUNCH LA PATRIE;
DES LAMPIONS! DES LAMPIONS!
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The Doors will be opened at Half-past Seven, and the Concerts commence at Eight precisely, and terminate before Eleven

Full particulars will be duly announced.

M. Jullien begs respectfully to state that the Theatre being [illegible] by Messrs. Braham, the Concerts cannot by contract commence [illegible]

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All the London Last and Weekly Newspapers and Sixteen forwarded in early time, newspapers in all parts of Kingdom per [illegible] with the greatest regularity. Particulars by [illegible] be had on application, by letter, [illegible]

FINE HEAD OF HAIR.
ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.—[illegible] and [illegible] in hair in its [illegible] and [illegible] it from scurf and [illegible] continues its possession of healthy [illegible] and [illegible] the latest period of life. [illegible] recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful [illegible] during the use of the fine comb [illegible] obtained the ornamental appearance of her hair [illegible] of its [illegible] Court of the civilized world. Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. [illegible] Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size.

On the wrapper of each bottle of the GENUINE Article are these words, in two lines, "ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL." Sold by them at 20 Hatton-garden, London; and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

PROFESSOR HAMON'S ORTHOPEDIC ESTABLISHMENT, for the Treatment and Cure of Spinal Curvature, and all the Contraction of the Elbow and Knee Joints.
N.B. The hour of attendance to [illegible] Mon., Thurs., Fri., & the Morning.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 5, Wood-street, Liverpool.
3, Charlotte [illegible] Manchester; and 26, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, London.
CAPITAL £1,000,000. SURPLUS, £ 60,000
Liability of the Proprietors Unlimited.
Fire Insurances effected at Home and Abroad
Life Insurances with and without Bonuses
Full Prospectuses may be had on application
SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company
BENJ. HENDERSON, Resident Secretary in London

DANCING TAUGHT in the most Fashionable style at WILLIS'S ROOMS, 41, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, by Mr GEORGE BARNETT (late assistant to Mr. Wyndham). Lessons in Ladies' Classes, each from one to 3s 6d; private lessons [illegible] Guineas. Classes on Monday and Friday. A Class on Wednesday and Saturday Terms may be known at Home

PATENT ITALIAN PAPIER SHADES.—New Designs for the Season. This elegant and economical [illegible] has now been introduced for the illumination of all the Lounge Gas Lamps and Chandeliers, its extraordinary reflective power exceeding that of any [illegible] former. They are known by the name of Chinese Lanterns, and can be expanded to any size or description of shade required, from a variety of ornamental designs. Drawings sent. To be had, from 1s to 5s each, of a large [illegible] dealers and [illegible] in the Trade, at the Manufactory, BROOK, SUGARY, and CO., 119, Bunhill-row.

BERLIN WOOLS, HABERDASHERY, Assortments made up to any amount, and sent carriage paid to all parts of England and Ireland. Information given to parties commencing in either of the above trades.—DRESSER ROGERS, Manufacturer of every description of Berlin Wools and Crochet Goods to Haberdashers and Berlin Warehousemen, 161, Borough, London

CHEAP FRENCH MERINOS, in all colours. The quality [illegible] sold at 2s 9d per yard for 2s 6½d, the finest [illegible] at 4s 6d per yard, for 4s 11½d; fine Scotch [illegible] 3s 6d, for 3s 11d per yard, Coburg cloths, [illegible] 2s 6d, usually sold at 3s 6d, Velvet-finished [illegible] 2s 6d, usually sold at 3s 6d. WALKER and HALDWICK, 66 and 67, Oxford-street, four doors east of the Princes Theatre

RICH VELVET DRESSES for a less sum than is usually paid for a very silk.—Beautiful garnet velvets, 3s. 6d. per yard, cannot value to 5s; rich Solferino Velvets, 3s. 6d. per yard, cannot value to 5s; rich Solferino Velvets, 3s. 6d. per yard, for which is usually paid 12s 6d; superb ombre velvets, 9s 9d per yard, and all the new shades which have been in demand. WALKER and HALDWICK, 66 and 67, Oxford-street, four doors east of the Princes Theatre

CHEAP MANTLES, made of the best materials, and of the newest and most approved fashion. Woollen Mantles in tweeds of all shades, also plaids of great variety, lined and wadded throughout, at 14s. 6d., which pay purchasers 5s. 6d. in the pound. The [illegible] article is velvet or plaid, lined, wadded, and [illegible] with fur, at 28s 6d., usually sold at 14 to 16 Guineas. Rich Velvet Mantles [illegible] three-quarters with sable, and quilted, at 4 to 5 Guineas, usually sold at 8 to 10 Guineas. WALKER and HALDWICK, 66 and 67, Oxford-street, four doors east of the Princes Theatre

CHEAP SILKS for the AUTUMN. An immense [illegible] variety of beautiful Fancy and Gros de Naples Silks, as well as Rich Gros de Naples and Brocades, [illegible] 2s 6d, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s, 4s 6d, 5s, 5s 6d, 6s, 6s 6d, and 7s per yard, [illegible] most fashionable and Brocades, [illegible] intermixed with the richest [illegible] of colour, at £1 10s 6d the robe, worth [illegible] Gros grenes, striped Brocades, at 2 guineas the [illegible] of 12 yards, [illegible] Dresses, usually sold at 3 guineas, at £1 12s 6d the dress [illegible] tiss, at £1 5s 6d the dress; rich [illegible] Satin Striped Brocades, value 5s 6d, at 2s 9d per yard. The above, in addition to their extraordinary cheapness are equally distinguished for their [illegible] and [illegible] and generally possessed advant[illegible] which may [illegible] said for [illegible] others in the trade. WALKER and HALDWICK, 66 and 67, Oxford-street, four doors east of the Princes Theatre

THE BADEN-BADEN TOWELLING.—From the large importations WALKER and HALDWICK have made of this article, and the [illegible] in Damask Towelling, Huckaback, they are enabled [illegible] it 10s 6d the Dozen Towels, instead of 14s; 15s 6d, usually [illegible] at 21s; 18s 6d, usually [illegible] at 25s; Irish Linens &c., extraordinarily cheap. Fo[illegible] Linen Furnishers at Three, Evenings at Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s

PIANOFORTES, the best of every description, New and Second-hand, for Sale or Hire, at 20, REGENT-STREET, and 13, Pall-mall, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase good instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, 6, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. a splendid cottage Pianoforte, with 6½ Octaves, Metallic Plate, C G Pall, &c., only 26 guineas. An immense stock always on show

TOLKIEN'S, 33, King William-street, London-bridge

THE SAFETY CHAIN BROOCH (patronised by the Queen) is manufactured into a variety of new and elegant designs in BLACK as well as Gold and Silver. They may be sent by post to any part of the kingdom, and ordered DIRECT FROM THE INVENTOR, HENRY HOLLAND, 22, Pall-mall. Also Ornaments of every description made to order in Invernshire Silver

PATRONISED by MDLLE. JENNY LIND, and several ladies of distinction PARIAN BROOCHES. These elegant articles of dress, manufactured in Circles of Crosses, Ovals, and Groups of Flowers, can be obtained direct from Mrs. MARY BRIDGMAN, Berlaston, staffordshire, and through any part of the United Kingdom, on the receipt of 1s. in postage stamps

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand opposite Somerset House. The complete every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JAMES JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent Free. Read Jones's sketch of Watchwork, sent Free for a Twopenny Stamp

WATCHES and their MANAGEMENT.—T. COX SAVORY and Co have published a PAMPHLET, describing the construction of the various watches in use at the present time, and explaining the advantages of each, with lists of prices. It is intended to give that information which should be obtained previous to the purchase of an article, the principal characteristics of which should be accurately known, and also containing remarks on the proper management of watches. It may be had gratis on application personally, or by post.

T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—T. COX SAVORY and Co. have a large stock of Plate with estimates, to be had gratis, or will be sent free, if applied for by a paid letter. The articles are the property of the Firm, consisting of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks, new and second hand Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Silver-edged Plated Goods, the new plated white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Ladies' Gold Chains and Jewellery.

T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

SILVER-PLATED DISH COVERS, and CORNER DISHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, respectfully call the Nobility, Hotels, Taverns, and Clubs to their Manufactory of Silver-plated Dish Covers, Corner Dishes, Meat Screens, Urns, Tea Trays, Dressing Cases, Candlesticks, Table Forks, Spoons, &c. Their Illustrated Catalogue, with prices annexed, forwarded to any part of the kingdom postage free.

SILVER TEA SERVICES, of New Patterns, A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, opposite the Bank, have recently finished several new and elegant patterns of TEA and COFFEE SERVICES of novel and elegant design, and of the highest finish. The following have been generally admired:

The Portland Pattern, tastefully engraved:	The Louis Quatorze Pattern, richly engraved:
Strong Silver Tea-pot .. £12 15 0	Strong Silver Tea pot .. £15 10 0
Ditto Sugar Basin, gilt 7 10	Ditto Sugar Basin, gilt 9 0
Ditto Cream Ewer, gilt 5 5 0	Ditto Cream Ewer, gilt 6 18 0
Ditto Coffee-pot .. 14 15 0	Ditto Coffee-pot .. 17 17 0
£49 0 0	

A large stock is offered for selection in the Show-Rooms, including every variety of pattern, from £34 upwards

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, manufacture and upholds STOCK of SPOONS and FORKS of every variety of pattern. The late extensive demand for this article has long rendered a constant supply impossible, S. and Sons take the opportunity of informing their friends and the public that there is an opportunity of immediately executed. All the articles usually made in solid silver are now manufactured by best workmen in their establishment. Pamphlets of prices and patterns gratis.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—A GOLD WATCH and FINE GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a morocco case, for £5 10s, very suitable for a present. The description of the watch is as follows: Double-backed gold case, gold dial, horizontal movement, four holes jewelled, substantial jewel to go while being wound, and all recent improvements, a written warranty given, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed; the chain is of the best quality. Manufactured by WEST and SONS, Watch Manufacturers, 16, Cornhill, opposite the New Royal Exchange.—N.B. These elegant presents can be forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom with perfect safety, upon the receipt of an order for the amount.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRT.—To a Gentleman, a good fitting SHIRT is a matter of no small importance. The EUREKA SHIRT, with a good fit, combining ease, comfort, and which is the perfection of shirt making Price, Six for 40s., by at FORD'S, 185, Strand, London

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRT.—Coloured Shirts, such as Stripes, Fancies, &c., the newest styles registered under new Design Act, price 8s each made the Eureka pattern To be had only at FORD'S, 185, Strand, London.—Patterns sent post-free

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRT.—Six for Forty Shillings.—The superior fitting Shirt is made from cloth of peculiar fabric, manufactured expressly for making FORD'S EUREKA SHIRT Detailed catalogues, with directions for self-measurement, sent post-free from FORD'S, 185, Strand, London

SCIENCE in TROWSERS.—E. CAHAN candidly asserts there are many imitators, but none equalling trial will prove their superiority over all others!!! Newest Designs the Season!—87½, Strand, adjoining Exeter-hall.

TO TAILORS and WOOLLEN-DRAPERS. Messrs. TWEABLES, BROTHERS, Wholesale and Manufacturing Warehousemen, 24, Bishopsgate, Aldgate, respectfully invite Woollen Buyers to inspect their extensive Stock. Being now enabled to manufacture extraordinarily low prices, they feel confident the quality, superior quality, and low prices will give satisfaction, [illegible] 24, Bishopsgate, Aldgate

"AS YOU LIKE IT."—Either Six Pounds of Sperm CONGOU for 6lbs., or Five Pounds [illegible] quality and strength, at the extraordinary reduction of 1s. per lb. Larger parts of the kingdom, packed in the usual [illegible] INVICTA BRADEN, Tea Merchant, 13, High-street, Islington, London

PRESENTS for WEDDINGS, BIRTHDAYS, &c., may be selected from SUMMERLY'S ART-MANUFACTORIES, sold by all first-class Retailers. The late Novelties are—the Camellia Vase, Clematis, a Wooden Bowl for Butter and Knife, Glass Flower Vase, &c.—A Catalogue, with 24 Designs, sent, on receipt of Three Postage stamps, from SUMMERLY'S, 12, Old Bond-street.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, 42s. per dozen; pints, 24s.; first Sparkling and Rhenish, 42s. per dozen; Burgundy, 54s. per dozen, sparkling St. Peray, 48s. per dozen.—HEIGES and CO., Importers of Wines, 150, Regent-street, W. In consequence of the troubles and state of France, have purchased, for cash, a large assortment of the above, and can confidently recommend them as a most [illegible] article. A large stock of Sherry, 20s., 24s., 30s., 36s. per dozen; and Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s and 36s per dozen

NO CHIMNEY is WANTED for RICKETT'S PATENT CALORIFERE GAS STOVES, in Churches, Halls, Shops, and for apartments where ventilation is defective. A small pipe can be attached to convey away the products of combustion into the Kitchen Flue, Chimney, Cloaks, a Wooden Bench for Butler and Knife, Glass Flower Vase, &c.—A Catalogue, with 24 Designs, sent, on receipt of Three Postage stamps, from SUMMERLY'S, 12, Old Bond-street.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, 42s. per dozen; pints, 24s.; first Sparkling and Rhenish, 42s. per dozen; Burgundy, 54s. per dozen, sparkling St. Peray, 48s. per dozen.—HEIGES and CO., Importers of Wines, 150, Regent-street, W. In consequence of the troubles and state of France, have purchased, for cash, a large assortment of the above, and can confidently recommend them as a most [illegible] article. A large stock of Sherry, 20s., 24s., 30s., 36s. per dozen; and Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s and 36s per dozen

DAVIES'S CANDLES, 8½d. and 6d. per lb.; Sperm, 1s 6d and 1s 8d; Transparent Wax, 1s 9d; Gemmine, 1s 10d; Composite, 8½d, 10d, and 10½d; Wax Taper, 6s 8d, and 6½ per 12½; Moulds, 6½ and 6½, Windsor, 1s 6d per packet. Price-Lists sent free by post. Sold by Messrs. LLOYD, 18, Strand, per lb. Argand, or Vegetable Oil, 4s 6d per gallon [illegible] Sperm, 7s 6d. For Cash, at DAVIES'S Manufactory, 74, St. Martin's-lane, opposite Slaughter's Coffee

DOYLEY'S SCOTCH WAREHOUSE, Established 1670, for the Sale of Scotch Cashmere Dresses, Shawls, Scarfs, Plaids, Tartans, Mantles, Tweeds, Table Covers, and Drabbets. A. WALKER and CO also beg to state, they have now a large Stock of the mixed Rose Table Covers, of which Boyd are the sole manufacturers. Eight quarter and nine quarter Bulfard and other sizes of Carpets, Rugs, Covers and Drabbets. A new and elegant style of Over-Coat made to measure, price Two Guineas and a Half; Liveries, for Coats, and Hats, at moderate prices

198 Strand, opposite Waterloo-bridge

BROWN'S PATENT ELASTIC MOURNING SHIRT.—This Shirt is fitted to the arm in a moment, and is equally removed from the arm in the same manner, has no buttons to spoil the best silk crape, and, being composed of the richest mourning silks does not become rusty with the dampness that usually requires [illegible] new, but clean or mended. To be had in all wi[illegible], from two to six inches in length, of the Patentee, JOHN BROWN, 4, Spence Terrace only supplied by the manufacturer's sole agent, J. PATERSON, 104, Wood street, [illegible] and an experienced [illegible] which [illegible] unavoidable odour, and its [illegible] to adhere

"LET a WOOLLEN BELT be WORN ROUND the BODY" is the recommendation of the Board of Health No. 10, in accordance with the above, a GENTLEMAN'S RIDING BELT, of a novel construction, and composed of the finest woollen flannel, has been introduced. Its construction ensures to it the power in the greatest possible degree, without the addition of the material [illegible] a gentle warmth, without causing the extreme heat, and consequent chill, which renders the heavy stiff belts in common use so dangerous. To be procured through any respectable hosier [illegible] danger, by asking for the Registered Spring Belt, recommended by Registered June 23, 1848. Wholesale at 8[illegible]

SHOOTING. The attention of Sporting Gentlemen is specially directed to E. MOSES and SON'S present STOCK of SHOOTING COATS, which for price, style, and fabric will be found unequalled, made in every description of tweeds, doeskins, and Doe skins Commencing at 35s 6d

Letter-sent and Measure-Cards, with Lists of Prices and Directions for Self-Measurement, may be had on application, or forwarded free

E. MOSES and SON,
[illegible] Minories, and 88, 84, 86, and 86, Aldgate City, London

BERDOE'S NEW OVER-COAT for the Winter, the PALLIUM TEPIDUM. This superior garment is made of the well known WATERPROOF PALLIUM, which from its [illegible] and [illegible] is a most [illegible] garment ever invented. Price 45s. and 50s. A large [illegible] of superior and really Waterproof Over-coats Driving Wrappers, &c.

BERDOE, 96, Cornhill.

PROUT'S Large and Fashionable ASSORTMENT of LADIES' CORSES is unequalled for elegance choice, and variety of shape, and any kind of Corset having been [illegible] or [illegible] from its extent, affords a chance that is not to be met with in the trade. A large assortment of [illegible] and [illegible] to various patterns, including all the late improvements, are constructed for their [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are supported in all parts of the world. Prout's Hair-Brushes stand any climate, and are the only ones that preserve the natural curl. Observe the Address

Ladies come abroad, can furnish themselves at this [illegible] with every article for the toilet, many of which are [illegible] used and at the lowest prices [illegible] PROUT, Brush and Comb-maker [illegible] Court Theatre, 229, Strand

FOUR FIRES for ONE PENNY, by E. WARD'S PATENT FIREWOOD.—Sold by all oilmen and [illegible] 300 delivered to the carrier, on receipt of [illegible] amount for 19s. payable to THOMAS STOPHER, Manufactory, 15, Hanover-road, Lisle-road

DOES YOUR HAIR FALL OFF OR GREY? Use BEST'S Tea Bridge Caledonian Oil, ensuring the loss of hair is still offered for pub le benefit, and will be sent by return of post to any Lady or Gentleman enclosing 24 stamps to Mr. CHILD, of Chertsey, Surrey

HAIR DYE.—A lady will forward to any who one enclosing 2s. or 24 postage stamps, the recipe for a most valuable and [illegible] Hair Dye, which she has used for many years. It does not discolour the skin, is free from all injurious qualities, and one application will last for [illegible] Address Mrs. BAKER, Post-office, Ramsgate.—N.B. It has had [illegible] satisfaction.

DO YOU SUFFER TOOTH-ACHE? BELL

THE ATMOSPHERIC PILE-DRIVING MACHINE.

CLARKE AND VARLEY'S ATMOSPHERIC PILE-DRIVING MACHINE.

Among the various operations included in the widely-extended field of civil engineering, where of late years the vast resources of science have done so much towards the reduction of human labour by substituting for it the powers which exist in nature, made available through the medium of an infinity of mechanical contrivances, that of pile-driving has appeared hitherto to exist in the same primitive condition that it was in the earliest days of engineering. The same slow and tedious monkey and crab engine labours at its work now with no better effect than it did half a century back. The economy of timber, now so extensively used in constructions on railways, docks, harbours, and other works, has given the operation of pile-driving an importance which it never before possessed, and mechanical skill is at length beginning to be applied to its improvement.

In the common crab-engine, the weight of the rammer is necessarily limited by the amount of manual power that can be conveniently brought to bear upon it; and the necessary amount of force in the blow is made up by the *height* from which the rammer is made to fall. But it is found that a succession of short, quick blows, with a heavy rammer, does the work, not only with much greater speed, but in every way with greater efficiency; damaging the timber less, and, in fact, forcing it through hard ground which by the old method it would be found impossible to penetrate. Nasmyth's Direct-Action Steam Pile-Machine was, we believe, the first application of steam-power to this purpose. But, besides being costly, it is difficult to move about; the source of power, namely, the steam-boiler, being fixed to the same framing as the rest of the machine, causes it to be very heavy and difficult of transport. This also precludes its application in situations where it would be exposed to the action of tidal waters—a not unfrequent case in works of this nature

An invention recently perfected by Messrs. Clarke and Varley, the patentees of the Elastic Tube Atmospheric Railway, promises that the power of a steam-engine fixed at any convenient spot can, through the medium of atmospheric pressure, may be made available at any required distance by the simple application of a vacuum cylinder, with its apparatus of self-acting valves, chains, and pulleys attached to a pair-engine of the common construction.

Our Engraving shows one of these machines at work, driving piles at the extensive coffer-dam in process of erection for the purpose of rebuilding the river-wall on the site of the late fire at Irongate-wharf, near St. Katherine's Dock. It is worked by a small high-pressure steam-engine, fixed on the shore, to which is attached an air-pump for producing the exhaustion. Communication is made hence to the Pile-Machine by lengths of small galvanised iron pipes, connected together by flexible joints. These appear in the Engraving as coming down from the right to the machine, which stands near the centre. This latter consists, as will be seen, of an air-cylinder of wrought iron, open at the top, but closed at the bottom. Within this is a piston, connected by an iron rod to a chain, which passes over a pulley on the top of the frame, the other end of the chain being fixed to a suspended pulley; over this passes a second chain, one end of which is attached to the rammer, and the other passes down to the bottom of the engine, whence again returning upwards it is fastened to the top of the pile. The action, then, is this:—The rammer being supposed down on the head of the pile, and the piston consequently at the top of the air cylinder, the air in the cylinder is now rarified by the action of the air-pump above, until the external pressure is sufficient to counterbalance the weight of the rammer; this then immediately rises, and, as soon as the piston has reached the bottom of the cylinder, a motion takes place in the self-acting slides, by which the air is suddenly admitted under the piston; equilibrium between the pressures above and below being thus restored, the rammer immediately falls with its whole force on the pile, bringing in its progress the piston again to the top of the cylinder, when, the slides being reversed, the operation is repeated. Thus a constant succession of short heavy blows is given, and never ceases until the pile is driven to the required distance into the soil. And as, by the arrangement of pulleys, the distance between the pile-head and the rammer is always the same, a regularity of action is obtained quite unknown in the old Pile-Driver.

The machine itself requires no attendance while in operation; only one man is employed occasionally wedging up the pile to preserve its true direction. It is moved with great facility from pile to pile, being very little heavier than the common crab engine. Under the cylinder is fixed a small crab, which is used to raise the pile to its place, previously to being driven.

CHRIST CHURCH DISTRICT UPPER SCHOOLS, ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

FUNERAL OF THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

The interment of this lamented nobleman took place in the Mausoleum, in the park at Castle Howard, on Tuesday. We described this edifice last week: it is nearly two miles from the Castle, and the *cortège* did not reach the dormitory until nearly four o'clock. The procession consisted of the hearse and nine carriages and four horses; the Earl's coronet borne upon a crimson velvet cushion

THE MAUSOLEUM AT CASTLE HOWARD.

plumes, &c. The funeral was conducted by Mr. Beale, of York; the furnishers of the carriages being Messrs. Smalpage and Firby, of Leeds. Next week we shall engrave the scene presented in the Park and at the Mausoleum upon this mournful occasion

CHRIST CHURCH DISTRICT UPPER SCHOOLS.

JOHNSON-STREET, ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

These additional Schools have been erected at a cost of £4000, chiefly through the instrumentality of the Rev. W. Quekett, the incumbent of the district of Christ Church. The structure, which is a noble pile of building, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, is generally admired. G. Smith, Esq., is the architect; and Mr. Joshua Wilson, of the district of Christ Church, the builder.

The three Schools are capable of containing upwards of 700 children; and were opened on the 12th inst., in the presence of Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., and many of the clergy of the neighbourhood. There are residences for a master and two mistresses, and likewise rooms for pupil-teachers, and class-rooms for each school, well adapted for the use of the scholars.

The upper part of the building is so arranged as to be capable of being made one large room for lectures and examinations, and will be used on Sundays for Divine service until the new Church be completed, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the same day.

These are the second schools the rev. gentleman has built within the last seven years for the district of Christ Church.

The Junior Schools, as they are now called, are strangely situated under the arches of the Blackwall Railway, and contain 600 children.

When the new Church is completed and endowed, there will have been spent upon the district of Christ Church, within the last seven years, for the benefit of the inhabitants, upwards of £22,000.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 21, 1848.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 341.—Vol. XIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1848. [Sixpence.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

The spectacle offered by Great Britain in the memorable year 1845 was by no means creditable to our character as a nation. The speculation of the period passed the limits of folly, and bordered upon those of crime. Under the influence of cupidity, men who perfectly well knew that the Railways then projected could not be constructed, and that even if they could be constructed, they could not remunerate the *bonâ fide* shareholders, rushed into the market for premiums, and fostered the frenzy which they did not share. As in the Mississippi madness which afflicted the French, and the South Sea delusion which made lunatics of the English, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, wise and foolish, great and little, rich and poor, were smitten with the lust of gain; all ranks and classes of men scrambled for wealth, not caring who was ruined if they could gain a portion of the spoil—not condescending even to look at remote but inevitable consequences, if, in the meantime, they could clutch premiums; and, in many instances, loading with abuse the few sage and cool-headed men who in that time of frenzy were courageous enough to tell the truth. The madness was so contagious, that not only that simple and credulous portion of the speculators who in good faith considered Railway stock as the most stable and the most profitable of all forms of investment; but the wiser minority, who were perfectly aware that "it was not and could not come to good," yielded to the irresistible attraction of the new and fierce excitement of the time.

Though in earlier periods of our commercial history we had been guilty of astounding folly, all previous follies were cast into the shade by the superior magnificence of this. Too serious to be laughed at, too violent to be arrested, too obstinate to be reasoned down, too attractive to be despised, too natural to be wondered at—all that sensible men could do was to watch the course of the mania, and predict a day of reckoning and a return to reason. As they predicted, the day of the reaction arrived. The rush out of railway speculation was as violent and unreasonable as the rush in. The madness of cupidity was succeeded by the madness of fear, and dupers and duped floundered together into one large quagmire of perplexity, alarm, and bankruptcy. So true it is that error invariably carries its own punishment along with it; and that the rule of right is never violated with impunity, either by small offenders or by great ones, by individuals or by nations.

But the great panic blew over, the first unreasonable terror and distrust subsided, and men looked somewhat more dispassionately upon the true state of the undertakings to which they were pledged. Attempts were made by those whose sole business was Railway management, and who were interested professionally, either as engineers or law agents, in the stability and prosperity of these undertakings, to put the best face upon the matter, and to depict the various projects in the most flattering light. These attempts were far from unsuccessful, and something like confidence in the great lines of Railway succeeded the panic of 1846. Amalgamations and extensions became the order of the day. Competing companies were bought up, branch lines were undertaken, and previously established short lines were drawn into the "system" of the great ones.

The cost at which all these operations was effected was startling. Six, and eight, and even ten per cent. was continually guaranteed to the shareholders of such lines as were necessary for the extension of the great leviathans; but though people wondered, they did not distrust. Shares continued at a premium; tempting dividends were declared, and the Railway world continued to wag almost as merrily as before. This comfortable state of things did not, however, last long. It was found that, although dividends of eight and ten per cent. were declared, the calls were far more onerous than the dividends were remunerative; and that the man who received a dividend of ten pounds on a share, had not unfrequently to pay twenty or thirty as a call, to carry on the work either of construction or of amalgamation. Railway affairs underwent another change in popular estimation. A new form of mistrust arose—a mistrust that these glittering and too beautiful dividends were declared out of capital, not out of revenue; and that the expenses of Railway management were too enormous to allow even moderate dividends, without a total change of system. We are in the midst of this new perplexity at the present moment; and the stock of the Great London and North-Western line—the triton among the minnows of railways—which, in the palmy days of confidence, was considered cheap at 250, is down at par, or a shade under, with a tendency to a still further depreciation.

Other lines, both great and small, are in a similar predicament; and thousands and tens of thousands of persons, who have invested their savings in these great national and pre-eminently useful undertakings, see their property gradually melting before their eyes, without power to avert the ruin, or even to stop it at the point to which it has arrived. They would, in many instances, be content to surrender their shares, to be secured from further liability. But, even upon these terms, they cannot free themselves. Calls continue to be made, and must be met—not under the simple penalty of loss of interest in the concern—but under the aggravated penalty of the liability of the whole fortune of shareholders, if the demand be disregarded. Thirty-one millions of pounds sterling were called up last year; nearly twenty-six millions have been called up this year; and the Directors of the various Companies are empowered by their acts of Parliament to make further calls for the completion of their lines

OPENING OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—BARDNEY-BRIDGE.—(SEE PAGE 272.)

of no less than 170 millions. Can the shareholders continue to meet this enormous drain? is one question now very seriously asked. Can the established lines continue (burdened as they are with amalgamations, leases, and preference shares) to pay remunerative dividends? is another question no less urgently put. While a third question, quite as important as either, arises, should both of them be answered in the negative, which is—What should be done to put an end to the first evil, and to bring Railways into a fair condition -useful to the public, and remunerative to the men by whose energy and enterprise these triumphs of our civilisation have been constructed?

Without going minutely into figures, it may be stated, on authority which we have not seen impugned or contradicted, that, independently of a capital of nearly 24 millions expended upon lines which as yet pay no dividend, a sum of £107,390,000 represents the actual capital of the lines in full operation, and which pay dividends of greater or lesser amount. The traffic receipts of these lines in the aggregate, for the past half-year, amounted to £4,346,475. If these receipts were all profit—if the lines cost nothing to manage or to keep in repair, the average dividend fairly payable upon the railway property of the kingdom would slightly exceed 8 per cent. But the receipts are not all profit · the management is liberal; armies of directors, engineers, clerks, drivers, policemen, and station-keepers are employed; the wear and tear is considerable; the public convenience is generously looked to; and trains are constantly kept running to suit both the necessities of the men who travels for business, and the whims of him who travels for pleasure. So costly or so liberal is the management, that the working expenditure amounted to £2,100,737 for the past half-year, reducing the dividend from 8 to somewhat less than 4 per cent.

The attention both of Railway Directors and the public has been so strongly drawn to these facts—the fall of stock has spoken in language so plain of impending ruin, unless a change of system be adopted—that attempts have been made to save expense by effecting amalgamations of the great lines; and schemes have been debated whereby the fares would be raised to the public, and a morning and evening train substituted for the hourly or even half-hourly trains that now whirl us from one end of the country to the other. There can be no doubt, we think, that union for the purposes of cheap and efficient management would answer its object. There can be no doubt, also, that the companies can not be expected to convey the public at fares which are unremunerative; and as little doubt, that, if two or three trains a day would meet all the legitimate necessities of the travelling public, it is a mere waste of the resources of the management to run a larger number.

But the two last-mentioned reforms are of a nature to require tender handling. If the fares be raised too high, and if trains are too infrequent, travelling for pleasure will receive a check which will seriously endanger dividends; and we shall, notwithstanding the magnificent facilities of railway locomotion, make a step backwards towards the days of slow coaches, and thousands will be induced to stay at home, who, under the present system, are tempted into travelling. Upon the first point, too, although the advantages of union are obvious enough to shareholders, they are not quite so obviously calculated to promote the interest of the public. Already the principal lines are great, and by many considered oppressive and dangerous monopolies. A junction of three such lines as the North-Western, the Great Western, and the South-Western, would put an amount of power into the hands of their joint directors which might be abused. Already some, if not all, of these companies, have shown themselves tyrannical enough. To compel people to travel in first-class carriages, they have made second-class carriages as uncomfortable as they dared; and had it not been for the forcible interference of the State, their carriages for the poor would have been little if any better than the trucks for the conveyance of cattle.

In France and Belgium, where the State has exercised a more careful supervision over Railway management, the carriages for second-class passengers are as comfortable as first-class carriages with us; and the mercenary tyranny of rendering poverty unnecessarily uncomfortable has not been resorted to. This is but one of many forms of public evil, which these great monopolies may assume; and it becomes a question of national importance, whether it is right to consent to any further increase of power in the hands of Railway Directors. It seems to us—all-important as these and other questions of profit are to the great mass of capitalists, large and small, who have invested their wealth in these splendid undertakings -that we must not, in our pity for them, lose sight of the great interests of the whole people, which are involved not only in the prosperity, but in the proper management of the great highways of the kingdom. The past career of the men who are now at the head of these lines is not of a character to give either Railway proprietors or the public any overweening confidence in their prudence or their capacity; and it is time more than once been pointed out, that Parliament committed an error in trusting any private individuals with such powers as have been confided to them.

The highways of the nation should, we think, belong to the nation; and the present depression, caused by the faults, follies, and over-reaching cupidity of those who undertook, for private purposes, the management of such large undertakings, offers an opportunity for retrieving the past error, and buying them in on behalf of the whole people. Whatever Railway Directors may think upon the point, we are of opinion that the large majority of their unfortunate shareholders would only be too happy to know that such a solution of the manifold difficulties that beset them was likely to be successfully attempted by the Legislature of this country.

THE IRISH CONVICTS.—It is understood that the Cabinet Council on Tuesday was held for the purpose of considering the recommendations to mercy which had been preferred by the several Juries on the trials of Smith O'Brien and his accomplices at Tipperary; and that the result of the deliberations of the Council is a determination to give effect to those humane appeals, and to spare the lives of the prisoners.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRAT, HECKER, IN NEW YORK.—RIOT.—On the arrival of the steam-ship *Hermann* at New York, a riot occurred on the pier between two parties of Germans, during which knives were freely used, and several persons [illegible] the German re-action in the Fatherland. When the first were two parties, the democrats and aristocrats, between whom all feelings of animosity [illegible] long existed, increased by the opposition of their principles to the Society for Protecting German Emigrants. On the arrival of the steam-ship both parties met on the pier for the purpose of receiving Frederick Heck, when they came in collision, and the result was the defeat of the aristocratic party, who retired in about two hours. However, they returned with a reinforcement, and met their opponents in Broadway, at the head of Morris-street, when a regular fight ensued between them. A posse of policemen were soon on the ground, for the purpose of preserving the peace, but for some time their efforts were ineffectual. During the riot from 15 to 20 persons were either stabbed or severely bruised.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Another modification of the Ministry has taken place this week: M. Goudchaux having resigned the office of Minister of the Finances, has been succeeded by M. Trouvé Chauvel; and M. Recurt has been appointed Prefect of the Seine in place of M. Trouvé Chauvel.

The tedious discussion on the Constitution has at length been brought to a close, and thus one of the three great tasks necessary to secure the French Republic out of its "provisional" state has been taken. The Presidential election and the enactment of a code of "organic laws" remain, however, to be accomplished, before the Republic can be said to be fairly "on its legs." The former engrossed public attention, almost to the exclusion of every other subject; and with respect to it, it was understood generally that the Government desired the prorogation of the Assembly immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, in order to allow the representatives to go into the departments, to prepare the country for the election of the President of the Republic, and to direct their constituents in the choice of a proper candidate, which was interpreted to mean a canvass for General Cavaignac.

Several crowded meetings of the Club of the Rue de Poictiers were held during the week, for the purpose of considering what part it would be thought advisable for the Moderate party to take on the subject. M. Degousée, one of the questors of the Assembly, was the only one who spoke on these occasions in favour of the Government plan, and in opposition to the proposition of M. Fresnau, a member of the Moderate party, who had given notice of a motion to the effect that there should be no prorogation, and that the Assembly should sit during the election *en permanence*. He contended that it was absolutely necessary, in the present critical position of affairs, that the representatives should go to their constituents, to enlighten and direct the people on the choice of a President. MM. Thiers, Marquis, Berryer, &c., strongly protested against any such individual plan of action. They declared that it was only as a collective body, by the acts as the representative Assembly of the nation, and by its official political acts, that the National Assembly ought to exercise any influence upon public opinion, or could do so with propriety and advantage to the State. The result of these discussions was, that the club almost unanimously determined that it should oppose the prorogation (a fact that would, at the same time, do all in its power to assist the Government in the preservation of order during the approaching momentous epoch.

In the National Assembly, on Friday, the Government sustained a damaging defeat on the subject of "military substitutes." In the original project of the Constitution, the right of *remplacement militaire*, or the power enjoyed by every citizen who should be drawn for the army to serve by a substitute, was interdicted. This clause was afterwards removed; and it was proposed to adjourn the question until the epoch of forming the organic laws. Considerable alarm, however, was created through the country by the many rumour of the possibility that every citizen might be compelled to serve in the army in person, no matter what his situation or circumstances; and the public anxiety had become so strong, that the majority of the Assembly could not resist the opinion that it could not even be adjourned, so as to leave any uncertainty remaining. The Government, however, through General Lamoricière, Minister of War, proposed the mere adjournment, for the present, of the question of interdiction, and in this they were supported by the party of the ultra-Democrats. The Moderate party and the Legitimists gave the most energetic opposition to the proposition of the Government, and MM. Thiers and Delarochejaquelein delivered speeches against the proposition. Upon the division, the Government were left in a minority of 370 against 369.

On Saturday, accordingly, the discussion of the question was resumed; and M. Thiers delivered an able speech full of historic illustration and reference to the wars of the Empire, the opinions of Napoleon on the constitution of armies, with a view to showing the impolicy and impracticability of the abolition of substitutes.

The question was brought to an issue by the moving of the following proposition: "The right to serve in the army by substitutes is interdicted;" which, on being put to the vote, was rejected by 668 to 140. The Assembly afterwards adopted an amendment of M. Dusolard's, adopting the principle of the right to military service by means of substitutes, and postponing, until the discussion on the Organic Laws, the establishment of the mode and conditions by which each citizen may liberate himself from the military service.

The Assembly next rejected an amendment of M. Pierre Leroux, who proposed to exempt "all citizens professing a creed which reproved war as a barbarous principle, and contrary to divine and human law."

On the abolition of the state of siege in Paris, a decree was proposed by M. Marie, in order to strengthen the hands of Government, the purport of which is to expedite the course of legal proceedings against the Clubs. This decree was examined in the standing committees of the National Assembly on Saturday last, and the majority of the Commissioners appointed by the Committees to prepare a report on the subject declared themselves in favour of the measure.

Another Social and Democratic banquet took place on Sunday, called the Banquet of Passy. There were from 4000 to 5000 persons present; but M. Ledru Rollin did not preside. Nine representatives were present, MM. Pierre Bac, Greppo Pierre Leroux, Pierre Leroux Buvignier, Martin-Bernard, Laurent, and Rargin Fayolle. The toasts were of the usual Social and Democratic character; the remarkable ones being, "To the Memory of the Exiles," and "To the speedy advent of Socialism." The latter was proposed by M. Proudhon. The proceedings were perfectly peaceful.

The Ultra-Democratic Socialist clubs, whose existence was justly considered incompatible with good order or public tranquility; viz. the Club of Charenne, the Club of the Grosse Tête, and the Club of the Acacias, in the Rue St. Antoine, have been closed by virtue of an ordinance issued from the council-chamber.

A review of part of the National Guard, the Garde Mobile, and some regiments of the line, by General Changarnier, took place on Sunday in the Place du Carrousel. It was observed on the occasion that the cry of "*Vive la République!*" was heard here and there among the line; but the National Guard was silent and cold. "Down with Cavaignac!" were heard from among the crowd which was present on the occasion.

In consequence of a report circulated that an *emeute* was about to take place under the name of Napoleon, Prince Louis Napoleon published in the journals of Tuesday a memorandum to the following effect:—"Well-informed persons having asserted M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte that certain persons were labouring secretly to prepare an *emeute* in his name, with the evident purpose of compromising him in the eyes of sincere Republicans and the friends of order, M. Louis Napoleon has decided to inform M. Dufaure, Minister of the Interior, of the reports; and indignantly rejects all participation in proceedings so completely contrary to his political opinions, and so entirely at variance with the conduct he has pursued since the 24th February."

M. de Lamartine, who had left Paris on a pleasure tour, was, on his arrival at Macon "en route" for his *château* of Monceau, presented by the Mayor with a complimentary address, to which M. de Lamartine delivered a suitable answer. M. de Lamartine gave on the occasion 2000 francs to be distributed among the poor. The tour of the distinguished orator in the provinces has been generally considered as undertaken with a view to his candidateship to the Presidency, but a paragraph in the Bordeaux journals would lead to the impression that he declines the candidateship.

The organisation of the 500 battalions of the National Guard Mobile was being actively proceeded with at the Ministry of War. Almost all the persons who formed part of the first category had already received a letter inviting them to appear at their respective *mairies*, should they have any complaint to make. It was said that the 500 battalions were to be simultaneously formed before the end of the year, and that a certain part of the officers were to be chosen from amongst the non-commissioned officers belonging to the six companies of veterans in barracks at Paris.

Some surprise was manifested in Paris on Monday at the sight of forty-five pieces of artillery, quite new, of the calibre of 8, 12, 16, and 24-pounders, mounted on new gun-carriages, and escort by a double column of troops, with, it was said, their muskets loaded with ball-cartridge. They arrived from Vincennes, and, having traversed the Boulevards at a quick pace, they proceeded through the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne to the fortress of Mount Valerien. This fort is at present armed with a hundred pieces of cannon. The other forts round Paris have likewise been provided with artillery.

The *Journal du Peuple*, of Bayonne, states that the unfortunate Spaniards, sentenced to transportation, who had revolted at sea and sought refuge in France, had been sent back to Spain by order of the French Government. It appears that after agreeing to their surrender it changed its determination, but the vessel [illegible] too late. The vessel, on board of which the refugees were placed, [illegible] already sailed for Santander.

M. Emile de Girardin has been elected a member of the National Assembly, as representative for the Colony of Senegal.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

MONDAY.—The discussion of the 10th chapter of the Articles of the Constitution was resumed. Art. 118, maintaining the Legion of Honour, and providing for the revision of its statutes, was adopted. The 114th Article, as follows, "The territory of Algeria and of the colonies is declared a French [illegible] shall be ruled by separate laws until a special law shall have placed them under the regimen of the common law"—was adopted after the rejection of one or two amendments proposed by members who contended for the subjection of Algeria to the laws of the French Constitution, and the extension of the new [illegible] to Martinique, Guadaloupe, and Guiana. The discussion [illegible] was then commenced. Article 115 (under this head) provides the revision of the Constitution, and its total or partial modification by the National Assembly, during the last year of its legislative existence, in the following [illegible] "The wish of the Assembly shall be converted into a definitive resolution, after three successive deliberations, adopted at intervals of one month, and by the three-fourths of the suffrages. The revising Assembly shall only be named for three months. It shall be exclusively occupied with the revision, for which it has been convoked. Nevertheless it may, in cases of urgency, act as a legislative assembly." An attempt was made to abolish the provision requiring a majority of three-fourths of the suffrages, and that confining the power of revision to the last year of a Legislature, but they were both defeated by small majorities [illegible] next moved the number of voters be at least 500: adopted. Art. 115 was then adopted *in toto*. After the adoption of several "transitory provisions," Art. 119 was put from the chair, providing for the election of the President by the nation immediately after the adoption of the Constitution and "the discussion by the Assembly of the Organic Laws intended to complete that Constitution, but M. Durpin, in the name of the Committee, having demanded the temporary suspension of the article, and the immediate discussion of the 120th article, the Assembly adopted his proposal. M. de Puysegur subsequently proposed an additional article, to this effect:—"Immediately after the vote of the Constitution it shall be submitted to the sanction of the nation in the form determined by a special decree. The President of the Republic shall afterwards be elected." A division was called for, which gave only 42 votes in its favour against 733 in opposition to its adoption.

The other remaining articles were then voted, and the discussion on the Constitution was thus at last brought to a close.

TUESDAY.—M. A. Marrast presented, in the name of the Committee of the Constitution, a bill providing for the election of the President of the Republic on the 10th of December next, in the form and manner prescribed by the decree of March 5 and the instructions of March 8.

At the close of this sitting the Assembly adopted, without discussion, the *ensemble* of the bill relating to the accounts of the Provisional and Executive Governments, and adjourned at a quarter past six.

WEDNESDAY.—In to-day's sitting, an incidental discussion having arisen respecting the letter addressed to M Dufaure by M. Louis Bonaparte, and published in the newspapers, M. Clement Thomas rose and inveighed in such violent terms against the Constitution, a bill providing for the election of the President of the Republic on the 10th of December next, in the form and manner prescribed by the decree of March 5 and the instructions of March 8 against M. Louis Bonaparte, and particularly against the election of the President, that M. Louis Bonaparte and publ shed in the newspapers, M. Clement Thomas rose and inveighed in such violent terms against the Constitution, a bill providing for the election of the President of the Republic on the 10th of December next, in the form and manner prescribed by the decree of March 5 and the instructions of March 8 against M. Louis Bonaparte, and particularly against the election of the President, that M. Louis Bonaparte was a candidate, not for the Presidency, but for the Imperial dignity. After some discussion the sitting was temporarily suspended; the President vacated his seat, and proceeded to the *Salle des Pas Perdus*, where a warm altercation, followed by a second challenge, ensued between M. Pierre Bonaparte and M. Clement Thomas. The result is not stated.

On the resumption of the sitting, General Lamoricière deposited a project of decree, modifying that of the 27th of June, relative to the insurgents' sentence, to banishment, and recommending the transportation of the 3557 rebels, whose sentences have not been commuted, to Algeria, there to form agricultural establishments distinct from those of the voluntary colonists.

The Assembly next proceeded to discuss a project of decree providing for the annexation to the domain of the State of the property constituting the private domain of the ex-King Louis Philippe. The first article, empowering the Ministers of Finance to adopt such measures as might seem expedient to effect the entire liquidation of the debts of the former Civil List and private domain, as respected the State or private individuals, was adopted without discussion. The whole bill was equally voted without any opposition.

The Assembly then adjourned, after adopting another project of decree relative to the composition of the Committee of *Surveillance* of the Sinking Fund.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 20th instant, mention that the Marquis de Miraflores had resigned the government of the palace, and that a decree of the Queen had been published, investing the King with the direction of the Royal household, and suppressing the post of Governor of the Palace. The Duke de Gor, or the Duke of Ahumada, would, it was believed, be appointed to assist his Majesty in the discharge of those functions.

The *Pensenia*, Barcelona journal, of the 19th instant, announces the arrest of the Republican chief, Ballera, and nineteen of his followers, at Las Illas, by the French police.

ITALIAN STATES.

TUSCANY.—Intelligence from Florence to the 16th inst. gives the composition of the new Ministry which the Grand Duke of Tuscany was forced to form when the events of Vienna became known at Florence. The following are the persons composing it:—M. J. B. Nicolini, President, M. Guerrazzi, Interior; M. Montanelli, Foreign Affairs; M. Mazzoni, Public Works; Professor Puoli, Public Instruction; M. Guidi Bernardi, Justice; M. Pezzi, Finance; M. Mariano Bugnai, War. It may be remembered that M. Guerrazzi was the chief of the Insurrection at Leghorn.

The report on the financial condition of Tuscany has been published, from which it appears that the public debt amounts to 47 millions of francs, and that the expenditure for 1847 was 30 millions.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Advices, dated Messina, 13th instant, state that the greatest tranquillity prevailed, and that the place had recovered some degree of its commercial activity. The hostile forces had been separated nearly 20 miles from each other, and a large extent of neutral ground established, by the intervention of the English and French naval commanders of the station. Great anxiety prevailed to know the final terms of mediation offered by the English and French Governments, as the island was much affected by the *ad interim* state; and the utmost uncertainty prevailed whether in future it was to be governed by Neapolitan or native rule.

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.—The *Concordia*, of Turin, of the 20th, contains a report of the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of Turin of the 19th. The Minister of the Interior read a discourse containing the following statement as to the Anglo-French mediation between Austria and Northern Italy:—1st. The bases of the propositions made by England and France are not yet accepted by Austria, and, after two months of diplomatic discussion, the place of holding a Congress is not yet fixed. 2nd. The armistice is prolonged from eight days to eight days. 3rd. If the mediation shall not succeed, the Government is ready to resume hostilities with a case will be the judge of the time and opportunity. Austria (added the Minister) has made overtures, which have been supported by the mediating powers, but no direct answer has been received from the Cabinet of Vienna. The Government of the King then declared, that, bound by its promise, it had waited the issue of the negotiation, but with its hand on the guard of its sword. The mediating powers had proposed a prorogation of the armistice for 30 days. Austria had replied that she would not attack if she were not attacked. Hostilities were not to be resumed without notice.

From Milan there is news of an insurrection against the Austrians on the 18th, but, however, they have since been confirmed, and is generally doubted. The intelligence is dated Alessandria (Piedmont), the 19th inst., and states that a special courier had reached that fortress from Milan, which he had left on the 18th, blow them up. This did not, however, prevent the exasperated people from attacking the military. Several fires were lost, and the whole city rose in arms. The tocsin was sounding from every tower, and complete confusion prevailed.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—The state of siege in which the city was placed shortly after the recent insurrection, was raised by proclamation on the 21st instant.

The remains of the unfortunate Prince Lichnowski had been conveyed to Grosau and Ratibor, to the family seat, the Château of Grätz, near Troppau, for interment. The Frankfort papers announce the departure of Archduke Stephen from that city for London.

BAVARIA.—On the 16th instant there were some serious disturbances in Munich, on the occasion of the raising of the price of beer, the new tariff having come into operation on that day. Many breweries, bakers' shops, and public-houses were attacked and damaged, and a number of persons were wounded or otherwise injured during the collision between the rioters and the police. Numerous patrols were compelled to give their parole to all comers. A number of soldiers took part in the riots. The disturbances did not originate in any political object; but the ultra-democrats (Republican) of Munich had endeavoured to turn that city for London.

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Stephen from

hence their withdrawal from, or rather their objection to enter upon, the Austrian territory. On the other side, the Vienna National Guards were beginning to call the Diet itself to account, and it was not unlikely that their republican, the Provisional Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, would place himself at the head of the movement. He had organised three battalions of *garde mobile*, and had displayed considerable activity in completing the defences of the city. Eighteen cannons were planted near the Belvedere, in the vicinity of which were the head-quarters of General Bihm, a distinguished and experienced commander, warmly attached to the popular cause. Altogether, the Viennese were in possession of an artillery park of 100 guns.

Accounts dated Prague, 18th inst., state that the army about to be directed against Vienna would be assembled on the 23rd or 24th inst. That army will amount to at least 100,000 men, and from Vienna it will be marched against the Hungarians. It will be composed of the Bohemian corps of 50,000 men; the Moravians, 12,000; the army of Poland, 12,000. General Auersperg has 20,000 men under his orders; and the army of Baron Jellachich amounts to 60,000 men. The deputies to the Diet at Vienna, who quitted that capital and assembled at Prague, having sent a deputation to the Emperor to demand that the Diet should be transferred from Vienna to some other city, his Majesty returned the following reply:—"I will take care that full security be guaranteed to the Diet of Vienna, in order that it may continue its labours, because I desire that it may occupy itself, without any adjournment, with the Constitution which it has to prepare for the Empire." The House accordingly, at its rising, adjourned till the following terms to a deputation from the municipal authorities of Prague, which demanded a pacific intervention in favour of Vienna, menaced by an army—"I do not misunderstand the noble motive of your petitioning, but the state of the capital is such that I must reserve to myself the right to employ, according to circumstances, all the means at my disposal to re-establish tranquillity and security in that city. My most ardent desire is, that the least possible force be employed, and that my paternal exhortations may be sufficient."

PRUSSIA

On the morning of the 16th inst. some disturbances of a sanguinary character took place, in consequence of a body of labourers being attempted to be set to some machinery, the use of which had thrown them out of employment. At break of day the 15th battalion received orders to march to the Kopnickerfeld to prevent a tumult. When this guard arrived at the place, the workmen received it in the most friendly manner, and seemed to be full of gaiety. Unfortunately some of the guards repelled their advances, and this greatly irritated them, and several of the workmen threw stones at the soldiers. Hostilities were prevented, but the workmen insisted that the guards who had insulted them should be withdrawn. About twelve o'clock both the workmen and the guards received reinforcements. The workmen commenced the attack, but instead of doing so hurled stones at the guards. Upon this 20 shots were fired from the ranks of the guard, and four or five workmen were killed, and several were wounded. The cry of "To arms!" was raised, and some of the guards were disarmed by their opponents, and others were driven off by a shower of stones. The conflict was continued in the adjoining streets. Some of the workmen took up the bodies of their companions who had been killed, and exhibited them in the streets. Barricades were formed in the street near the Köpnickerfeld. The battle was renewed, and several were killed on both sides. The number of persons killed is stated officially to be eleven. The city was perfectly tranquil on the 18th. In the sitting of the National Assembly on that day, a petition, signed by 14,000 workmen, was presented, praying for the punishment of the National Guards who fired upon the people, and that the slain might be interred at the expense of the State. The Assembly decided on a judicial investigation of the circumstances.

On the 20th the unfortunate victims of the collision between the civic guards and the labourers were interred with considerable pomp and solemnity.

On the morning of the 22nd General Pfuel tendered his resignation, and that of his colleagues, to the King. His Majesty requested the general to withdraw his resignation, but was met with a positive refusal. The immediate cause of this step on the part of General Pfuel is ascribed in a great measure to the anticipated result of the debate on the territorial question, in favour of the amendment of M. Brodowsky, by which the Grand Duchy of Posen will continue in its integrality, that is, it will not be divided, according to the project of the commission, into two (German and Polish) portions, and will not be annexed in any way to the Confederation, but continue, as heretofore, under the sovereignty of Prussia. This decision, so important to the Poles, will be in direct opposition to the system proposed by preceding Prussian Cabinets, and in absolute opposition to the plan of separation and demarcation proposed and defined by General Pfuel himself.

HOLLAND.

Accounts from the Hague, dated the 23d instant, mention that the Government has laid before the States-General a project of law for the purpose of obtaining authority to extend, by the sum of ten millions, the amount of Treasury Bills to be issued by virtue of the law of the 27th of December, 1840, in order provisionally to cover the deficit arising from the ways and means, and the increase of the expenses of the army for the year 1848. The *exposé* of the motives which accompanied this project indicates the reasons which have decided the Government to take this measure. It was considered necessary either to decree an augmentation of the contributions or a loan. But the exceptional situation of the present Chambers did not seem appropriate to the Government to demand the vote of a new tax, besides that the Government appear satisfied for the financial operation of raising a loan. The only resource, therefore, was the issue of the Treasury Bills.

THE UNITED STATES

Advices have been received this week from New York to the 11th instant. Among the various movements to which the approach of the Presidential elections had given rise, was the issuing of a manifesto of the Negroes, claiming for themselves the right of the elective franchise. They assembled by a delegate convention held at Cleveland, Ohio. It is signed by Frederick Douglas, the coloured person who lately visited England for the purpose of procuring assistance to carry out his abolition views.

Several political meetings had been held in New York. A great "Mass Meeting" of the cartmen of New York, for the purpose of expressing their approval of General Taylor as President; a "Free Soil Meeting" in the Park, by torchlight, at which speeches were delivered by John Van Buren and others; and a great German "Mass Meeting," to receive a political refugee, Herr Hecker, at Hanmony Hall, for the purpose of hearing from him "an account of the efforts, the doings, the hopes, and the prospects of Republicanism in Europe, and especially in Germany."

Elections had been held in Pennsylvania and Ohio for Governor and members of the State Legislature. The returns were in favour of the Whig party in both States.

A tremendous gale, which took place in the Gulf of Mexico, had submerged the island of Brazos to the depth of seven feet; the inhabitants were rescued by a transport ship.

The Board of Health at New Orleans had officially announced the disappearance of the yellow fever from that city.

MEXICO

Accounts from the city of Mexico state that the country is now tranquil, and that Herrera's Government was progressing prosperously. A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans to New York states that Santa Anna was making preparations to return to Mexico. If he does so, we may soon expect to hear of some disturbance.

An insurrection had taken place at Tabasco, and a fight was hourly expected between 400 of the insurrectionists and 600 of the Government troops.

Accounts from Yucatan to the 30th of September state that the official bulletin issued at Merida declared the rebellion to be nearly at an end. In all the strongholds of the Indians the whites were prevailing. Valladolid, however, had been received at Charleston on the 10th from Yucatan, which stated that a battle had been fought between the whites and the Indians, in which the American company that recently volunteered from New Orleans were engaged. It is said that six American officers were killed. The result of the battle is not given.

BRAZIL.

We are in receipt of accounts from Rio Janeiro to the 28th of August, *viâ* New York. The Emperor of Brazil was under an attack of erysipelas. Montevideo dates to the 14th have also been received. A smart shock of an earthquake was experienced at that place on the 9th, by which the houses were shaken, and even the vessels in the harbour felt the shock.

PERSIA.

DEATH OF THE SHAH.—The *Journal de Constantinople* has the following:—"Letters from Persia, *viâ* Trebisond, which arrived here, announce an important event. The King of Persia, Mohammed Shah, died on the 29th of last month, at the attack of gout, to which he had long been subject. Mohammed Shah, son of Abbas, and grandson of Fetti Ali Shah, who died in 1834, and whom he succeeded to the throne of Persia, was the third Sovereign of the dynasty of the Kadjars, founded in 1794 by Aga Mohammed Khan. He was born in 1808, and his heir, Nadjus Salthanet, Governor of Azerbaidjan, is eighteen years of age. If the news of the death of the King of Persia be confirmed, it is probable that the Salar, who is in arms near Khorassan, will march upon Teheran, while the Princes, who have taken refuge on the frontiers of Turkey, in consequence of events which have taken place in different parts of the kingdom, and among whom are Assaffed Dewlet, the Shah's maternal uncle, and Zell us-Soulthan, who reigned for several months after the death of Fetti Ali Shah, under the name of Ali Shah, will probably make some attempt on the southern provinces, where they have numerous partisans. These two last Princes are at this time at Kerbella, living upon a pension granted them by the Ottoman Government. It is said that the communications between Bagdad and Teheran are already intercepted."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

DEFEAT OF THE REBEL BOERS.—By the *Rosamond* steamer, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday, we have received advices from the Cape to the 9th September, and accounts from Sir Harry Smith's quarters, six miles north-east of Bethany, dated August 31, stating that two days previously (on the 29th) Sir Harry Smith encountered the rebel Boers, who were strongly posted, to the number of 1000, under Pretorius, at a place called Boom Plaats, and, after a sharp contest, defeated and drove them before him with great loss, and that Sir Harry Smith was wounded in the knee, and had his horse killed under him.

The report that Sir Harry was wounded is not confirmed by the authorised particulars of the action; but accounts from official sources leave little doubt of the fact. Among the "mortally wounded and since dead," we regret to find the name of Captain Murray, one of his Excellency's *aides-de-camp*. We believe he was the only son of Major-General the Hon. H. Murray, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Western District.

Forty-nine of the enemy were counted dead upon the field. Their wounded may be considered upwards of 150. Owing to the nature of the ground, which afforded great advantage to the rebels, the loss on the side of her Majesty's troops is unfortunately rather large.

The return of killed and wounded gives a total of 7 officers wounded; 8 men killed, 30 wounded; horses killed, 11; wounded, 13.

Officers wounded:—Lieutenant-Colonel Bisset, Rifle Brigade, severely; Captain Murray, ditto, mortally (since dead); Captain Armstrong, Cape Mounted Rifles, severely; Lieutenant Sale, ditto, dangerously, Lieutenant Mill, ditto, severely; Ensign Steain, ditto, dangerously; Ensign Crampton, 91st Regiment, dangerously.

Vice-Admiral Dacres, in his flag-ship the *President*, 50 guns, returned to Simon's Bay from Tamatave (Madagascar), a few days prior to the sailing of her Majesty's ship *Rosamond*, and announced the unpleasant tidings of his failure to open friendly relations with the Queen.

THE WEST INDIES.

According to advices received this week, we learn that the Governor of Jamaica, Sir Charles Grey, was expected to be able to return from his country residence to Spanish Town, on the 27th of September, the accident from which he suffered not having been so serious as reported. At the sitting of the House of Assembly on the 20th, a message was brought by the Governor's secretary, intimating that his Excellency acceded to the request of the House, to be allowed to adjourn to Nov. 24. The House accordingly, at its rising, adjourned till that day. The committee appointed to report on several public documents which had emanated from the Governor, containing grave charges against the [illegible] body, had not reported up to the time when this adjournment took place. [illegible] nal notices of motion on the subject were given against the next session.

The commercial accounts from the island continue gloomy.

In Barbadoes, we learn that, should the weather prove favourable next month, the crops will equal last year.

In Demerara, it is expected that the crops will this season be better than for the last three years, and about 50,000 hogsheads is stated as the probable shipment of the colony.

INDIA

Intelligence has been received this week, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, dated Bombay the 15th September, Calcutta 7th September, and Hong Kong the 23d August; and from it we learn that a considerable force is now assembled at Mooltan, ready to commence the siege of that fort. Moolraj, it was said, had resolved to sell his life dearly, and he had some devoted followers who would stand by him to the last. Moolraj was making great exertions to enlist the Sepoys of the East India Company.

In Bombay there was some improvement in business, and a large number of shares having been taken up in the proposed Railway Company (Great Indian Peninsula), as many as 20,000, great hopes are entertained that this important undertaking will soon be gone on with. A second general meeting of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company had been held immediately after last mail left, and their affairs, not in an over-flourishing condition, discussed in a very friendly spirit. Mr. Richmond, of the late firm of Richmond and Co., had been appointed manager, and it was expected that he would do much to retrieve the fortunes of the company.

The Governor remained in the Deccan, where lately the weather had been extremely pleasant. His Lordship was expected at Bombay on the 15th proximo. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was also in the Deccan, engaged on a tour of inspection. The Judges of the Supreme Court had been sitting at term three weeks, the cases being numerous, and some of them important. A steamer owned by natives was about to be regularly put on the line between Bombay and the Persian Gulf. The trade on that line, heretofore principally carried on by small craft, called baghows, was very great, and good judges were of opinion that it would support several steamers, if well conducted.

At Calcutta, the everlasting Union Bank affair makes no progress, except in difficulty and entanglement. It was understood that the leading men among the resident shareholders had applied to Government for a special Act to wind up the concern, and that the proposition was favourably entertained.

From Madras we learn the painful news of the removal in custody of an assistant-surgeon, Mr. Daubeny, from Khotagherry to the Presidency, charged with murder.

The *Delhi Gazette Extraordinary* of the 3d September mentions that, on the 1st, the troops of the Dewan came out of the fort to oppose the British troops. A battle took place, when the Moolt anees were defeated, and compelled to take refuge in a ravine.

A sharp skirmish had also taken place on the 16th of August, which resulted in the defeat of the Moolt anees, with the loss of 18 killed and several wounded. The British had none killed, but seven wounded.

The latest advices from Ceylon received in Calcutta, indicate the speedy suppression of the insurrection. It would, however, have cost money in the transportation of troops, the destruction of property, and the necessary preparation against future disturbance.

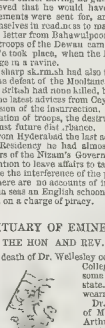
From Hyderabad the last accounts were, that since General Fraser's return to the Residency no had almost ostentatiously avoided any interference in the affairs of the Nizam's Government, so much so that it was surmised to be the intention to leave affairs to take their own course until long enough ruin should make the interference of the paramount state unavoidable.

There are no accounts of importance from the eastern settlements. In the China seas an English schooner has been captured by her Majesty's ship *Children*, on a charge of piracy.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

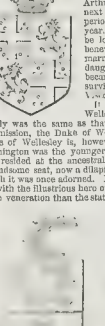
THE HON AND REV. GERALD VALERIAN WELLESLEY, D.D.

THE death of Dr. Wellesley occurred on the 21st inst., at his residence in the College, Durham. The reverend gentleman had, for some time since, been in a feeble and gradually sinking state. His decease renders vacant the stall in the rectory of Bishopwearmouth, and a canonry in the church of Durham.



Dr. Wellesley was the fourth son of Garrett, first Earl of Mornington, by Anne his wife, eldest daughter of Arthur, first Viscount Dungannon, and was, consequently, next younger brother of the Duke of Wellington. At the period of his demise he had not quite completed his 79th year. His loss is much deplored, and his memory will be long cherished by all classes of the community, for benevolence, kind-heartedness, and generosity. He married, in 1802, Lady Emily Mary Cadogan, eldest daughter of Charles Sloane, first Earl Cadogan, and became a widower Dec. 22, 1839. He leaves issue two surviving sons and four daughters, of whom the third is Viscountess Loftus.

It is not very generally known that the name of Wellesley was formerly written Wesley, and that the family was the same as that of John Wesley, the preacher. In his earlier commission, the Duke of Wellington is styled "Arthur Wesley." The surname of Wellesley is, however, one of assumption only. The first Lord Mornington was the younger son of Garret Colley, Esq., of Castle Carbery; and resided at the ancestral seat of Dangan, near Trim, county Meath, then a handsome seat, now a dilapidated ruin, divested of all the fine plantations by which it was once adorned. It is, nevertheless, classic ground; and, in connexion with the illustrious hero of Waterloo, will be regarded, in future ages, with more veneration than the stateliest hall or proudest castle.



SIR JOHN KENNEDY, BART.

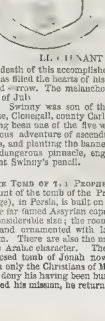
Accounts from Ireland announce the death of this respected baronet, a resident in Portarlington, and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Dublin.

He was born in 1785, the son of the late Hon. Ward Kennedy, Esq., of Johnstown, and Lady his wife, daughter of John Bayly, Esq., of Gowran, and 1st cousin and grandson of Darby O'Kennedy, Esq., of Ballykerrogue Castle, county Waterford. The title of Baronet was conferred on him by patent in 1836. Sir John married, in 1819, Maria, daughter of William Beauman, Esq., of Rutland-square, Dublin, and had by her one daughter, Maria, and five sons, of whom the eldest succeeds to the family honours, and is now Sir Edward Kennedy, second Baronet of Johnstown.

LIEUTENANT SIDNEY R. SWINNY, ROY. ART.

The death of this accomplished and deeply-lamented officer, at the early age of 33, has filled the hearts of his parents, brother officers, and friends with anguish and sorrow. The melancholy event occurred at Port Louis, Mauritius, on the 10th of July.

Mr. Swinny was son of the Rev. George Stoney Swinny, of Ballyredmond House, Clonegall, county Carlow. His high spirit and courage are evinced by his having been one of the five who, a month before his death, accomplished the perilous adventure of ascending the almost inaccessible mountain of Peter Botte, and planting the banner of England on its summit. The clever sketch of the dangerous pinnacle, engraved in our Journal for Sept. 2, was from Lieutenant Swinny's pencil.



THE TOMB OF THE PROPHET JONAH.—The village Neby Yunus (so called on account of the tomb of the Prophet Jonah, which is supposed to be within the village), in Persia, is built on an ancient artificial mount belonging to the ruins of the far famed Assyrian capital. The tomb of the Prophet Jonah is in a mosque of considerable size; the room where the tomb is is richly furnished with carpets and ornamented with large and beautiful Arabic inscriptions from the Koran. There are also the names of the four Khalifas (or Califfs) written in the large Arabic character. There was formerly a Christian monastery where the supposed tomb of Jonah now stands. The Christian tradition (of course, I mean only the Christians of Mosul) is, that Jonah preached in that place, but they deny his having been buried there; they believe that when he had accomplished his mission, he returned to his native country.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We are authorized to state that private Frederick White, of the Grenadier Guards, who was convicted by the civil power on the 23rd inst., of [illegible]-deadly appropriating 5s. 4d., the property of one of the French National Guard, will be dismissed from her Majesty's service for his disgraceful conduct on his release from the imprisonment awarded him for his offence.

At the Banbury Horse Agricultural Meeting, last week, a silver medal was awarded to Sir R. Peel for his estates in Oxfordshire, as the owner, not being the occupier, who has laid down the greatest number of rods of stone or tile drains in the best manner.

A flat in bankruptcy against M'Manus, who has recently figured in the so-called Irish rebellion, having been taken out shortly after he left Liverpool for Ireland, he has become an outlaw in consequence of his non-appearance in the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court last week, when called upon to surrender.

On Sunday morning, one wing, containing the library, with the valuable collection of books, paintings, &c., of the beautiful mansion of H. G. Marshall, Esq., Vicar's Island, Derwent-lake, was destroyed by fire. The remainder of the building, as well as the splendid timber trees by which the mansion is surrounded, [illegible]

At the Autumn Sessions for Durham, Mr. S. [illegible] forged [illegible] the second, for forging another cheque to a large amount upon the firm of Simpson and Co., at Peterborough; and another of a similar character. The prisoner was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment on the second and third charges, and ten years' transportation on the first.

At the Southampton Quarter Sessions, on Friday morning (last night), the several persons charged with stealing timber from the New Forest surrendered to take their trials. There were a large number of magistrates and the Bishop of Winchester present on the bench. Many of the accused pleaded guilty.

A movement for the formation of a British League has been commenced at Glasgow, the fundamental principles of which are to procure and circulate accurate and authentic information regarding national and colonial industry and interests, to watch the character of all measures introduced into the imperial or colonial legislatures which affect our industrial interests; and to promote and maintain a harmonious intercourse between the industries of the British Empire.

The Jesuits driven from Europe are flocking to the United States. It is stated that no less than 800 of them are now on their way from the Atlantic coast to the west, and that their purpose is to found a community beyond the Rocky Mountains.

During the sitting of the National Assembly of France on Friday, last week, M. Maurilne, the black representative for the colony of Martinique, whose features are those of the darkest hue, and of the true negro type, drew all eyes upon him on his entering for the first time to take his seat, by walking up through the Assembly to the extreme end of the Chamber, where, seated under the clock, he coolly drew out an eye-glass, and proceeded leisurely to examine the different parts of the Assembly. It was some moments before the President could procure sufficient attention to allow the discussion on the Constitution to proceed.

It is stated that the works at the new Houses of Parliament are to be entirely stopped during the winter, in consequence of the masons' strike. On Saturday 300 of the men were discharged, and it is said 800 more will be dispensed with this week.

Orders have been issued to all departments under the control of the Treasury, that whenever a vacancy occurs, no promotion or new appointment is to take place until special inquiry has been made whether the office cannot be reduced.

On Thursday (last week), another convoy of emigrants, consisting of 85 persons above the age of two years, and 70 children under that age, left Paris for Algeria.

On the 1st of this month the decree for the complete emancipation of the Jews of the Roman States came into force. They are thereby declared fit for the exercise of all civil rights.

An official work thus briefly sums up the casualties among naval officers since the United States have had a navy: Died, 294; killed in action, 52; killed in duels, 21; killed by accidents, 7; drowned, 67; lost at sea, 87; murdered, 6; resigned, 163; dismissed, 402; cashiered, 81; discharged under peace establishment, 227; discharged, 106; last appearance or unknown, 645; deserted, 71; in service, 1856—total, 3750.

By an elaborate and interesting report furnished to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Durham by the Chaplain of the County Prison, it is proved that during the last year crime has increased thirty-three per cent. in that county.

It is stated that an important change is about to be introduced into the French infantry—all the soldiers are to be trained to artillery service. This arises from the observation that frequently in campaigns the artillerymen are put "*hors de service*" the guns become useless, and that cannon taken from the enemy are frequently obliged to be spiked for want of men to serve them.

It is somewhat singular that the Duke of Rutland should win the Leger and Stakes, with Nina; the Duke of Bedford, the Bedford Stakes, with St. Rosalie; and Lord Chesterfield, the Brethy (his Lordship's seat), with Sister to Ariervista.

A man who lost his leg by railway accident has adopted the plan of exhibiting, in the market-place of Lincoln, a rough sketch of himself and the rail at the place where the carriage was passed over his leg, underneath the picture being written, "They won't give me nothing."

M. Olozaga, formerly President of the Council of Ministers at Madrid, has arrived at Paris, coming from London and Paris. It is said that he intends remaining with his family at Bayonne.

The large quantity of 41,323 boxes, casks, and other packages of tobacco; 782 casks of porter, 96 packages of hams and tongues, 719 casks of lard, 1063 barrels of beef, and casks of butter; 934 barrels and 1 case of packages of salmon, 42 of honey, 22 of pork, 163 of malt, and a variety of articles of food of lesser importance and extent, were imported into the metropolis from Ireland, the produce of that country, during the eighteen days comprising from the 23rd ult. to the 14th instant.

The disciples of Fourrier held their annual banquet on Saturday, at the Jardin d'Hiver. About 700 persons, many of whom were families and children, sat down to the tables. Amongst the toasts were the following:—"Fourrier, whom his disciples called the first demiurge of the earth!" "The unity of the human species, and the extinction of war!" "The democratic and social republic!" and "The droit au travail!" The banquet was conducted with [illegible] order, and in the evening an immense number of persons were admitted by tickets to hear the speeches and the concert.

The first railway in Spain, from Barcelona to Mattaro, has just been opened. It is five leagues long.

On Monday, Mr. Hodgson, the auctioneer, again put up to public competition, by order of the mortgagees in possession, the copyright and printed stock of the *Pharmaceutical Times*. Bidders were very shy, and after considerable delay it was knocked down to Messrs. Palmer and Clayton, the printers, for £130.

The next anniversary of the Birmingham Corn Exchange was celebrated by a dinner in that establishment on Thursday. C. F. Newdegate, Esq., M.P., Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P. (the Members for the borough), and the High Bailiff, were among the invited guests.

At the late Quarter Sessions held at Berwick, there were no criminal cases for trial. This is the fourth occasion in succession at which there has been no business before the Court.

The *Sémaphore de Marseilles* of the 20th inst. announces that the Board of Health had ordered the pilots to bring into Pomegue or the Frioul all the vessels arriving from the Baltic, England, Ireland, and Holland, which should have sailed from thence since the 9th inst. They were to be there subjected to a quarantine of nine days.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. K. Williams is to succeed the late Sir Maurice O'Connell in the colonelcy of the 80th Foot; and Lieut.-General Sir Guy Campbell the late Sir Charles Maxwell in the Colonelcy of the 3rd West India Regiment.

Letters from Tarbes announce that the potato disease has appeared in the worst form in the department of the Upper Pyrenees.

A return moved for last August by Colonel Sibthorp, M.P., shows that the gross total expense of the numerous "Commissions of Inquiry" appointed by Parliament since the year 1830, including the salaries of Commissioners, clerks, officers, &c., amounts to £248,372. Of these commissions, the great majority have expired, there being only about 14 still in existence.

Lieutenant (now Capt.) Hamilton, Captain Labelmoiderie, and another military gentleman, all employed under the Board of Poor-law Commissioners in Ireland as Poor-law Inspectors, have received orders to join their respective corps. Some of those gentlemen have been, it is said, fully six years employed in Ireland.

The *Iberia*, which left Southampton on the 17th inst., was unable to get pratique at Vigo, in consequences of a rumour which reached the authorities of the Spanish port that the cholera was prevalent at Edinburgh. The Vigo and Oporto mails, after being fumigated, were delivered to the British Consul at Vigo through the health officer. The Oporto mails were sent overland, from Vigo. The *Iberia* will not get pratique at Lisbon, Cadiz, nor Gibraltar, in consequence of being refused pratique at Vigo.

A silver cradle is to be presented to Mrs. Thrall, the wife of the Mayor of Liverpool, on Saturday (this day). "This (says the *Liverpool Standard*) will receive a very general civic sanction, while it will express the kind sense which the donors entertain of his worship."

Lord J. Russell has appointed next Monday, at one o'clock, for the reception from the Peace Congress at Brussels, [illegible] deputation that body to the British Government.

On Wednesday evening a crowded *soirée* was held in the large room of the Wellington Club in commemoration of the second centenary of the nationality of Switzerland as acknowledged by the powers of Europe in the treaty of Westphalia. The appearance in the room of some of the French National Guard, which formed a part of the escort of honour, was greeted with loud cheering, at which the citizen soldiers seemed greatly gratified. The "Marseillaise" was sung by Mr. Collet.

PROCESSION OF THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS, FROM NOTRE DAME.

PROCESSION OF THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

On Wednesday, the 18th instant, M. Sibour, the new Archbishop of Paris, who took possession of his See by deputy on the 12th, made his solemn entry into the metropolitan church. The chapter, curés, and vicaires of the Diocese, the seminaries, ecclesiastical communities, and an immense crowd of the faithful, were assembled.

On arriving at the great door of the church, the Prelate was complimented by the Abbé Gagneraet, first Vicar-General, Archdiacre of Notre Dame, and Dean of the Chapter, who, in a well-timed speech, reminded the new Archbishop, that, three months before, the walls of the church were ornamented with inscriptions in honour of the pastor who had given his life for his flock; and that the church of Paris, laying aside its mourning, saw with joy the arrival of a pastor disposed to make the same sacrifice, if God should require it.

The Archbishop replied in suitable terms.

He was then conducted to the altar, where some prayers were said. He then ascended the pulpit, and delivered an address to the people on the duty of the pastor to the flock and the flock to the pastor. On returning to the altar he received the obedience of all the priests, who, two by two, kissed his ring, and he gave them his blessing. This ceremony terminated, he chanted from his pontifical chair the vespers of St. Denis, first Bishop of Paris, after which he gave the solemn benediction. The "Te Deum" was then chanted; and on its conclusion the clergy, in procession, re-conducted the Archbishop to the archiepiscopal residence. A considerable crowd pressed round the procession, and the Archbishop frequently gave his blessing to the people.

The Illustration shows the procession as the Archbishop went to take possession of the Palace in the Isle of St. Louis, after the consecration at Notre Dame. The *cortège* is just emerging from one of the gateways placed at the extremity of the suspension bridge that joins the Isle of the City with that of St. Louis. The crowd of persons kneeling, especially women and children, was very great: there were many nuns present; and the windows, balconies, and roofs were crowded with spectators. Lines of priests (perhaps numbering 2000) extended to the Cathedral. The Archbishop, preceded by halberdiers and other functionaries, is blessing the multitude as he bears the crozier.

FUNERAL OF THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

In our Journal of last week we briefly recorded the interment of the mortal remains of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, in the catacombs of the Mausoleum erected by Vanbrugh, in the park of Castle Howard. It is circular in plan, surmounted by a dome, and surrounded by a handsome Doric colonnade. Within above the vault, is a circular chapel, 34 feet in diameter, and 60 feet high; with a circle of Corinthian columns, supporting the entablature upon which rests the dome, faced internally with mosaic, in squares, with a rose in each. The floor is of marble, and the fittings are ornamentally carved. The reading desk, &c. were on this mournful occasion hung with black cloth.

Early on Tuesday week, the day of the Funeral, the weather promised to be fair; and before noon great numbers of persons were making their way by the various routes towards Castle Howard. The bright sunny morning was, however, succeeded by almost incessant rain, from which hundreds of well-dressed persons in the Park could get no refuge. The Funeral was appointed to take

FUNERAL OF THE EARL OF CARLISLE, AT CASTLE HOWARD.

ALLHALLOW EVEN.—DRAWN BY DODGSON.

places at 3 o'clock; and, owing to the stormy weather continuing, many persons were prevented joining it who had travelled several miles for that purpose. Very punctually, however, the procession left the Castle for the Mausoleum in the following order:—

Four Mutes.
Page. The Undertaker. Page.
Treasurer—two abreast.
Tradesmen—two abreast.
Gamekeepers and Park-keepers on horseback.
Page. The House Steward (Mr Thorpe) on horseback with the Coronet and Cushion Page.
Mute. Board of Plumes. Mute.
Six THE HEARSE, Six
Bearers. drawn by Six Horses, with Escutcheons and Ostrich Feathers Bearers.
Four Mourning Coaches, each drawn by four horses, and attended by Pages.
First Mourning Coach, containing the present Earl of Carlisle, the Dowager Countess of Carlisle, the Hon. E. Howard, and the Lady Caroline Lascelles
Second Mourning Coach, containing the Lady Dover, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Hon C. Howard, and the Hon. W. Lascelles
Third Mourning Coach, containing the Lady Elizabeth Grey, Lady Mary Howard, the Earl of Burlington, and Lord Cavendish
Fourth Mourning Coach, containing the Hon. Mrs E. Howard, Miss Ellis, Lord Cilden, and Mr Ellis
Fifth Mourning Coach, containing Miss Lascelles, Miss H. Lascelles, Miss D Lascelles, Mr. J. Ellis, and Mr Locke (the late Earl's solicitor)
Sixth Mourning Coach, containing Mr Sheffield and Mr. Teesdale (the medical attendants), Mr Henderson (the steward), Mr Carter, Mr Calverwell, and Mr Reynolds.
A Chariot, containing the Honourable and Reverend H. Grey and the Reverend W. Walker (the officiating clergy)
The late Earl's Private Carriage, with outriders.
Private carriages.

On the procession reaching the Mausoleum, the body was conveyed into the edifice, and the mourners having been seated, the service was read in a most impressive manner by the Hon. and Rev. H. Grey, assisted by the late Earl's private chaplain, the Rev. W. Walker. In the chapel were Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., Sir W. Worsley, Bart., W. Garforth, Esq., Colonel Norcliff, R. Bower, Esq., and others of the neighbouring gentry, who were present to testify their high respect for the deceased Earl. The catacombs were lighted with wax in silver chandeliers, which, with the black cloth draperies, had a sombre effect.

The shell was lined with rich white satin, and inclosed in a lead coffin. The outer coffin was made of the finest English oak, covered with black silk velvet, with richly chased gold tire, and silver plate, on which was engraved a coronet, and the following inscription in Old English characters:—"The Right Hon. George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, died October 7th, 1848, aged 75."

The arrangements of the funeral were under the direction of Messrs. G. and T. Beale, of Leeds, and were efficiently conducted. The funeral equipage was furnished by Messrs Smalpage and Firby, of Leeds. In our Illustration, the *cortège* being shown in the distance, the superior description of the appointments is not seen. The Hearse is of appropriate architectural design.

In the *Leeds Mercury*, the number of spectators assembled in the Park is estimated at 4000; but, had the weather been fine, the number would probably have been trupled.

At the appointed hour for the interment, the great bell of York Minster was tolled.

In the Illustration, the procession is seen advancing through the Park to the Mausoleum, at which moment the rain and sleet fell heavily. In the view are shown one of the ornamental bridges, and part of the stately oak and beech woods of the domain—the latter being in splendid autumnal tint.

THE WEATHER.

Till Monday, the weather was mostly dull and bad, with rain falling frequently. Tuesday was a fine day, and Wednesday was rather fine after the early morning. The following are some particulars of each day: Thursday, the sky was for the most part covered by clouds, although at times it was partially, and at other times quite, clear; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air was 47°. Friday, the sky was overcast, and rain was falling frequently; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air was 46°. Saturday, rain was falling early in the morning; the sky after this time was generally cloudless; the direction of the wind was N. at the former part of the day, and S.W. at the latter part; the average temperature of the air was 45°. Sunday, till the evening the sky was overcast, and it was principally free from cloud after this time; the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 44°. Monday, rain was falling frequently during the day, at times heavily; the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 50°. Tuesday was a fine day; the sky was at times partially free from clouds, but it was mostly covered by a thin cirrostratus, and there was a coloured solar halo; the direction of the wind was S.W., and then S.; the average temperature of the air was 52°. Wednesday, there was a gale of wind in the morning; after this, the sky was mostly cloudless; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 52°; and that for the week ending this day was 49°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings of each day:—

Thursday,	Oct. 19	the highest during the day was	53 deg.,	and the lowest was 42 deg.
Friday,	Oct. 20	.....	50	 43
Saturday,	Oct. 21	.....	51	 36
Sunday,	Oct. 22	.....	57	 33
Monday,	Oct. 23	.....	56	 43
Tuesday,	Oct. 24	.....	57	 47
Wednesday,	Oct. 25	.....	59	 45

Blackheath, Thursday, October 26th, 1848. J. G.

ALLHALLOW EVEN.

THE revels of this olden festival of October—the Vigil of All Saints' Day, which is on the 1st of November—are pictured with truly artistic feeling, in the accompanying Illustration. One of the amusements customary on this night with young people in the North of England is to dive for apples, or catch at them when stuck upon one end of a kind of hanging beam, at the other extremity of which is fixed a lighted candle; and that with their mouths only, their hands being tied behind their backs.

Nuts and apples chiefly compose the entertainment; and from the custom of flinging the former into the fire, or cracking them with the teeth, it has had its vulgar name of Nutcrack Night.

The catching at the apple and candle reminds one of the ancient English game of the Quintain, now almost forgotten.

The throwing of Nuts into the fire is beautifully described by Gay, in his "Spell."

Two hazel nuts I threw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name:
This with the *loudest bounce* me sore amazed,
That in a *flame of brightest colour* blazed.
As *blazed the nut*, so *warm the passion* grow,
For 'twas thy nut that did so brightly glow!

In a collection of poems by Charles Graydon, Esq., printed in Dublin in 1801, we find this apt illustration:

These glowing nuts are emblems true
Of what in human life we view
The ill-matched couple fret and fume,
And tuns in strife themselves consume;
Or from each other wildly start,
And with a noise fly over part
But see the happy, happy pair,
Of genuine love and truth sincere;
With mutual fondness while they burn,
Still to each other kindly turn;
And as the vital sparks decay,
Together gently sink away;
Till life's fierce ordeal being past,
Their mingled ashes rest at last.

The object of this sport was to propitiate omens touching matrimony; when, if the nuts lay still, and burned together, they prognosticated a happy marriage, or hopeful love; if, on the contrary, they bounced and flew asunder, the sign was unpropitious. There is a similar custom in Ireland, and Burns has commemorated the sports of this festival, "cheep and cheery," in the west of Scotland—

Some merry, friendly countra folks,
Together did convene
To burn their nits, and pou their stocks,
And haud their Hallow'en,
Fu' blythe that night.

THE TREE KANGAROO AND BLACK LEOPARD.

SPECIMENS of these rare and highly interesting animals have just been added to the Menagerie of the Zoological Society, in the Regent's Park, through the kindness of Lieutenant-Colonel Butterworth, Governor of Singapore, by whom they have been presented to the Society.

The Tree Kangaroo (*Dendrolagus ursinus*) we have figured in the first that has arrived in Europe alive. Its habits, &c., are perfectly unknown, and it is hoped that the specimen now here may live, so that its manners may be better observed. Its general appearance much assimilates to the common Kangaroo, having many of that animal's peculiarities. We find the upper lip slit; the claw of the inner toe (third foot) double, as in the Kangaroo. It seems to have the power of moving very quickly on a tree: sometimes bolding tight with its fore feet, and bringing its hind feet up together with a jump; at other times climbing ordinarily.

The Black Leopard is supposed to be a variety of the common Leopard; for there seems to be no specific difference by which to separate them. Though in general it looks black, yet in some lights you still see the blacker spots showing through, giving a peculiarly beautiful embossed appearance.

Pennant, in his "History of Quadrupeds," 1793, figures a black Leopard, and describes the variety as follows:

"In the Tower of London is a black variety, brought from Bengal by Warren Hastings, Esq. The colour universally is a dusky black, sprinkled over with spots of a glossy black, disposed in the same form as those of the Leopard; on turning aside the hair, beneath appears a tinge of the natural colour."

TREE KANGAROO AND BLACK LEOPARD, IN THE MENAGERIE OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

ON WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER, WILL BE PUBLISHED

THE ILLUSTRATED

LONDON ALMANACK

FOR 1849;

Being the Fifth Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by RICHARD DOYLE, B. FOSTER, &c.; and finely engraved by DALZIEL, VIZETELLY, &c. Country Scenes, by THOMAS MILLER; besides a variety of useful Tables usually published in Almanacks. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, London.

*** Country orders supplied for cash only.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. A LECTURE on SANITARY MEASURES connected with Health, Disease, and Longevity, by Dr. KAHN, at Three, Half-past Four, and Eight. Also, on the Manufacture of Cast Iron, by Mr. WILLIAMS, at Half-past Three and Eight. An entirely new Dissolving Panorama, by Mr. CHILDREN, illustrating the Chromatropes, with New Effects. The Vertascope and the Cyclorama. Lyric and Diving-Bell. Working Models explained. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price. The New Catalogue, 1s.

HALL of ROME, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.—Fifth Castle ascent for the Coral Fairy (from the great Exhibition), by Mr. ETHERIDGE, Esq., R.A.M. The Midsummer's Night's Dream, and numerous new Scenes and Tableaux never before attempted in this or any other Room. Wonderful Sport with the Cascade, or Fairy Fountain, by Mr. ARCHER, the Performer of the Feats. Mr. W. G. WARWICK will be repeatedly seen plunging and swimming with his head under water. Also the much-admired tableau of Venus rising from the Sea. Morning Performance at Three. Exchange of Lights, Shells, Illuminations, Scenes, &c., every week. Admission, 1s.

WALHALLA.—SALLE DE VALENTINO, Leicester-square. This spacious and elegant SALOON is OPEN EVERY EVENING. The Lighting, Warming, and Ventilation of the Room are on the most approved principles for the accommodation of thousands who attend. All lovers of Dancing are invited to visit this delightful Temple of Terpsichore. The dancing is regulated by four masters of the ceremonies in full costume. The new and much-admired Quadrille, "Jacquette and Jacko," every evening. Musical conductor Herr Redl. Doors open at a Quarter past Eight; Dancing to Commence at Half-past Eight, and Close at Half-past Eleven.—Admission, 1s.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 29.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 30. The sun rises at 6h. 53m., and sets at 4h. 30m.
TUESDAY, 31. All Hallows Eve.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.—All Saints. Venus sets at 5h. 33m. P.M.
THURSDAY, 2.—All Saints. Michaelmas Term begins.
FRIDAY, 3.—Day breaks at 5h. 4m., and twilight ends at 6h. 22m.
SATURDAY, 4.—King William III. landed. The Moon enters her first quarter at 6h. 2m. P.M.

The planet Saturn will be in the constellation Pisces during the month of November; he is an evening star, and sets midway between the W. and the W. by S. points of the horizon, on the 1st, at 2h. 12m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 1h. 13m. A.M.; and on the last day, at 0h. 16m. A.M. He rises at about 2h. P.M., and sunbs at an altitude of 28° on every day on the 1st, at 6h. 36m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 7h. 42m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 6h. 43m. P.M. His motion among the stars during the month is slowly westward at the beginning, and eastward at the end of the month, the planet being stationary with respect to the stars about the middle of the month. He is near the moon on the 7th. The ring is invisible. These particulars were not inserted in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for this month, for the want of room, and therefore they are inserted here.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 4.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h m	A. M. h m	A. M. h m	A. M. h m	A. M. h m	A. M. h m	A. M. h m
3 10	3 52	4 40	5 32	6 31	7 40	8 51
A. M. h m	A. M. h m	A. M. h m	A. M. h m	A. M. h m	A. M. h m	A. M. h m
3 36	4 23	5 13	6 13	7 23	8 36	9 45
P.M. h m	P.M. h m	P.M. h m	P.M. h m	P.M. h m	P.M. h m	P.M. h m
4 2	4 50	5 46	6 55	8 6	9 17	10 21
P.M. h m	P.M. h m	P.M. h m	P.M. h m	P.M. h m	P.M. h m	P.M. h m
4 28	5 17	6 19	7 36	8 48	9 56	10 57

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Subscriber*," *Auchterarden.*—*The coin is numismatically of no value.*

"*Twin*." *Dependent upon the neighbourhood.*

"*M. A. B.*" *Retired.*

"*A Constant Reader*," *Liverpool, should inquire of some bookseller in his town.*

"*C. P. C. W.*"—*Taylor's Short-hand*," *improved by Harding.*

"*M. A. W.*," *Neath.*—*To a bookseller.*

Pearson," *Huntingdon.*—*We cannot interfere to card questions.*

"*P. S. T.*" *We do not remember*

"*A Subscriber*,' *Little Moorfields.*—*The motto is*, "*Be faithful, even in adversity*."

"*C. B.*" *Oxford.*—*The song is not suitable*

"*G. H. B.*," "*Jachin*," *and* "*Boaz*." *Your questions are too trifling.*

"*Abel Log*."—*We have not room*

"*A. B.*"—*A work on* "*Vegetable Cookery*" *is published by Wilson, Royal Exchange.*

"*L. . .*" *See the Treatises on Electricity and Optics in the* "*Library of Useful Knowledge*."

"*H. F. W.*,' *Co. Meath.* *We cannot spare room.*

"*J. W. S.*," *Old Kent-road, should advertise.*

"*A Subscriber*."—*Lowe's work is in the Queen's Library.*

"*P. H.*," *Sandham.*—*The time and place will be shortly announced.*

"*T. T. M. D.*"—*We will inquire.*

"*W. H.*," *Hull.*—*To the Mechanics' Magazine.*

"*H. S. T.*"—*Derlanco*

"*Miss A. C.*," *Cork, is recommended to send the Views to a bookbinder*

"*R. Q.*" *The light of the sun is eight minutes and eight seconds in its transmission through the space from that orb to the earth.*

"*T. H. G.*," *Feston.* *The idea is ingenious; but a newspaper is not a proper vehicle for its publication*

"*E. A. C.*" *The MS. has been returned to Bovey Tracy, Newton Abbott.*

"*Anna*."—*We cannot refuse you.*

"*Alpha*" *has not plainly stated his question.*

"*Pale Ball*,' *Birmingham.*—*We have not illustrated the localities in question.*

"*J. C. C.*," *Hull.*—*We think not.*

"*A Constant Reader*."—*No. 60 of our Journal may be had by forwarding 1s. in postage stamps to our office*

"*C. S. Exeter.*—*We cannot inform you.*

"*T. E. M.*," *Dublin, is thanked, but we cannot find room.*

"*C. W. P.*," *Boston.* *Enclosed for our Journal*

"*A Bachelor*." *The charge by a respectable Solicitor would, probably, be two guineas*

"*W. H. B.*," *near Bradford.* *A respectful letter would prove a refresher.*

"*W. H. D.*," *Dronfield, Germany.* *Your correspondent's letter is a counterpart of hundreds of such communications with which printsellers are every year inundated, and they are puzzled how to advise in such cases. One thing is quite certain, that there is no Engraving of Swift when young. In fact, all the prints he has been engraved from nearly the same picture, repeated in various forms, that is the whole length, in Dublin, of which the best and most accurate engraving is in Monck Mason's history of St. Patrick's Cathedral*," *Dublin, in which, by the way, is the most accurate life of Swift. Young portraits of him may exist as paintings, but we have never seen or heard of them.*

"*E. F. B.*" *The price of a serjeant in the Light Dragoons is £840*

"*S. Barrister*." *Countenances in the Marines are not, we believe, purchasable.*

"*George Gudilin*." *The only means by which the appointment of Pursuivant or Herald can be obtained is the favour of the Duke of Norfolk. His Grace has the sole patronage of the Heralds' Office, and appoints all its members. The appointments are not now purchaseable*

"*A Subscriber*."—*Influence at the Horse Guards would much expedite the attainment of a commission in the Army, but is not indispensable*

"*A Constant Reader*" *must apply at the Austrian Embassy.*

"*A Constant Reader*," *Bangor, Anglesea.*—*From the general statement which our correspondent is so good as to send us, it was clapparent that a change of Christian name existed some [illegible] at Chelmsford.*

"*C. H.*," *Bonnington Mount, Hucknall-under-Huthwaite, Notts.*

"*H. R.*," *Stone-fold.* *Any music-seller*

"*W. J. L.*" *Sidup.*—*The two celebrated designs*, "*Night*" *and* "*Morning*," *of which sketches have been received, are by Thornhillers*

"*A Five Years' Subscriber*," *Sidup.*—*We regret that we cannot inform you.*

"*Amicus*" *In Degra the accent is on the first syllable; in Balmoral, on the second*

"*A Z.*" *may find the Table in question in some of the Almanacks for 1849.*

"*A Reader*," *Andrew*" *Her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket*"

"*R. H.*" *Reading.* *The "Law of Parochial Settlement*," *published by Benning, [illegible]*

"*[illegible]*," *near Ware, Herts*," *Cold-street, Hockham-st, Kent.*"

"*L. A.*" *[illegible] you are to [illegible]*

[illegible] is decided that the sons of ex-Aldermen are not [illegible]

[illegible] which appeared in our Journal of to-day, have been approved of by Capt. [illegible]

"*A Lady*" *must hear of Scott's Stores at any respectable ironmonger's*

"*W. D.*"—*The boat race [illegible] was rowed on the Cross of St. Louis in June last See the Sporting Intelligence of the 21*

"*R.*"—*I entertain a [illegible] the doctrine is maintained that the witness is God [illegible] of heathens at the open-air of those who maintain that [illegible]*

"*J. C.*"—*The Adelphi [illegible] belong to us King-street, Covent-garden. We cannot [illegible] the date of "the Dukes' letter.*

It was last week to have been expected, from the tenour of the unconnected scraps of intelligence which reached this country from various parts of the Austrian Empire, that a decisive battle either in or before Vienna was at that time imminent. A change, however, in the relative position of the belligerents has taken place. The Hungarian army, which, according to some of these accounts, was encamped within sight of the walls of Vienna, is now reported to have declined entering the territory of Austria Proper. At a meeting of the Austrian Diet on the 18th instant, the fact was announced by Herr Schuselka, who stated that the Hungarian army acted under orders from the Hungarian Diet. He added, amid deep silence in the Assembly, that he could not tell whether this resolution on the part of their friends was the result of the interview which the Hungarian deputation had had with Count Auersperg, or whether it had been caused by any menaces on the part of Russia. The Viennese do not appear to have lost heart in consequence. They still reckon upon the support of the Hungarians, and upon that of the democratic party throughout all the states of Germany. A deputation appointed by the ultras in the Frankfort Assembly, to express sympathy with, and offer aid to, the Viennese, arrived on the 17th, and were received with the utmost enthusiasm.

There are no precise accounts of the proceedings of Jellachich; nor is the position of Windischgrätz or his intentions towards Vienna to be very clearly understood from such flying and often contradictory rumours as find their way into the German papers. It is certain, however, that Auersperg awaits at Inzersdorf the orders of the Emperor.

It seems probable that the Milanese have taken advantage of the critical position of the Empire to strike a new blow for their independence; and that the King of Sardinia is on the watch for a favourable moment to renew the war. Intelligence of an outbreak at Milan was received by electric telegraph on Wednesday. It is stated that the people, although unarmed, had attacked the Croats of Radetsky; that a general rising had taken place; that the tocsin was rung from all the belfries of the capital and the surrounding district; and that Radetzky had mined the palaces and the splendid Cathedral (a world's wonder, and the especial pride of the Milanese), and threatened to lay them in ruins. The Milanese seem to have calculated for support on the Hungarians, who form a large portion of the forces under Radetsky, and many of whom had openly avowed their reluctance to be made instrumental in the subjugation of the Italians. No details or confirmation of this intelligence have been received up to the time at which we write; but their authenticity is generally believed.

The discussions upon the French Constitution were brought to a close on Monday night. They have excited marvellously little interest in France, and still less in this country. The election of President is felt in both to be a matter of more immediate importance. The Committee on the Constitution, having finished their labours, and seen the new Charter safely through the perils of debate, have recommended that the President be elected on the 10th of December. A special decree to this effect has been presented, and, as neither of the great parties in the Assembly is opposed to it, the probability is that it will be forthwith agreed to. A project for the adjournment of the Assembly until after the election has been warmly opposed. General Cavaignac expressed his readiness to be responsible for the maintenance of order in the absence of the Assembly; but M. Thiers and the Moderate party have declared that no consideration whatever should induce the Assembly to abandon its post, even for a single day. They feel that the Assembly, although, by passing the Constitution, it has in reality effected the purpose for which it was called together, is virtually the only authority in France; and that, if it were to separate, the chance would be, in the excited temper of the Red Republicans, that on its return it would find the doors closed against it. M. Ducoux, the ex-Prefect of Police, said as much, with a significant hint of the desirability of such a consummation. The danger is so obvious, that the Moderate majority are forewarned and forearmed, and scarcely need the eloquent exhortations of M. Thiers to avoid committing themselves. We may expect that a host of candidates for the Presidency will declare themselves as soon as the Assembly shall have definitively agreed upon the day of election. The ultras are undecided between M. Ledru-Rollin and M. Raspail. The former has gone on a tour to the provinces, with the avowed purpose of strengthening his own chances. The latter is a prisoner in the castle of Vincennes, and cannot employ the same tactics; but the Red Republicans seem to consider M. Raspail the captive a better "card" to play than M. Ledru-Rollin the free man, and to see in his imprisonment an additional claim to their support. M. Lamartine is spoken of by another section of the Republicans, but his chances are not great. It seems probable that the real contest will be between General Cavaignac, M. Thiers, and M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

The Lord Mayor of London is not quite so powerful or important a personage as the Prefect of the Seine; but in the imagination of the French he plays a part as conspicuous. In their eyes he represents not the ancient City of London alone, but the vast and magnificent metropolis which has grown around it. We therefore feel no surprise that they should invest him with an importance which is not his due; and that their National Guards, who have in such large numbers made their appearance in our streets, should express their good-will towards England, by a friendly call upon the Lord Mayor. A party of three hundred, introduced by a note from their Ambassador, waited upon his Lordship at the Mansion-House, on Wednesday; and the Commandant, in the name of his travelling companions, expressed the gratification they felt at the kind and cordial reception they had met from all classes of the people on their visit to the British metropolis. He added that it was the ardent wish of the National Guard of Paris that the good understanding and the kind feeling which prevailed between the two countries should meet with no interruption, and he expressed his belief that such visits as these, and such receptions as the English people had given them, were calculated to cement and increase the friendship of the two nations. We quite agree in the Commandant's sentiment, and in the sensible reply of the Lord Mayor. We wish, for the sake of the French, far more than for our own, that they know a little more of us and of our institutions; and that they would study the results of our quiet and rational liberty, not alone from the distant point of Paris, and from the midst of the ideas of Paris, but from the English soil itself. They would by that means learn a fact which is of so much importance to them and all Europe—to understand that real liberty is not the growth of a day; that it is the result not of abstract theories violently established, but of the habits and virtues of an industrious, intelligent, and peaceful community; and that it must be elaborated by time, and strengthened by experience. No people can be free before they are fitted by political education to become so. In this essential the French are as yet deficient; but a more intimate intercourse with England, and more frequent opportunities of fraternizing with our people, will enable them to understand somewhat better than they do at present, the conditions under which nations can achieve and consolidate the only liberty that is worthy of the name. We trust also, for our own sakes, that the good understanding between the two nations will be permanent; and that gradually the old animosities that have separated them will die out amongst the French, as they have died out amongst ourselves.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Saturday afternoon the Queen of the Belgians, attended by the Countess de Hinel, arrived at the Castle. Lord J. Russell left the Castle in the course of the day.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle

On Monday morning Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting.

On Tuesday evening, the Royal dinner-party at the Castle included the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cottenham, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Lady Caroline Murray, Baroness de Spath, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, the Right Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Sir G. Couper, and Colonel Reid.

On Wednesday the Royal dinner party at the Castle included the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cottenham, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Lady Caroline Murray, the Baroness de Spath, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Sir George Couper, and Mr. Glover

A CABINET COUNCIL was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir G. Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Auckland, Sir J. Hobhouse, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Lord Campbell, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Earl of Carlisle. The Earl of Clarendon was present at the Council. The Council last three hours.

THE Earl of Clarendon had an interview with Lord J. Russell on Monday, at his official residence in Downing-street. The noble Earl had also an interview with Sir G. Grey.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer has arrived in town from his seat, Hickleton-hall, Yorkshire.

THE Lord Chancellor has appointed Thursday, the 2nd November, for the reception of the Lord Mayor Elect, at his residence in Park-lane, on which occasion the noble and learned Lord will signify her Majesty's approbation of the election of Lord Mayor. The Lord Chancellor will afterwards receive the Judges, Queen's Counsel, &c., Thursday being the first day of Michaelmas Term.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. Oct. 21.

AN EXAMINATION, for the purpose of electing a Sanscrit Scholar on the foundation of Colonel Boden, will take place in the Clarendon on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock

TWO FELLOWSHIPS are now vacant in Brasenose College, which will be filled up in the course of the present Term. 1. One of the original foundation of the College, for natives of the ancient diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, the election having regard in their choice to the preference given by the statutes in the first degree to the natives of Prescot and Prestbury, and in the second to natives of the counties of Lancaster and Chester. 2. One of the foundation of Brian Higden, for natives of the county of York. Graduates of the University of Oxford, under eight years' standing, are eligible. Candidates are required to exhibit to the Principal, on or before Saturday, Nov. 11, the usual testimonies and certificates.

CAMBRIDGE. Oct. 26.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC ORATOR. The polling for the Public Oratorship commence 1 on Thursday morning, and within the Senate House the proceedings were carried on with much spirit The following is the close of the poll:—Bateson, 458; Williams, 396: majority, 62.

CONSECRATION OF HURSLEY CHURCH. On Tuesday the Bishop of Winchester consecrated the parish church of Hursley. The present new erection covers the whole space occupied by the former parish church. The old walls are cased in the new ones; the old tower stands, but the building is considerably prolonged eastward. The former church was built about 150 years ago or more, and that, too, upon the site of another. Mr. Harrison is the architect, and the style is the Decorated.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW CHURCH.—On Tuesday the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new church took place at Saltley, a hamlet two miles from Birmingham. The site has been given by Mr. C. B. Adderley, M.P., who also contributed £3000 towards the erection, and undertakes to provide an endowment of £150 a year. Mr. Wright, the railway-carriage builder, has given £500. The church is to be 107 feet in length, and its entire breadth, at the transepts, about 83 feet, with chancel, two aisles, and two porches north and south. The nave is to be clerestory; there is to be an embattled tower on the western side of the nave transept; the building is to be in the Perpendicular style, of stone, and will cost about £6000

THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR TENNANT, of St. Andrew's, has caused a vacancy in the Professorship of that University as well as in Edinburgh Colleges. The endowment in St. Andrew's is £110, in Edinburgh £115. A subscription has been commenced to reimburse Mr. Macdonald for his expenses in contesting the Edinburgh Hebrew chair.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Commander-in-Chief has issued circulars to the commanding officers of the various regiments stationed in Great Britain and Ireland, requesting their opinion in respect to the new canteen regulations, whereby the sale of spirits is forbidden therein.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS. We are happy to state that the accounts from head-quarters of each regiment are of a most satisfactory nature, and describe the troops to be generally in a healthy condition. Some of the men belonging to the 1st battalion of the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards, now stationed at the Tower, have lately been suffering from complaints of the bowels, and other incipient cases of cholera, but there has not been any fatality. The regiments stationed in Ireland have suffered somewhat from fatigue, owing to the numerous and heavy marches in pursuit of the rebels. The most of these men had a different orders to march from Athlone to Limerick in 1846, that of distributing the Government relief in the famine district.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.—The following circular has been issued:—"It being prescribed by the 75th article of war that the instances of drunkenness, whereby it may be proposed to prove a habit of drunkenness, are to be such only as are to be entered in the defaulters' books, it becomes indispensable that the last of the instances should, in all cases like the others, be so recorded, for the punishment of such habit. Some instance must be left to the Court, which will award such a sentence upon such last instance as may be deemed equitable after hearing evidence of the circumstance. By order of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief: JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General."

PRIZE MONEY. THE "MUTINE." Notice is given in Tuesday night's *Gazette* to the officers and company of her Majesty's sloop *Mutine*, Richard Borough Crawford, Esq., Commander, that an account of the balance of the proceeds of ivory and dollars found on board of, and of tonnage bounties for, an Arab boat or vessel, name unknown, seized on the 2nd of January, 1846, will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty on the 21st instant, agreeably to Act of Parliament. —THE "CONWAY." Notice is also given to the officers and company of her Majesty's ship *Conway*, William Kelly, Esq., Captain, that an account of the proceeds of, and tonnage bounties for, the Brazilian brigantine *Boa Intrusa*, seized on the 24th of May, 1847, will be deposited in the Registry of the said High Court of Admiralty on the 21st instant, agreeably to Act of Parliament.

WESTERN JEWISH GIRLS' FREE SCHOOL.—The second annual examination of the pupils of this charitable institution took place on Monday at the new schoolroom, 20, Dean street, Soho, the Duke of Cambridge presiding. A report was read by the secretary, from which it appeared that the progress of the school since its commencement had been most satisfactory. The number of pupils had increased from 13 to 93; and 11 of the children who had been apprenticed out had given the most satisfaction to their employers. The committee had been obliged to draw £50 of the reserve fund from the savings-bank; but trusted that future subscriptions would enable them to replace it, and to extend the usefulness of the institution. The report having been adopted, the children were examined by the Chief Rabbi in scripture history, Hebrew, and the usual elements of an English education, after which an occasional ode was recited, with music by the secretary, from Miss Elizabeth Phillips, one of the pupils; and the prizes having been distributed and a collection made, the proceedings terminated

HER MAJESTY'S "pardon" has been granted to John Smelley and William Lewis, convicted at the last Spring Assizes, Devon, for housebreaking and robbing on the highway Mr. James Reddicliffe, of Whitchurch, and sentenced to fifteen years' transportation. These men are labourers, and, from their condition in life, were prevented at the trial from bringing witnesses to prove an alibi, which was said to have been established, their cases having been benevolently taken up by Mr. R. P. Ker, counsel, and Mr. Holmes, attorney, of Tavistock.

POSTSCRIPT.

IRELAND.

THE CONVICTS AT CLONMEL.—An official notification was sent from the Castle on Thursday to William Smith O'Brien, J. F. Meagher, T. B. M'Manus, and Patrick O'Donohue, that the sentence passed upon them at the late commission, will be mitigated to transportation for life.

THE PRIEST'S ENCOUNTER AGAINST THE NEW IRISH COLLEGES. Copies of this long-expected and important document, addressed to the four Roman Catholic Archbishops, arrived in Dublin from Rome on Sunday last, and was published in the *Freeman's Journal* of Wednesday. The rescript, issued from the Propaganda, is dated the 11th instant, and is signed by Cardinal Fransoni. It reiterates a portion of the former rescript, which was considered adverse to the new colleges. Since that time, the new statutes have been drawn up, with a view of meeting all difficulties. Those statutes were recently published, with a letter from the Lord-Lieutenant, who transmitted them to Archbishop Murray. The present rescript, as I am informed, disapproves of those new statutes, and consequently of the system on which the colleges are to be conducted, even in the modified form. The Pope suggests to the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops the necessity of establishing a Catholic University in Ireland, entirely unconnected with the Government Colleges. Finally, his Holiness earnestly recommends a thorough and cordial union amongst the Roman Catholic prelates of Ireland.

NEWMARKET RACES.—FRIDAY.

	Sweeps for Two and Three-yr-olds.	T.Y.C.
Cotton Lord	.. ..	1
Cashier	.. ..	2
	Handicap. T.Y.C.	
New Forest Deer	.. ..	1
Circus	.. ..	2
	Sweepstakes for Three-yr-olds. T.Y.C.	
Archery	.. ..	1
Alphela	.. ..	2
	The Nursery Stakes—(First Class).	
Stronghow	.. ..	1
Garrick	.. ..	2

The Nursery Stakes (Second Class) of 25 sovs each, for two yr-olds.
Lord Clifden's Tressome, 8st 9lb.. 1
Mr. Greville's Clarissa, 7st 11lb 2

The Audley End Stakes of 30 sovs each.
Lord Exeter's Theophane, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb 1
Lord Exeter's Iophana, 3 yrs, 8st 12lb 2

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

CHARTIST TRIAL.

On Thursday, *George Bridge Hollins*, aged twenty-two, described as a surgeon, was placed in the dock, charged with feloniously compassing, imagining, and intending to levy war against her Majesty, &c

The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty

The Jury having been sworn and sworn,

The Attorney-General stated the case to the Jury, and detailed the history of the conspiracy, describing the nature of the evidence which would be adduced in support of it. The prisoner, in the same manner, and to the same effect, and nearly in the same language, as he did on the trial of Dowling, Cuffy, Lacy, and others.

The witnesses were then called—

Thomas Powell, the police-spy, gave precisely the same evidence which he gave on the former trials; which it is unnecessary to repeat.

The trial lasted over the whole of Thursday and Friday.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

At the close of Thursday's sitting, the National Assembly divided on the question of the election of President of the Republic, when the following was the unexpected result:—Number of votes, 831; majority for the decree, 587; against it, 232; majority, 355; consequently the election will take place on the 10th of December. The result created the greatest surprise.

ITALY.

The Turin Chamber of Deputies have resolved, by a large majority, that the armistice with the Austrians shall be extended.

AUSTRIA

The Emperor has appointed Prince Windischgrätz Commander-in-Chief of all the Imperial armies, with the sole exception of the Italian army under the command of Count Radetzky; the Emperor has, at the same time, issued a manifesto, in which he declares himself, with a bleeding heart, to meet the rebellion which now shamelessly rears its head in my residentary city, as well as in all other places wheresoever it may appear, to oppose it by force of arms, and to combat it till it shall have been completely quelled, and the murderers of my faithful servants, the Counts Lamberg and Latour, be given over to the avenging hand of justice."

* * * * * * *

"After subduing the armed rioters, and restoring peace, it will be the task of my Ministers, in unison with the members of the Constitutional Diet, to bring about by legislation a code of rights which will secure to the Austrian Peoples, fraternally abreast press, the right of association, and popular armaments—which, without infringing liberty, shall secure authority and respect for the laws."

The manifesto is dated Olmütz, Oct. 16.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND AND SUNDAY TRAVELLING.—The Secretary of the Scottish Central Railway has published the following explanation of the circumstances relative to his alleged refusal to allow the Duchess of Sutherland a special train on Sunday week, when hastening to be present at the death bed of her father, the late Earl of Carlisle:—" Sir,—I have only this instant noticed in your journal of the 16th instant, an article copied from the *Glasgow Scottish Reformers' Gazette*, headed 'Refusal of the Scottish Central Railway Company to convey the Duchess of Sutherland to her dying father, the Earl of Carlisle;' in which, after detailing several particulars relative to her Grace's journey from the north, her arrival at the Perth station, and disappointment at being told that the railway was closed against carrying passengers on Sunday, the following sentence occurs:—'The secretary was immediately communicated with, and the sorrowing circumstances mentioned which compelled her Grace's attendance at Castle Howard.' The train was delayed for a short time in order to have a final answer from the Secretary, but the reply was, "No; the rules of the company cannot be departed from." Now it so happens, that, with the exception of stopping the train, not one word of this is true. I was not communicated with, and, consequently, could send no answer; nor did I hear anything whatever on the Sunday of the occurrence referred to, till several hours after the departure of the train and of her Grace, in different directions. When, for the first time, I also learned the very pressing nature of her Grace's journey, not having received intimation till then that there was the slightest specialty in the case. On the morning of Saturday, between nine and ten o'clock, when accidentally at the station, I was informed, through a second hand, that her Grace had sent to inquire if she could be carried forward by the mail-train on the following day. To the question I at once replied, being precluded by a vote of the shareholders from carrying passengers on Sunday, it would be impossible to comply with her Grace's wishes; the inquiring party answering that the Duchess would in that case proceed by the Saturday night's train.

Advertised to carry passengers on Sundays, and which starts 40 minutes before the Central mail-train, or perhaps wait until the following day. The message did not call upon me. I received no letter upon the subject. I am not aware any one connected with the railway would have been ready to facilitate her Grace's journey by every possible means, had the circumstances attending it been made known to them; but no candid man will blame the parties consulted for the not doing what in ordinary cases they had not power to do, nor yet for declining to incur the responsibility of making a special exception in favour of her Grace, ignorant as they were of those facts of the case which constituted the exception of its specialty, and seeing that there were twenty four hours to make other arrangements and other means of accomplishing the object with equal speed.—ROBERT D. EAR, Secretary.—Scottish Central Railway Office, Perth, Oct. 18."

AN ASSOCIATION has been formed in Glasgow for the purpose of checking further depreciation in railway property. The means proposed are the publication of correct accounts of the capital and income of each line, and their intentions and powers in regard to new works, branches, and amalgamations. The Glasgow and Ayr Company was to take the initiative in this judicious course, by publishing full and accurate details of their present transactions and future business.

ROMAN PORTERY AND BURYING-GROUND DISCOVERED IN KENT.—A notice of a discovery of Roman antiquities at Higham, Kent, occurred at the meeting on Friday evening se'nnight, of the British Archæological Association. Mr. Burkitt, who forwarded the communication, stated that, with the assistance of Mr. Crafter, of Gravesend, and Mr. Sharp, a considerable portion of the ground had been excavated, by which a vast quantity of pottery had been turned up. The description of vases varied considerably in texture as well as form, and included the embossed Samian, dishes of fine black and red colour, jars and urns of many devices. Of the latter, several, nearly entire, contained burnt human bones and fragments of iron weapons, which indicated a sepulchral origin. The site of the field of their labours was within 200 yards of the church, where Roman bricks have been found worked up in the walls. Mr. Burkitt describes the ground as having been opened by him in various directions, covering a space of about four acres: at each spot indications of similar deposits; and although at a depth of one foot from the surface the greatest quantity of pottery was discovered, at three feet six inches there was a plentiful supply. At the latter depth their work was arrested by land springs forming a black mud; in this was discovered a queern much worn, formed of lava. From a careful inspection by the Committee, they were able to form some notion as to the cause of this extraordinary accumulation, which they conjectures to have been the site of a Roman potter's field, which, when exhausted of the finer sort of loam, was subsequently appropriated as a place for burying the dead, the pits affording convenient receptacles for depositing the funeral urns, which are found embedded, as before described, and the remains of a custom of that period recorded by St. Matthew, who purchased a portion of a potter's field for burying strangers

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FRENCH NATIONAL GUARDS IN THE METROPOLIS

On Monday night upwards of 400 of the Parisian National Guard, in uniform, and wearing side-arms, arrived in the metropolis, on the South-Eastern Railway from London-bridge terminus, and were conducted on leaving the station to the foreign hotels in the vicinity of Leicester-square: a great number marching in detached parties attracted considerable curiosity as they passed through the thoroughfares. The hotels in the vicinity of the Haymarket, Leicester-square, and Regent-street were crammed to overflowing by the unexpected influx, and many were compelled to put up with very indifferent accommodation. On Tuesday another body of the Parisian National Guards, to the amount of 300, arrived at the London-bridge terminus of the South Eastern Railway from Dover. Arrangements were made with the Northern of France Railway for their conveyance.

The following particulars have been communicated to us by the authorities of the South-Eastern and Continental Steam-packet Company of their expected visit at Calais, the *Princess Maude* and *Queen of the Belgians* steamers were despatched to convey them in three detachments to Dover, whence they were brought by special train to London. On alighting from the carriages they were couches and cabs in abundance, waiting the arrival of the special trains, and on Sunday and Monday morning, and again on Monday night, last evening, the weather being fine, the majority of the National Guards preferred walking. A number of those who arrived, on Monday, consisting of Lancers, Chasseurs, Voltigeurs, and Grenadiers, have been promenading the streets in the West End. In Leicester-square more than two hundred formed in regular marching order, and proceeded to the Horse Guards to see the Guards parade. They afterwards paid a visit to the Wellington Barracks, and on leaving expressed their admiration at the comfortable arrangements made for the soldiers. On Monday night one of the National Guards was hustled by some of the small mob in Regent-street, who took the barret off the Parisian, with which they were highly delighted. Several National Guards visited the Central Criminal Court to hear the trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien. Most of the other public institutions were also inspected by detached parties. The most remarkable visit, perhaps, was that paid on Tuesday evening by a number of these Parisians to the scene of exile of the dethroned King of the French: several became passengers on the South-Western Railway about mid-day on Tuesday, having stopped at the Surbiton station, gratified themselves curiously by a sight of the Palace of Claremont. In the evening a large party, consisting of upwards of 100, visited Covent-Garden Theatre, to witness the "Bohemian Girl" and the ballet of "The Amazons." In the latter they were highly delighted with their favourite, Mdlle. Plunkett. Other divisions were taken to the Adelphi, Lyceum, and Haymarket Theatres; while some 300 preferred visiting the Walhalla—Sadler's Wells, perhaps, was the last point of the kind. Some of these Parisians to the scene of exile of the dethroned King of the French: several became passengers on the South-Western Railway about mid-day on Tuesday, having stopped at the Surbiton station, gratified themselves curiously by a sight of the Palace of Claremont. In the evening a large party, consisting of upwards of 100, visited Covent-Garden Theatre, to witness the "Bohemian Girl" and the ballet of "The Amazons." In the latter they were highly delighted with their favourite, Mdlle. Plunkett. Other divisions were taken to the Adelphi, Lyceum, and Haymarket Theatres; while some 300 preferred visiting the Walhalla—Sadler's Wells, perhaps, was the last point of the kind. Some of these Parisians to the scene of exile of the dethroned King of the French: several became passengers on the South-Western Railway about mid-day on Tuesday, having stopped at the Surbiton station, gratified themselves curiously by a sight of the Palace of Claremont. In the evening a large party, consisting of upwards of 100, visited Covent-Garden Theatre, to witness the "Bohemian Girl" and the ballet of "The Amazons." In the latter they were highly delighted with their favourite, Mdlle. Plunkett. Other divisions were taken to the Adelphi, Lyceum, and Haymarket Theatres; while some 300 preferred visiting the Walhalla—Sadler's Wells, perhaps, was the last point of the kind.

DEPUTATION TO THE MANSION HOUSE. On Wednesday, in consequence of a communication from the Ambassador of the French Republic, the Lord Mayor made arrangements to receive a large deputation from the Parisian National Guard, at the Mansion House. At twelve o'clock, by the direction of the Lord Mayor, several extra officers of the City police were in attendance, and the National Guards were received at the grand entrance by the officers of the household, who conducted them to the Egyptian Hall. The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Alderman Wilson, Humphrey, and Musgrove, and by the Lady Mayoress, immediately after the visitors, to the number of between three and four hundred, had assembled and placed themselves in exact order round the hall, entered, and, amidst loud applause, proceeded to the top of the room. The Commandant then addressed the Lord Mayor: he stated that the members of the Parisian National Guard then in the metropolis felt that they could not visit the shores of England without paying their respects in the Lord Mayor of London, personally as the Commandant expressed an anxious hope that the Lord Mayor would pay the National Guard of Paris a visit, and receive from them their warm acknowledgments in their own country of the reception which they had received in England. His Lordship responded to the invitation, and the members of the National Guard then retired, and proceeded to visit the Royal Exchange and the other public buildings of the City

HOUSE OF LORDS.—By order of the Lord Chamberlain, the House of Lords was ordered to be thrown open for the inspection of as many of the Parisian Guard as chose to attend. Two or three hundred availed themselves of his Lordship's offer, and went in sections to view this national building. Upon entering, every one seemed struck with amazement at the magnificence of the edifice

VISIT TO THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY. On Thursday evening, nearly a hundred of the Garde Nationale of Paris paid a visit to the Artillery Company, and their *dépôt* in Finsbury. About 90 of the corps were under arms, who gave a most cordial reception to the strangers, and gratified them by going through the musket and platoon exercises in their presence. In the course of half-past nine the visitors sat down to supper with the corps, and the party did not break up till past midnight. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which the toast of "La Reine d'Angleterre," "France and Belgium," and "The Gentlemen of the Garde Nationale," and others of a similar character, were received: and the Commandant expressed in glowing terms the gratification he and his comrades had derived from the unexpected kindness and hospitality which they had received from their English brethren in arms. He concluded by inviting the corps to visit them in Paris, an invitation which was seconded by M. Louis Cubet, one of the Parisian Garde Nationale, in his passage on Wednesday, on board of the *Dahlia*, between Hungerford-bridge and London-bridge, had his pocket picked of a worsted purse, in which were three sovereigns and two half-sovereigns, twenty-five 20-franc pieces, fifteen 21-franc pieces, 15 cents, 16 gulders (Holland), and fifteen 25-franc pieces; the two latter sums were wrapped up in a piece of paper. The police have not been able to discover the number of the "swell" who so adroitly effected the robbery.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—The last meeting of the council, previous to the recess, was held, on Tuesday afternoon, at Sir Sebastian's house, Hanover-square; Mr. Raymond Barker in the chair.—Several new members were admitted, and the report of the finance committee, which showed the Society's affairs to be in a very prosperous state, was received and adopted. Mr. P. Pusey, M.P., chairman of the journal committee, announced that the prizes to be competed for during the current year had been settled, and that the list of them would be ready for delivery before the end of the month, being at the meeting of the members in December. Amongst them are four prizes of £20 each for the best essays on the farming of four English counties, in addition to those already obtained. The council have reason to hope that the large sum set apart in order to procure these essays has not been misapplied. The object proposed was that of procuring sound practical information upon matters of very great importance. The competitors for these essays are required to describe the peculiarities of the soil, the influence of climate, and the various modes of farming pursued in the respective localities. These essays being subsequently published in the society's journal, are widely diffused amongst the agricultural body, who are thus enabled to judge how far the modes of farming recommended by such essays are applicable to their own districts. The Duke of Richmond, and to what extent agricultural operations may be promoted by chemical or other scientific agency. There are at present upwards of six thousand five hundred members of the society, including life-governors, governors, annual subscribers and honorary members

THE SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY AND THE CHANDOS PORTRAIT.—A special meeting of the Council of the Shakspere Society was held on Tuesday, in order that Mr. Payne Collier, the Director, might communicate the prompt acquiescence of the Earl of Ellesmere, as President of the Society, in the request of the members that they might be permitted to engrave, in a large size, and by one of the first artists of our day, the Chandos portrait of Shakspere, recently bought by his Lordship at the sale at Stowe. The Council, after a vote of hearty thanks to his Lordship, agreed to the unanimous resolution to procure an engraving. In order that the copy of the original picture, to be distributed to the members of the society who shall have paid their subscriptions on the 1st of January next, should be confined to such a work of art and as a fac-simile. The Director was requested to furnish accompanying letter-press, relating to the authenticity of the Chandos (now the Ellesmere) portrait, as compared with all the other real or supposed contemporaneous portraits of Shakspere. The engraving will probably also be one of the intended engraving, so that the members may either bind it as a book or frame it for suspension. As soon as the members have had time to record their names, the number required will be ascertained; and after the number of plates and proofs have been printed, the plate will be destroyed, so that there can be no multiplication of bad impressions. As we said, the circulation will be confined to members who shall have recorded their names on the 1st of January next: when the subscription for the coming year becomes due. A sub-committee was appointed with full powers to carry the project into complete effect, without limitation as to the cost of the engraving, or anything else that may be necessary to do justice to the liberality of the noble owner of the picture.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF BLUES.—The [illegible] general meeting of the members of this society which was established in 1794 for the purpose of affording relief to persons overtaken by distress, who received their education at Christ's Hospital, and to their widows, &c. was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern: J. Perkins, Esq. (a former pupil of Christ's Hospital), occupied the chair. Two additional pensioners were elected, at the twenty candidates, and gratuities were presented to the disappointed candidates. According to the report, the receipts for the half-year amounted to £533 8s., which included a previous balance of £180, donations, subscriptions, &c. The total stock in the possession of the society now amounts to about £9800.

LONDON CLERKS' PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.—A meeting in furtherance of the objects of this society, was held on Tuesday evening, at the Western Institution, Mr. Nelson, secretary to the Medical and Invalid Assurance Company, in the chair.—The chairman stated that he had assembled the gentlemen on which the society was proposed to be established, and was of opinion that they were quite capable, and indeed certain, of fulfilment. Mr. Ball stated the objects which were proposed to be carried out, and the mode which was to be adopted. The first object was to encourage habits of providence in the class of clerks, and to enable each member of the body to purchase a house for his own residence. Each member, on having deposited about £30, would be entitled to draw on the society's funds to the amount of £300, to be secured to the society by mortgage on the premises purchased, such mortgage to be redeemed by an annual increase on the rent, the rent under the liquidation of the debt instead of being paid for mere use and occupation, as in the case of renters. The point in which the proposed society would differ from its predecessors was this: that whereas most of the societies now established were for a fixed term of years, the proposed society would be of a permanent character. The advantage of this would be, that members could come in at any period without the payment of large arrears, as in the case of societies established for a fixed period. They expected to effect this by allowing depositors a rate of interest for the first five years less than the interest proposed to be charged to borrowers. It was expected that they would be able to allow five per cent. for the first five years, and about seven per cent. for the subsequent period of deposit. An objection had been made to these societies, that in cases where the capital lay in the coffers of the society, no profit could accrue to the depositors. His experience told him that such a contingency was not likely to occur; on the contrary, he had generally found it necessary to arrange the advances of the bankers for the purposes of the society, and those advances had subsequently repaid out of the accumulations. He had lately seen Mr. Field Pratt, who had expressed himself most favourably of building societies, and approved of the plan now introduced to public notice. Mr. Pratt had told him that there was at the present moment £6,000,000 invested in building societies, and argued the best results from this fact, as proving the great benefit arising from having an interest in the preservation of the public peace, and the stability of our institutions. The subscribers to this society would not have to wait for the winding up of the society, or be dependent upon the chance of the affairs having been well managed for the promised solution. They would enter for fixed periods of five, ten, or fifteen years, paying proportionate annual amounts on their shares, and at the end of the stipulated terms would be put in absolute possession of their property.—Mr. Richards, solicitor, entered into various details explanatory of the working of the society. Resolutions pledging the meeting to its support were then agreed to, and the proceedings terminated

THE NATIONAL GALLERY, which has been closed since the 7th of September last, re-opened to the public on Monday. During the recess the Vernon Collection has been removed from Mr. Vernon's house, in Pall-mall, to the lower rooms of the Gallery, where they will for the present be exhibited to the public.

ST. JUDE'S, WHITECHAPEL.—This new church, situated in Commercial-street, was opened for divine service on Sunday last. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Rev. T. Gibson; in the afternoon by the Rev. Rector; and in the evening by the Rev. Hugh Allen, incumbent of the church; a collection being made for each service. Mr. Beale presided at the organ, which is of great power combined with richness of tone, and so constructed as to show the great west window of the church between the towers of the instrument: it was built by Bishop, of Pimlico

BUILDING ON THE INCLOSURE, LEICESTER-SQUARE. On Wednesday, preparations commenced within the inclosure, Leicester-square, to convert that hitherto useless spot of ground into an Exchange Bazaar, to be called the Royal Victoria Arcade Bazaar. There will be four distinct entrances—one at each angle of the square—the arcade being in the form of a cross, the statue of King George the First forming its centre, round which will be constructed a circular promenade, open to the air. Within each angle an ornamental fountain will be constructed, to be supplied with water from the Artesian Wells that furnish those in Trafalgar-square. This ground was originally leased to Miss Linwood by the Crown, together with the opposite building, known as Saville Palace, with an express covenant that it was not to be built over. In consideration of the Inclosure Commissioners' consent to the construction of the vast improvement it will be to the neighbourhood, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are understood to have consented to the erection.

DEATHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 21.—The births registered in the metropolis and suburbs during the week ending last Saturday numbered 1196, of which 592 were males and 574 females, being 137 less than those of the preceding week. The deaths during the above week were 893 (503 males and 390 females), being eight less than those of the preceding week, and 183 less than the births. They were also less than the average weekly deaths for the last five returns by 171. Those diseases the fatality from which were less than the average were—measles 15 (average 44), hooping-cough 30 (average 34), influenza 1 (average 21), croupy 13 (average 20), consumption 103 (average 136), hydrocephalus 23 (average 32), cephalitis 7 (average 12), apoplexy 18 (average 24), paralysis 13 (average 20), convulsions 32 (average 47), disease of the heart (average 35), bronchitis 61, pneumonia 63 (average 74), asthma 14 (average 15), diseases of the lungs, &c., 7 (average 15), teething 7 (average 13), &c. Those diseases the deaths from which exceeded the average were principally small-pox 56 (average 10), scarlatina 147 (average 47), dysentery 14 (average 5), cholera 45 (average 1), typhus 45 (average 36), &c.

THE CHOLERA.

SOME isolated cases of cholera have been reported during the week. Relative to the continuance of ships off Woolwich, Mr. Rixon, the registrar of the sub-district, Woolwich Arsenal, makes the following statement: "The seven deaths from cholera mentioned as registered by me last week occurred in the *Dolphin* hospital ship, among convicts from the *Justitia* hulk, lying off the Royal Arsenal wharf. The surgeon attributes the disease to the unhealthy state of the atmosphere and to the foul and pestilential miasma arising from the unwholesome vicinity. The inside of the ship ascribes it to the rotten condition of the hulk, and to heat generated during the night by so many men being closely packed together, a ward having from forty to sixty or four men sleeping in it according to its size. The last two cases were of athletic young men, and lasted four days. The former patient was painless from the first, and comatose during four hours previous to death.—The latter was seasick to the last. They were carefully attended to, and visited every hour, night and day; and were treated with mercury, mustard poultices, stimulants, and all the usual remedies. The whole of the convicts were removed on the 20th inst. from the *Justitia*, and put on board the *Hebe* and *Sulphur* receiving vessels, opposite the Royal Dockyard; which arrangement, I find, has created some alarm in the yard. Scarlatina is still very prevalent in Woolwich."

The *Iphigenia*, formerly the Marine Society ship, was towed up from Woolwich to Deptford on Monday, and moored at her former station, to be appropriated exclusively as an hospital ship for cholera cases. The 42pr reserve was towed from her moorings opposite the west end of Woolwich Dockyard, and is now stationed alongside the *Unité*, for the purpose of having the cholera cases which may subsequently occur kept separate from the other patients.

CHOLERA WARDS AT THE FREE HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday, a meeting of subscribers and committee of management of this Hospital was held in the committee-room of the Institution: Jacob Bell, Esq., chairman of the committee-board, presiding; when it was announced that the committee, to meet the exigency of the late visitation of Asiatic cholera, have established two additional wards, containing 100 beds, to be opened for the reception of cholera patients.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE, IF ATTACKED BY CHOLERA?

As the great depression of the vital powers, and the consequent coldness of the body, are the most formidable and striking symptoms, it is obvious that to raise the system, and restore the warmth of the surface of the body, or, in other words, excite reaction and bring back the circulation of the blood to a natural state, are the objects to be secured. A vapour, or HOT AIR BATH, should be had recourse to if at hand; as this, however, will probably not seldom be the case, put the patient into a hot bed, and apply a large hot mustard poultice over the whole of the stomach. Then set a boiling saucepan full of water, or a kettle of boiling water, as *hot and dry* as possible, be laid over his body, and confine it in the vapour, by placing dry blankets over it, renewing it the moment it loses its heat. Put bottles filled with hot water to the feet, and, if at hand, bricks or tiles wrapped in flannel, to his feet; at the same time rub the feet, legs, and arms with hot flannels. Give the patient a glassful of hot brandy-and-water, or a tea-spoonful of salvolatile in a wine-glassful of water, or a tea-spoonful of sulphuric ether in a wine-glass full of camphor julep; if neither of these hands be in the house, give hot coffee or hot small tea. The above-mentioned remedies can be obtained. If there be much pain in the stomach, or the spasms be severe, or either of the above remedies do not afford relief, give a tea-spoonful, or from 60 to 80 drops of laudanum in hot brandy-and-water: if there be a severe burning or sensation in the stomach, the laudanum should be the first remedy. If the liquid given be rejected, repeat the dose in a few minutes; and if one remedy will not keep down, try another. Persist in these means till you find the warmth of the skin restored, and the cramps and spasms relaxed; but in the meantime send for a medical person, who will find, on his arrival, half the danger removed, if you have duly followed the plan here recommended. Do not fear exciting the complaint yourself; let not that selfish feeling one moment enter your head: your very exertions will be the best and surest means of preventing your being attacked from "—*Five Minutes Common Sense about the Asiatic Cholera.*" *By a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.*

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* The *Medicator Bath* was for many years, and with the most great success, used in the hospital of Christ's Hospital, under the superintendence of Dr. Bostock, and is now in the possession of Mr. Bostock, who, we believe, continues to use it.

† The strong solution of camphor of Sir John Murray's small pox hospital if possible an object of which a tea-spoonful of either in the Asiatic cholera, or a dose of laudanum, will be sufficient, the coldness of admission

THE SEA-SERPENT WHEN FIRST SEEN FROM H.M.S. "DÆDALUS."

THE GREAT SEA-SERPENT.

"Strange things come up to look at us—
The masters of the deep."—Song, "*The Return of the Admiral*."

A NEW attestation of the existence of the Great Sea-Serpent has just been placed upon official record; and has very naturally reawakened the interest attached to this much vexed question. We purpose, therefore, to present to our readers this testimony in the documentary form and order in which it originally appeared; and it will next be shown that the first report has already received some corroboration, and has called forth some unpublished evidence upon the subject.

The first intelligence of this new evidence appeared in the *Times* of the 19th inst., in a communication from Plymouth, dated Oct. 7, as follows:—

"When the *Dædalus* frigate, Captain M'Quhae, which arrived here on the 4th inst., was on her passage home from the East Indies, between the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, her captain, and most of her officers and crew, at four o'clock one afternoon, saw a Sea-Serpent. The creature was twenty minutes in sight of the frigate, and passed under her quarter. Its head appeared to be about four feet out of the water, and there was about sixty feet of its body in a straight line on the surface. It is calculated that there must have been under water a length of thirty or forty feet more, by which it propelled itself at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The diameter of the exposed part of the body was about sixteen inches; and when it extended its jaws, which were full of large jagged teeth, they seemed sufficiently capacious to admit of a tall man standing upright between them. The ship was sailing north at the rate of eight miles an hour. The *Dædalus* left the Cape of Good Hope on the 30th of July, and reached St. Helena on the 16th of August."

Next the following very interesting report, by Captain M'Quhae, was forwarded to the Admiralty:—

"Her Majesty's ship *Dædalus*, Harnoaze, Oct. 11.

"Sir, In reply to your letter of this day's date, requiring information as to the truth of a statement published in the *Times* newspaper, of a Sea-Serpent of extraordinary dimensions having been seen from her Majesty's ship *Dædalus*, under my command, on her passage from the East Indies, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at 5 o'clock P.M., on the 6th of August last, in latitude 24° 44′ S., and longitude 9° 22′ E., the weather dark and cloudy, wind fresh from the N.W., with a long ocean swell from the S.W., the ship on the port tack heading N.E. by N., some[illegible] very unusual was seen by Mr. Sartoris, midshipman, rapidly approaching the ship from before the beam. The circumstance was immediately reported by him to the officer of the watch, Lieutenant Edgar Drummond, with whom and Mr. William Barrett, the Master, I was at the time walking the quarter-deck. The ship's company were at supper.

"On our attention being called to the object, it was discovered to be an enormous Serpent, with head and shoulders kept about four feet constantly above the surface of the sea; and as nearly as we could approximate by comparing it with the length of what our mainto'gall-yard would show in the water, there was at the very least sixty feet of the animal *à fleur d'eau*, no portion of which was, to our perception, used in propelling it through the water, either by vertical or horizontal undulation. It passed rapidly, but so close under our lee quarter that had it been a man of my acquaintance I should have easily recognised his features with the naked eye; and it did not, either in approaching the ship or after it had passed our wake, deviate in the slightest degree from its course to the S.W., which it held on at the pace of from 12 to 15 miles per hour, apparently on some determined purpose.

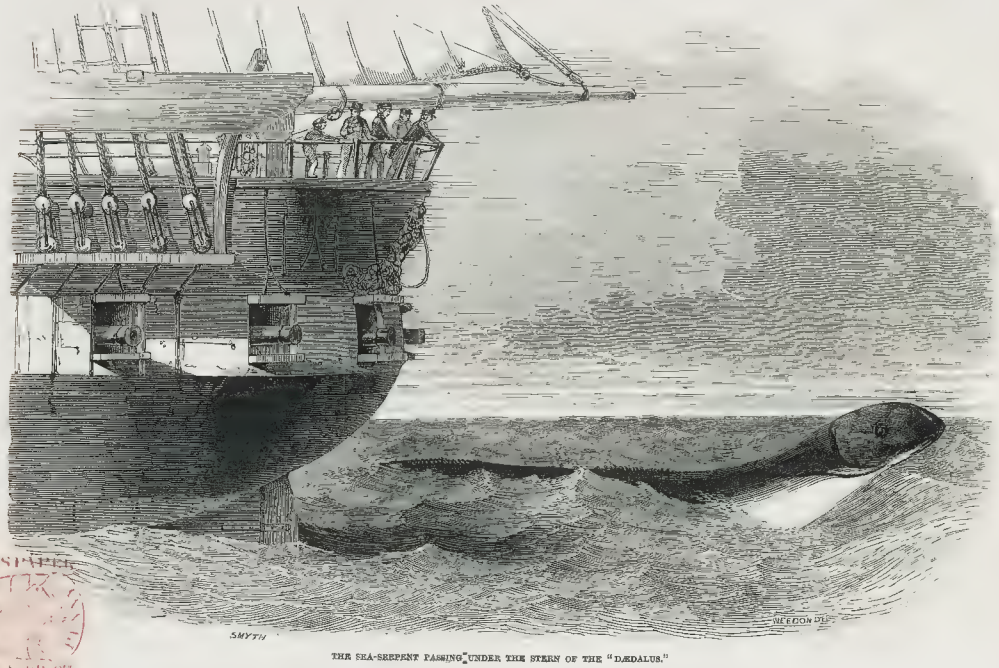
"The diameter of the Serpent was about 15 or 16 inches behind the head, which was, without any doubt, that of a snake; and it was never, during the 20 minutes that it continued in sight of our glasses, once below the surface of the water—its colour a dark brown, with yellowish-white about the throat. It had no fins, but something like the mane of a horse, or rather a bunch of seaweed, washed about its back. It was seen by the quartermaster, the boatswain's mate, and the man at the wheel, in addition to myself and officers above mentioned.

"I am having a drawing of the Serpent made from a sketch taken immediately after it was seen, which I hope to have ready for transmission to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by to-morrow's post.—I have, &c.,

"PETER M'QUHAE, Captain.

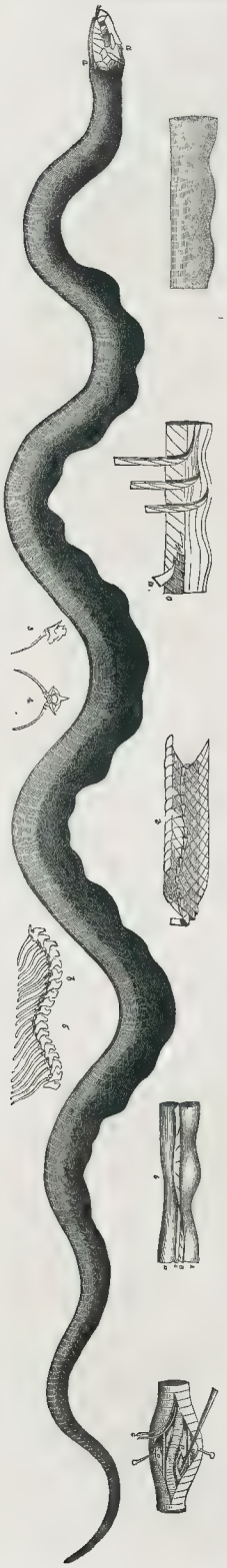
"To Admiral Sir W. H. Gage, G.C.H., Devonport."

The drawing above-named has been received by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and, by the courtesy of Captain M'Quhae, our Artist has been permitted to copy this pictorial evidence, as well as further to illustrate the ap-



THE SEA-SERPENT PASSING UNDER THE STERN OF THE "DÆDALUS."

NEWSPAPER



THE GREAT AMERICAN SEA-SERPENT.
SCOLIOPHIS ATLANTICUS

HEAD OF THE SEA-SERPENT SEEN BY CAPT. M'QUHÆ

pearance of the Serpent, under the supervision of Captain M'Quhæ, and with his approval of the authenticity of their details as to position and form.

The next communication is the following letter, addressed, within the past ten days, to the Editor of the *Globe*:—

"*Mary Ann of Glasgow*, Glasgow, Oct. 19, 1848.

"Sir,—I have just reached this port, on a voyage from Malta to Lisbon; and my attention having been called to a report relative to an animal seen by the master and crew of her Majesty's ship *Daedalus*, I take the liberty of communicating the following circumstance:

"When clearing out of the port of Lisbon, upon the 30th of September last we spoke the American brig *Daphne*, of Boston, Mark Trelawny master; she signalled for us to heave to, which we did, and standing close round her counter-lay to while the mate boarded us with the jolly-boat, and handed a packet of letters, to be despatched per first steamer for Boston on our arrival in England. The mate told me that when in lat. 4° 11′ S., lon. 10° 15′ E., wind dead north, upon the 20th of September, a most extraordinary animal had been seen—from his description, it had the appearance of a hugh serpent or snake, with a dragon's head.

"Immediately upon its b[illegible]ng seen, one of the deck guns was brought to bear upon it, which, having been charged with spike-nails and whatever other pieces of iron could be got at the moment, was discharged at the animal, then only distant about forty yards from the ship. It immediately reared its head in the air, and plunged violently with its body, showing evidently that the charge had taken effect. The *Daphne* was to leeward at the time, but was put about on the starboard tack, and stood towards the brute, which was seen foaming and lashing the water at a fearful rate. Upon the brig nearing, however, it disappeared, and, though evidently wounded, made rapidly off at the rate of fifteen or sixteen knots an hour, as was judged from its appearing several times upon the surface. The *Daphne* pursued for some time; but the night coming on, the master was obliged to put about and continue his voyage.

"From the description given by the mate, the brute must have been nearly 100 feet long, and his account of it agrees in every respect with that lately forwarded to the Admiralty by the master of the *Daedalus*. The packet of letters to Boston I have no doubt contains the full particulars, which I suppose will be made public.

"There are letters from Captain Trelawny to a friend in Liverpool, which will probably contain some further particulars, and I have written to get a copy, for the purpose of getting the full account.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"Broomielaw, Berth No. 4." "JAMES HENDERSON, Master.

The inquiry next called forth the annexed evidence from one of our most scientific officers and ablest naval surveyors:—

Extract from a Letter addressed by Captain Beechey to Sir Francis Beaufort, F.R.S., Admiralty Hydrographer:—

"What an extraordinary creature the *Daedalus* seems to have fallen in with?

The description recalls to my mind an extraordinary appearance we witnessed in the Blossom, in crossing the South Atlantic. I took it for the trunk of a large tree, and before I could get my glass upon deck it had disappeared and I could nowhere find it—fresh breezes at the time."

By the courtesy of the Secretary to the Admiralty, we have been favoured with the following letter from a gentleman long resident in Norway:—

"13, Great Cumberland-street, October 25, 1848.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I regret that I have not yet found the volumes referred to in our conversation respecting the recent authentication of the existence of the Sea-Serpent by Captain M'Quhæ, of H.M. frigate *Daedalus*, but I will give you that part of the information which I remember best. Several years ago, a museum was established at Bergen in Norway, the directors of which have, amongst other subjects of interest, turned their study to natural history in general, and to the elucidation of some of its more doubtful or less known subdivisions.* The question of the Sea-Serpent's existence had previously attracted the attention of several scientific men in Northern Europe; and my friend, the late Dr. Newmann, Bishop of Bergen—a man much and justly respected for his learning, research, and energy made it the subject of enquiry within the last twenty or twenty-five years among his clergy and those of the adjoining dioceses. The amount of proof thus collected was sufficient to convince any one, however sceptical, as it is not mere hearsay evidence, but the testimony of known and respectable persons in various walks of life. One of the most striking statements is made by some fishermen, who saw the animal quite close to them, and of whom, one more hardy than the rest struck it with a boat-hook, upon which it immediately gave them chase; and, had they not been very near a small island or rock, on which they took refuge, in all probability they would have been destroyed.†

"The size of the Sea Serpents seen in the Norwegian Fjords varies much; and I do not now remember what the dimensions of the largest are said to be. As far as I can tax my memory, none of them lately seen are larger than that described by Captain M'Quhæ. The one seen by the fishermen above alluded to was, I think, not above 70 feet long. I have written to my colleagues in the direction of the Bergen Museum; and as soon as their answer arrives, I will give you a more full account.

"There are, I believe, several varieties of the reptile known as the Sea-Serpent, but almost all the accounts agree as to the existence of a *mane*, and as to th great size of the eye. In several of the fossil reptiles somewhat approaching the Sea-Serpent in size and other characteristics, the orbit is very large, and in this respect, as well as in having short paws or flappers, the descriptions of the Northern Sea-Serpents agree with the supposed appearance of some of the antediluvian species. A great part of the disbelief in the existence of th Sea-Serpent has arisen from its being supposed to be the same animal as the Kraken, or rather from the names having been used indiscriminately.

"In concluding this hurried statement, allow me to add my own testimony as to the existance of a large fish or reptile of cylindrical form (I will not say Sea-Serpent).

THE SEA-SERPENT.—FAC-SIMILE FROM EGEDE'S WORK.—1740.

* Mr. Christie, a well-known contributor to the natural history of many of the Balænæ, and a discoverer of several new parasitical animals, is the President of this Association.

† The Fjords, in Norway, are extremely deep; and such an island or rock may have 100 fathoms depth within 50 fathoms of its shore. Some Fjords are more than 300 fathoms deep at certain points

Three years ago, while becalmed in a yacht between Bergen and Sogn, in Norway, I saw (at about a quarter of a mile astern) what appeared to be a large fish suddenly fling the otherwise smooth surface of the Fjord, and, on looking attentively, I observed what looked like the convolutions of a snake. I immediately got my glass, and distinctly made out three convolutions, which drew themselves rapidly through the water; the greatest diameter was about ten or twelve inches. No head was visible, and from the size of each convolution I supposed the length to be about thirty feet. The master of my yacht (who, as navigator, seaman, and fisherman, had known the Norwegian coast and North Sea for many year as well as a friend who was with me, an experienced Norw an sportsman and porpoise shooter, saw the same object at the same time and formed precisely the same opinion as to form and size. I mention the fact of my friend being a porpoise shooter, as many have believed that a shoal of porpoises following each other has given rise to the fable, as they called it, of the Sea-Serpent.

"I remain, my dear sir, faithfully yours,

"J. D. Morris Stirling.

"Captain Hamilton, R N., Secretary to the Admiralty."

EVIDENCES OF THE FORMER APPEARANCE OF THE SEA-SERPENT.

The Sea-Serpent is referred to in the "Naturalist's Library," conducted by Sir William Jardine, Bart., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., &c., as one of a group of *sea monsters*, in these words:—

"The term *cete* was by the ancients used in a wider sense than at present, being made to include, along with the whales, those animals which they regarded as *sea monsters*. We have but very obscure intimation of what those monsters really were; they were a terror to mariners, but were reputed to be prodigious animals, whose form and nature were imperfectly understood, and which were particularly the object of vulgar superstitious dread. Now, it so happens, that, even at the present day, it is asserted that such monstrous cete, whose characters all the assidnity of naturalists has not hitherto satisfactorily ascertained. The most remarkable of these creatures are the Sea-Serpent and the Kraken."

Thus far the introduction by the editor, Dr. Robert Hamilton. We now proceed to quote the instances recorded under the group previously introduced:

"That much fable and superstition," says the author, "have been mixed up with the history of the great Sea-Serpent, cannot be doubted; still, however, the inquiry recurs, what portion of truth is involved amidst this error?

First is described an animal apparently belonging to this genus, which was stranded on the Isle of Stronsay, one of the Orkneys, in 1808. It was first seen entire, and measured by reputable individuals; and its remains are preserved in the Museum of the University of Edinburgh, and in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. It measured 56 feet in length and 12in circumference. The head was small, not being a foot in length, from the snout to the first vertebræ; the neck was slender, extending 3 feet. All accounts agree in describing a fin-like mane on the shoulders something like a bristly mane commenced, which extended to near the extremity of the tail. It had three pair of fins, or paws, connected with the body. Dr. Fleming suggests that these members were, probably, the remains of pectoral, ventral, and caudal fins. The skin was smooth, without scales, and of a greyish colour. The eye was of the size of the seal's; the throat was too narrow to admit the hand.

Next is an "unvarnished account" of a great animal which excited considerable astonishment and alarm among the Western Isles of Scotland. Mr. Maclean, the parish minister of Elgg, saw the animal in June, 1808, on the coast of Coll, within a few yards of the boat he was in. Its head was somewhat broad, and of rather oval form; its neck somewhat smaller; its shoulders (as to speak) considerably broader; and thence it regarded towards the tail. The observer did not perceive any fins, and it seemed to progress by undulation up and down, under water, very rapidly. Its length was believed to be between seventy and eighty feet. This animal was likewise seen by the crews of thirteen fishing-boats; and one of a crew pronounced the head as large as a little boat, and its eye as large as a plate. (See "Transactions of the Wernerian Society," vol. i., p. 442.) This animal does not appear to have been strictly superstitious.

Dr. Hibbert mentions that the great Sea-Serpent has occasionally been recognised in the Shetland Seas, and specifies one which was seen off the isle Stonness, Yaley Island, and Dunrossness. ("Shetland Islands," p. 586.)

We pass over Dr. Hamilton's details of the American Sea-Serpent, as we have given the description from other sources in an adjoining column.

Long before the great Sea-Serpent was suspected of being a visitor of the British Isles, or of the New World, it was regarded as a well known member of the Fauna Fluvii Scandiniæ. Thus, Hans Egede (a native Bishop) Egede, in "A Full and Particular Relation (Narrative) of his Voyage to Greenland, on a Missionary, in the year 1734," published in Danish, at Copenhagen, 1740, record-

"On the 6th of July, 1734, when off the south coast of Greenland, a sea monster appeared to us, whose head, when raised, was on a level with our main-top. Its snout was long and sharp, and it blew water almost like a whale; it had large broad paws (the Danish word is 'Labber') like those which sometime between paws and fins; a seal's flippers are called 'Labber'); these were covered with shell-fish, or scales (the Danish word must here be significant); its skin was rough and of a dark colour. Its progress was very great; and when it dived, its tail, which was raised in the air, appeared to be a whole ship's length from its body."

We have engraved the representation by Egede, from the copy of his work in the British Museum.

We next subjoin the accounts—older and more recent—given of this animal by what may be called its native authority, Bishop Pontoppidan, in his "History of Norway:" "Our coast," says the learned Bishop, "is the only place in Europe visited by this terrible creature." He then professes his own incredulity of the monstrous size usually assigned by persons of credible and experienced fishermen and sailors, of whom hundreds see the creature annually :—

Dr. Hamilton then says:—

"After this, a long letter is supplied from Captain L. de Ferry, who was in his boat, with a crew of eight men, when they saw a Sea-Serpent, which he fired at and wounded. His description very nearly agrees with that already given, and every particular is authenticated by the affidavits of the crew. We are also informed that Governor Berestrup states, that he saw a similar animal a few years before, and drew a sketch of it. Mr. Hans Strom, a clergyman of [illegible] witnesses are named. The Bishop concludes, 'I might mention, to the same purpose many more persons of equal credit and reputation.' But we must bring these statements of Pontoppidan to a close with one other short quotation. 'Those who are desirous of knowing the exact dimensions, yet all who have seen it are unanimous in affirming that it appears to be about 600 feet long; that it lies in the water in many folds, and there appears like so many hogsheads floating in a line, at a considerable distance from each other.'"

In the *Literary Gazette*, for Saturday last, will be found engraved Pontoppidan's representation; with the accompanying deductions, by the Editor, appended to copious extracts from the learned Bishop's work:

"We have now only to point to the very remarkable resemblance between Captain Dunn and Pontoppidan's description. One might fancy the gallant captain had read the old Dane, and was copying him, when he tells of the dark brown colour and white about the throat, and the neck clothed as if by a horse's mane or hair of some sort; and the count words of Pontoppidan, 'This snake, however, did not seem to care for the fresh wind and roughish weather, but kept, as in the calm, its head several feet above the water, and stretched out its length so as to be visible for the space of six or seven miles.' This motion was not perceptibly impelled by vermicular or land-surf-ant action! Had it, then, large fins? There must be some power. The picture engraved in the folio reprosents it like a series of six barrels, or casings, wik, the intermediate parts under the sea."

We now return to the instances cited by Dr. Hamilton:—

"Sir A. de Capel Brook makes mention to this animal in his 'Travels in Norway. He states that he did not witness it himself, but that the fishermen of Bergenstad stated it was seen in 1815 in the Folden fiord. In July, 1819, it made its appearance off Osersun in Norway, and Captain Schneborg stated to Sir Arthur that it was seen daily during the whole month, and frequently while the weather lasted, as if dozing in the sun-beams. When Captain S. first saw it, he was in a boat at the distance of about 200 yards, and supposes its length to have been about 600 feet. The Bishop of Nordland had seen two of them about eight miles from Dronthem; he was not far from them, and considered the largest to be about 100 feet long. In 1837, one of these creatures, reported to be as bulky as a large ox, and about a fourt. of an English mile in length, made its appearance off the island of Sorde, near Tunnask, and was seen by many of the inhabitants."

In the newspapers of Dronthelm, in 1837, an account from Tozen, of the end of August, stated that since the beginning of the dog-days, the Sea-Serpent had been seen at various parts of the coast of that district. One of them seems to have remained constantly during the summer at Stenness, at the Kegrsan Islands. Very credible persons affirmed the length of this Serpent to be 600 or 800 ells, or perhaps more, for when people were near its head, they could not discern its tail. We agree with Dr. Hamilton. In considering this to be "a shoal of porpoises."

Our attention has been drawn to the *Zoologist* for the past year, wherein are several communications tending to authenticate the existence of the great Sea-Serpent. Thus, in the number for February, 1847, we find paragraphs quoted from the Norse newspapers, stating that in the the ghbourhood of Christiansund and Molde, in the province of Romsdalen Amt, Norway, several highly respectable and credible witnesses have attested the seeing of the Serpent. In general, they state that it has been seen in the larger Norwegian fiords, always in the quiet days in the middle of the sea, at Christiansund it has been seen every year, though only in the warmest season, in the dog-days, and then only in perfectly calm weather and unruffled water. Length stated at about 44 feet, and twice as thick as a common snake, in proportion to the length. The front of the head was rather pointed; the eyes sharp; and from the back of the head commenced a mane, like that of a horse. The colour of the animal was a blackish-brown; it swam swiftly, with serpentine movements, like a leech. One of the witnesses describes the body to be two feet in diameter, the head as long as a brandy-anker (ten gallon cask), and about the same thickness; not pointed, but round. It has no scales, but the body quite smooth. This witness acknowledged Pontoppidan's representation to be like the serpent he saw.

The writer of the above account letters for Mr. Søren Knudtzon, stating that a Sea-Serpent had been seen in the neighbourhood of Christiansund by several people; and from Dr. Hoffmann, a respectable surgeon in Molde, stating, that lying on a considerable fjord to the south of Christiansund, Doctor Hammer, the keel, our tie, and several persons, very clearly saw, while on a journey, a Sea-Serpent of very considerable size

Four other persons saw a similar animal, July 22, 1845

The next communication, dated "Sand's Parsonage, August 31, 1846," records the appearance of a supposed Sea-Serpent, on the 6th, in the course between the islands of Sartor Leer and Ile Early on this day, just as the steamer *Bergenjen* passed through Ragnefiar, owing a wind in front of it 8 feet in length, and 3 or four feet in circumference, the back of a light ash colour, and the belly thereof yellow. According to the log, the ship was becalmed at the time. You may rely on the correctness of this (says the writer), and any one desirous of satisfying himself may see the original log.—*S. H. Saxby, Banchurch, Isle of Wight, Sept. 8, 1847.*"

Here we close our evidences, referring the reader for the circumstances of each case to the *Zoologist*, as they are too lengthy and minute for full quotation.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SEA-SERPENT.

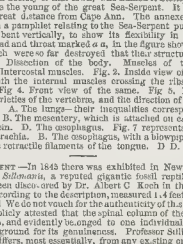
The Sea-Serpent, seen by Captain M'Quhae on the 6th of August, seems to confirm the accounts of a similar animal seen at different periods off the northeastern coast of the United States, between Cape Cod and Penobscot Bay

In consequence of the reports of a great Sea-Serpent having been frequently seen during the month of August, 1817, both in the harbour of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and at a short distance out at sea, off the same coast, the Linnæan Society of Boston appointed a committee to collect evidence with regard to the existence and appearance of such animal; and, from their report, by Augustus Story, we gather the following particulars

It was seen on the 10th of August, 1817, in the harbour of Gloucester, at a distance of about 130 yards. The head, which was about a foot above the water, appeared much like the head of a sea-turtle, and the colour of the body was a dark brown. It moved with great rapidity through the water, at the rate of from 20 to 30 miles an hour. It was seen a second time by the same person, on the 23rd of August; it was then lying perfectly still, and the deponent judged that the portion which he saw was at least 50 feet long. The body appeared to be about as thick as that of a man. Solomon Allen, sail-maker, also saw the animal in the harbour of Gloucester, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of August, and estimated it to be between 80 and 90 feet in length and the body to be about the thickness of a half-barrel. The head was something like a rattlesnake's, but was nearly as large as the head of a horse, and was sometimes carried about two feet above the water. It appeared to have patches or protuberances on the back. Mr. Nash, however, who took the depositions, and has also seen the animal, considers that these apparent bunches were merely caused by the animal's vertical motion. Matthew Gaffney saw the [illegible] distance of about 30 feet, and *fired* at it. "I aimed at his head," [illegible] present," and think I must have hit him. He turned towards us immediately after I had fired, and I thought he was coming at us; but he sank down and went directly under our boat, and made his appearance at about 100 yards from where he saw it. He did not turn over like a fish, but appeared to settle down like a rock. He did not, however, appear more shy after being fired at, but continued playing as before." John Johnson, who saw it on the 17th of August, within the harbour of Gloucester, judged it to be at least 50 feet long. W. B. Fearson, merchant, when in a sailing-boat, on the 18th of August, off Webber's Cove, saw a strange marine animal, which he believed to be the same that had been seen several times in the harbour of Gloucester. It passed under the stern of the boat, and afterwards (turning) crossed the bow at about 30 yards' distance. From what he saw of the animal, he should say that it was nothing short of 70 feet in length. Its body appeared to be about as large as a hogshead, and as green as sea-soil, considering its comparative size. Robert Brazer, mariner, saw the animal from the deck of the schooner *Lenara*, about a mile and a half from Cape Ann. He judged very correctly that it was between 60 and 70 feet; and estimated it feet of the body was above the level of the water to the height of six inches The head was like a serpent's, rather blunt, and larger than the body. When about 30 feet astern of the schooner, one of its tusks, which appeared to be about two feet long, and something like a fisherman's harpoon The Serpent was in sight about ten minutes, and seemed to move at the rate of about four knots an hour.

Besides the depositions of eleven persons who had seen the animal in August, 1817, the Committee received several communications relative to a similar animal which had previously been seen at various times for several years past. The Rev. Abraham Cummings says that, in Penobscot Bay, within the thirty years preceding 1809, a Sea-Serpent, supposed to be about 60 feet long, and as thick as a sloop's mast, had been several times seen. Mr. Cummings saw it himself, at a distance of about 80 yards, and judged it to be about 70 feet long. It was also seen by the British in their expedition to Bagadoe during the first American war, and he at least 200 feet long. Mr. Cummings considers to be an exaggeration. It was again seen in 1809 and 1811. The Committee were also informed that, about 1780, as a schooner was lying at the mouth of the river Kennebec, or in the bay, one of these enormous creatures leaped over it between the masts; that the men ran into the hold for fright, and that the weight of the serpent sank the vessel one *streak* or plank. The schooner was about eighteen feet burthen.

About a month after the Committee had received the depositions previously referred to, a serpent, of remarkable appearance, was sent to Boston, and exhibited to the Linnæan Society of that town, who named it *Scoliophis atlanticus*, and considered it to be the young of the great Sea-Serpent. It was killed on the sea-shore, at no great distance from Cape Ann. The annexed cut is from an engraving of it, in a pamphlet relating to the Sea-Serpent published by the Society. The body is bent vertically, to show its flexibility in that direction. The portions of the head and throat marked *a a*, in the figure showing the whole form, are those which were so far destroyed that their structure could not be ascertained.—Fig. 1. Dissection of the body. Muscles of the back. B, Lateral muscles. C, Intercostal muscles. Fig. 2. Inside view of the cavity of the ribs and spine, with the intercostal muscles attached to the ribs. Fig. 3. Inside view of a vertebra. Fig 4. Front view of the same. Fig 5. Portion of the spine, showing the varieties of the vertebræ, and the direction of the ribs. Fig 6. Portions of viscera. A. The lunge. The intestines were not preserved in the cavities in the spine. B. The mesentery, which is attached on each side to the ribs. C. The great vein. D. The œsophagus. Fig. 7 represents an opening in the throat. A. The brachia. B. The œsophagus, with the lunge inserted into its cavity. C. Elastic retractile filaments of the tongue. D D. Extremities of the ribs.



1 Pectoral Sea-Serpent.—In 1845 there was exhibited in New York a specimen of the *Hydrargos Sillimanii*, a reputed gigantic fossil reptile, or Sea-Serpent, stated to have been discovered by Dr. Albert C Koch in the state of Alabama. The bones, according to the description, measured 114 feet in length, and weighed 7300 pounds! We do not vouch for the authenticity of the discovery; but Professor Silliman publicly attested that the spinal column of the skeleton measured 114 feet in length, and evidently belonged to one individual; adding, that there was the fullest ground for its genuineness. Professor Silliman remarks, that "the skeleton differs, most essentially, from any existing or fossil serpent, although it may resemble the lacertine muscles among the ribs. Fig. 1 is a side view of a vertebra. Fig 4. Front view of the same. Fig 5. Portion of the spine, showing the varieties of the vertebræ, and the direction of the ribs. Fig 6. Portions of viscera. A. The lunge. The intestines were not preserved in the cavities in the spine. B. The mesentery, which is attached on each side to the ribs. C. The great vein. D. The œsophagus. Fig. 7 represents an opening in the throat. A. The brachia. B. The œsophagus, with the lunge inserted into its cavity. C. Elastic retractile filaments of the tongue. D D. Extremities of the ribs.

Supply of Newspapers at Railways. Messrs. Smith, the extensive newsagents of the Strand, have concluded a contract with the Midland and Chester, and Holyhead Railway Companies, for the privilege of selling newspapers, books, &c., at the various stations. As they already hold a similar contract with the North-Western Company, these gentlemen have now secured the right to supply periodical literature to passengers over one thousand miles of rail. In case of irregularities of any description, or of failure in the supply of newspapers at this important service, the public will know to whom in future to apply for remedy, and we are assured that their complaints, if well founded, will be promptly attended to.—*Morning Post*

Marble Veneering, or Slaty Paint.—In Ohio, according to a New York paper, a Mr. Hake, of Akron, has discovered a colour resembling soft at first, and like indigo, but hardening, in a few days into a slaty stone. On marble it is found to consist of about one-half silex, one-fourth alumina, with manganese oxide and shades of iron, lime, and carbon. By reducing it to fine powder mixing with linseed oil into thick paint, and applying it with a brush to wood, iron, tin, zinc, or brick, it becomes, after a few months' exposure, perfectly hard and indestructible. As a preservative against damp it is said to be invaluable. In the west it is in large demand for covering roofs of houses, for tombs, and fences, &c., all of which it protects from weather as well as from fire. School slates are manufactured from it by applying it to thin wood or pasteboard. On wooden mantel fronts and tables, its appearance, when polished, is said to be not inferior to the finest Egyptian marble. Mr. Blake has procured a patent for his discovery. Would not Portland cement, in fine powder, and thus applied, with linseed oil, produce a slaty veneer over similar surfaces? We make a present of the suggestion to the Portland cement manufacturers. Parian cement mixed with oil, and might thus, we think, be used as paint, or for stony veneering; and certainly the surface of blocks of Portland cement reminds one a good deal of slate; the barcening, too, from a soft or moist state very much adds to the resemblance which it bears to this New World's wonder. By the way, silex, with lime, has been found, if we mistake not, to form a sort of cement well adapted to give a stony veneering, like that to plaster. *The Builder.*

MUSIC.

ENGLISH OPERA AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

There has been no novelty since our last Number. Bellini's "Somnambula" has been performed six times, owing to the attraction of Sims Reeves in *Elvino*. Miss Romer, who has been singing nearly every evening since the opening of the season, has been quite exhausted with the fatigue, and on Wednesday night it was necessary to claim the indulgence of the audience on her behalf. The event of another *prima donna* has been generally felt, but to-night (Saturday) Miss Lucombe will make her *début* on an English stage in "Haydée;" and on Tuesday Mdlle. Nissen, the Swedish vocalist, is to make her first appearance in "Norma." Mr. Whitworth and Mr. Reeves are precluded in the cast of Auber's popular work, which will be done for the first time in London with the whole of the music. Grieve's scenic effects for "Haydée" are reported to be very effective, particularly the entrance of the Venetian Admiral's ship of war into Venice. In "Norma," Mrs. Donald King, wife of the tenor of that name, is to make her appearance as *Adalgisa*. The ballets of the "Amazons" and the "Devil to Pay" have been the concluding entertainments after the operas.

Sussex Hall. The City Amateurs Lad the treat of an evening Concert on Tuesday, given by the Misses Adelaide and Harriet Lavender, who were sustained by Miss Sara Flower, Miss L. Pettigrew, Miss E. Badger, Messrs. George, Wicks, Gregg, and Phillips in the vocal department; and by Miss Burfield (pianoforte), Miss E. Bywater (harp), and Mr. F. Chatterton (harp). Mr. Maurice Davies and Mr. Stocking were the accompanyists

Sacred Harmonic Society.—The first Concert for the season of this old-established society will be given on Wednesday night, at Exeter Hall, when Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be performed. It will be the first appearance of Mr. Costa as the conductor of the society, and his *début*, in fact, as the director of a public musical oratorio. The orchestral and choral departments have been increased, so far as professional aid is concerned. The Bishop of London has become a subscriber, in addition to the most influential amateurs; and there is every expectation that the society will now make the progress so long desired in the perfect execution of the great works.

London Sacred Harmonic Society. This society was formed last season, and is at present offshoot of the Sacred Harmonic Society. The Rev. G. Roberts is the President. Mr. Surman, who has established the new society, is the conductor, and Mr. H. Blagrove the leader. The first performance will be in Exeter Hall, when Handel's "Messiah" will be given.

Promenade Concerts at Drury Lane Theatre. M. Jullien is again in the field, and on Friday next will commence his campaign. He promises the "National Anthem" with five distinct pieces, and he has also arranged the principal pieces of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," after the same manner as he did so successfully the "Robert le Diable." A new French quadrille, in which the French national airs are to be embodied, is another tempting novelty. M. Jullien has also secured the services of the English contralto, Miss Miran. Mr. Frederick Gye continues to be the administrative director of these popular concerts, and the general arrangements could not be in more competent hands.

Music in Manchester.—M. Henri Panofka, the violinist and composer, who was selected by Mr. Lumley as one of his musical directors, in the season 1847, for Her Majesty's Theatre, is now engaged in Manchester, accompanied by Mr. Willy, the violinist, Haussman, the violoncelle, and John Parry, the English buffo, has made a very successful tour in the southern and western towns of England

The Western Madrigal Society The performances of the music of the old masters will commence for the season next Saturday (the 4th). Mr Turle is the conductor, and Mr. G Buzil hon. secretary

Foreign Musical News.—St. Leon's ballet of "La Vivandière" has been produced at the Opéra de la Nation de Berlin, with success. Madame Hebert-Massy and Poultier have been singing *Lucie* and *Edgardo*. Madame Widemann's *début* in Halévy's "Charles the Sixth" has taken place. Her magnificent contralto voice was admitted, but the part was not considered best adapted for her abilities. A new basso named Junca has appeared as the *Cardinal* in Halévy's "Juive." He is regarded as a useful acquisition. At the Italian Opera, Mdlle. Castellan and Mdme. Carl had both failed in *Abigail*, in Verdi's "Nabucco." Mdme. Castellan's return in *Adèna*, in the "Ebair," was a great success; and she was admirably supported by Bouché in the part of *Nabuccodonosor*.—The new opera of the "Val d'Andorre" is in rehearsal at the Opéra Comique.—A new mass, composed by Adolphe Adam, was executed on Sunday last in the Chapel of the Palais de Justice, which was a complete success.—The reports of the progress of music in Holland, presented at the last meeting of the "Society for the Encouragement of Music," which consists of 1800 members, are most favourable.—The successor of the lamented Guhr, as conductor of the Frankfort orchestra, is Herr Lachner.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

Much excitement was created in the theatrical world by the appearance, at the Lyceum, on Wednesday evening, of Mr. John Reeve, a son of the late popular Comedian of the Adelphi and the house was crowded with friends anxious to witness his *début*. It could, however, scarcely be called such, as Mr. Reeve has already played in London, both as an amateur and in public; since then he has been, we believe, in the country, and his style of acting has greatly improved.

The piece written for his introduction on Wednesday was called "My Father all to Serve me," and was, as may be supposed, entirely made up of allusions to the young actor's position. It was not, certainly, a very brilliant affair; but it answered its purpose, with which qualification we may dismiss it. Mr. Reeve was most enthusiastically received. Independently of the number of friends in the house, very many who recollected his father gave him a hearty welcome on the score of old associations; and the applause was continued throughout the piece. Mr. Reeve has much humour, we do not, however, think that he will take a very high position just yet as a comic actor He lacks the uncouth comicality of his father, and has acting has still something of the constraint of a débutante. Perhaps this is a fault which will signify diminish. The best part of his performance was a song, after the style of "The Country Fair," in which he went through all the regular business of the showfolk and ran the gauntlet of every clever joke, to the intense delight of the audience, who were at last exhausted with laughing.

The other characters were played by Mrs. Yates—whose long [illegible] of the Adelphi was additional attraction—Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Frank Matthews, and Mr. Selby. The young lady as a soubrette, and the gentleman as a fashionable fop—a character Mr. Selby has [illegible] well and thoroughly sustained.

HAYMARKET.

Since our last notice, Miss Laura Addison has been playing *Mabel* in the "Patriot's Daughter;" and, we are happy to add, with marked success: indeed, it is to be regretted that she did not confine herself to this part, as we are confident she would then at once have created a great effect. She was loudly and generously applauded, and will, with care, establish herself as a recognised favourite at the Theatre.

Mr. T. P. Cooke is still the figure-head of the Marylebone play-bills, and reefs his pinnacle, bores his captain, belays his best bower, and goes through all his other nautical manœuvres with the same success as of old. "My Poll and my Partner Joe" has been played all this week, produced in the same creditable style that signalises every thing brought out by this management.

The performance of Tuesday at all the theatres has been very remarkable; we expect, seldom before have so many houses been open together with so few new pieces to attract an audience. A newcomer at the Haymarket, an opera at Covent-Garden, a drama at the Adelphi, and a vaudeville at the Lyceum, would be as acceptable to the public as advantageous to the respective treasuries. It must be recollected that in another week Jullien will be drawing the evening *fineurs* by means of the promenade concerts, and that some counter-attraction must be put forward

We regret to announce the continued indisposition of Mr. James Wallack, whose absence from the boards of Drury Lane is severely felt by the dymarket

Mr. Dickens' last novel, "Dombey and Son," is about to be produced, in a dramatic form, at the Adelphi

Mr. Buckstone and Miss Mordaunt have finished their successful engagement at the Brighton Theatre. It is to be hoped that we shall, before long, see them in London. At a time when a talk is raised about the dearth of dramatic talent, we can ill afford to spare one of the best and brightest stars of the theatrical hemisphere. We must have Mrs. Nisbett in London, if it is only to hear her laugh.

During the week, the theatres, and other public resorts, have been enlivened by the presence of large parties of the National Guards, who have entered, with the readiest good temper, into our convivial amusements, and are pronounced everywhere to be "good fellows." It is impossible to speak too highly of the urbanity and general propriety of our Continental neighbours, or the earnest desire evinced by our country men to show them attention and hospitality!

Although not precisely within our province, we may, by the way, notice the performance of one of the professional singers at present at the Cyder Cellars,

named Ross, which has really created some excitement in the best literary and theatrical circles of the metropolis. The song this gentleman produces so great an effect in is nothing in itself a sort of death chant of a low thief going to be hanged; but the intense dramatic power and vivid conception of the real and terrible exhibited in it is beyond description. He makes up a character in every way as striking as the *Sykes* of "Oliver Twist," and depicts the brutal dogged determination of a criminal with startling effect. We have seen nothing like it for some time.

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS AT CLONMEL.

On Thursday se'nnight, the case for the Crown having been concluded, Mr Whitside commenced his address to the Jury for the defence, direct ng their attention to the speec ies and written evidence given against the prisoner, to show that they proved no intent supporting the charge of "levying war" against the Queen.

FRIDAY.—Mr. Whiteside resumed his address for the defence After a brief recapitulation of what he had advanced on the previous day, he entered into a minute analysis of the evidence and character of the witness D'Orvin. He first pointed out the discrepancies in his evidence, and then the additions made to it since his former examination, which alone would render it suspicious. He denounced his whole story, and condemned the officers of the Crown for not attempting to sustain it by any corroboration. The means were within their power; a few witnesses had been placed upon the table who could have corroborated portions of his story had it been true, and yet the Attorney-General had not dared to examine them on these points. Dobbyn's history, as extracted on cross-examination, was next handled with great effect; and Mr. Whiteside closed this part of the case by asserting that on Dobbyn's evidence the whole case hinged, and no twelve men in their senses could place the slightest confidence in his testimony. The speeches, as reported by the police, were next commented upon, and the speaker concluded in strong language the employment of illiterate men in such duties as are likely to impair their efficiency, and bring them into great contempt. He went rapidly through the remaining evidence, concluding as follows:—"Before you bring down upon yourselves the horror of shedding the blood of a fellow-creature, be certain to demonstration that he is guilty. A demand at quadruple heavens the case is not proved—because justice requires it. Give your verdict in conformity with the law, and posterity will remember and bless you and your verdict, and say that, empanelled in a period of strong excitement in a case affecting human life, you gave that verdict between the prisoner and the Crown with fairness—the happiest duty you could perform. Words form the case against my client, and a verdict of acquittal will relieve them from the unconstitutional doctrine of constructive treason and vindicate the law."

Mr. Whiteside was quite exhausted at the close of his address, which ended at about half-past one, and on this occasion even surpassed his effort on behalf of O'Brien.

The evidence for the defence was then called. The first witness deposed to being a member of the Red Hand Club, and being acquainted with Dobbyn. He was a member before Dobbyn, and swore that neither Dobbyn nor any one else had ever been appointed a delegate from the club, under any circumstances, and none of the club had ever been arrested.

Mr. Kirwan, the solicitor for Mr. Meagher, then deposed that he had examined the bail-ing papers for the Counsel of War, and though Dobbyn had stated that Mr. D. Reilly and Mr. Lalor had an equality of votes, the numbers, according to the papers, were—for Mr. Reilly 16, and for Mr. Lalor 10, and this on the first ballot.

Similar evidence to that in the case of O'Donohue was then given, showing that Mr Meagher, on the day of the attack at Widow Cormick's, was some miles distant, and could not have been there.

After a short adjournment, Mr Butt followed on the same side as Mr. Whiteside, on whose speech he passed a high eulogium. He necessarily passed over the same ground as on the same evidence, though his speech was very able and argumentative, and not concluded at half-past seven, when he prayed the indulgence of an adjournment, which the Court refused, till Mr. Meagher asked them to do so as an act of justice to his counsel.

SATURDAY.—Mr. Butt resumed his address; and, at its conclusion,

The Lord Chief Justice (Blackburne) informed Mr. Meagher, that if he wished to say anything, that was the time.

Mr. Meagher replied: No, my Lord; I will say nothing. I have committed my case to counsel whose abilities and genius I am satisfied will, and who have said all I could wish

The Solicitor-General then replied on behalf of the Crown; and

The Lord Chief Justice summed up, reading the evidence of Dobbyn *verbatim*, respecting which he told the Jury that they must be the sole judges of his veracity.

The Jury retired, and at a quarter to eight returned into court with a verdict of Guilty against T. F. Meagher, strongly recommending him to mercy, on account of his youth, and for other reasons.

MONDAY. The proceedings of this protracted Commission terminated to-day with the sentence on the three prisoners—Messrs M'Manus, O'Donohue, and Meagher. At the opening of the Court, eight of the peasants who were taken in arms were arraigned at the bar, and severally pleaded Not Guilty. They were then directed to withdraw, and, on the motion of the Solicitor-General, the three convicts were brought to the bar, and were severally asked what they had to say why sentence should not be passed upon them. All three addressed the Court in reply, in speeches highly characteristic. M'Manus spoke in the tone of a man who felt that he had played for a high stake and lost it, and that it was beneath him to complain of the forfeit being exacted. Towards the close of his observations he said—"And now, my Lords, in this, which may be the first time for me to put this sentiment on record, I say, that, standing in this dock, and about to ascend the scaffold, it may be to-morrow it may be now it may be never—whatever the result may be, I wish to put this on record, that as an part of my conduct, in no part of the proceedings I have taken, have I been actuated by feelings of animosity towards Englishmen individually, whatever I may have felt of the acts of English men in this Island. Therefore, I have only to say, it is not for having loved England less, but for having loved Ireland more, that I now stand before you." (Murmurs of applause in the gallery.)

In O'Donohue's observations there was nothing to call for notice: he merely evinced the spirit of "the lawyer's clerk," in adverting to points of law which his counsel had already fully dwelt upon.

Mr Meagher, on being called on to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, spoke as follows:—"My Lords, it is my intention to say a few words only. I desire that the sentence of the law may be passed on me as soon as much of the public time should be of short duration; nor have I the indelicate wish to close the dreary ceremony of a state prosecution with a vain display of words. Did I fear that, hereafter, when I shall be no more, the country I have tried to serve would think ill of me, I might indeed avail myself of this solemn moment to vindicate my sentiments and my conduct; but I have no such fear. The country will judge of those sentiments and that conduct in a light far different from that in which the jury by which I have been tried and convicted have received them; and by the country, the sentence which you, my Lords, are about to pronounce will be remembered only as the severe and solemn attestation of my rectitude and truth. Whatever be the language in which my sentence be spoken, I know that my fate will meet with sympathy and that my memory will be honored. In speaking thus, as one sure of my fame, I am not actuated by any vain-glorious motive. To the efforts I have made in the just and noble cause I ascribe no vain importance, nor do I claim for those efforts any high reward; but it so happens, and it will ever happen so, that they who have tried to serve their country, no matter how weak their efforts may have been, are sure to receive the thanks and blessings of their race. With my countrymen I leave my memory, my sentiments, my deeds—possibly fearing that they require no explanation from this day. To my fellow countrymen, it is true, have found me guilty of the crime of which I stood indicted. For this I bear not the slightest animosity or resentment towards them: influenced as they must have been by the charge of the learned Chief Justice, perhaps they could have found no other verdict. But, what of this charge? Any strong observations upon it, I feel sincerely, would ill befit the solemnity of this scene; but I would earnestly beseech of you, my Lord—you who preside on that bench when the passions and prejudices of this hour shall have passed away, that you will appeal to your own conscience, and ask if it were a charge, as it ought to have been, impartial and indifferent between the subject and the Crown. My Lords, you may deem it a hyperbole coming as it does from the lips of a beggar in the words—to restore ancient constitutions, and her native powers—this has been my ambition, and this ambition has been my crime. Judged by the law of England, I know that this crime entails on me the penalty of death; but the history of Ireland explains this crime and justifies it. Judged by that history, I am no criminal; you (turning and addressing Mr. M'Manus) are no criminal. You (turning again to Mr. O'Donohue) are no criminal. Nor do I now deserve punishment. Judged by this history, the treason of which I stand convicted loses all guilt, has been sanctified as a duty, and will be ennobled as a sacrifice. With these sentiments, my Lords, I am ready to abide the issue. Having done what I conceived to be my duty having spoken now, as I did on every occasion during my short career, what I feel to be the truth—I now bid farewell to the country of my birth, of my passion, and of my death: the country whose misfortunes have invoked my sympathies, whose factions I have sought to quell, whose intellect I have prompted to lofty aims, whose freedom has been my idle dream. To that country I now offer as a pledge of the love I bore it and as a proof of the sincerity with which I thought, and spoke, and struggled for its freedom, the life of a young heart, and with that life all the hopes, the honours, the endearments of a his ry and an honourable home. Pronounce, then, my Lords, the sentence the law directs, and I shall be prepared to hear it —I trust I shall be prepared to meet its execution. I hope I shall be able, with a right heart and a clear conscience, to appear before a higher tribunal a tribunal where a Judge of infinite goodness, as well as of infinite justice, will preside, and where, my Lords, many, many of the judgments of this world will be reversed."

A murmur of applause ran through the court. Many were moved by the prisoner's words to tears, and among them the counsel to whose care his life had been entrusted

Lord Chief Justice Doherty then proceeded, amid the most profound silence, to pass sentence upon the criminals. After addressing the prisoners at some length, the Judge concluded by saying, "I have now only to pass the sentence upon you, and upon each of you, the awful sentence of the law, which is, that you be taken hence to the place from whence you came, and be thence d— on a hurdle to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until you be dead; and that afterwards the— be severed from his body, and the body of each divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as her Majesty shall think fit—and may the Almighty God have mercy upon your—"

His Lordship, who raised up his hands to heaven as he pronounced the last words of the sentence, left the bench immediately, followed by the Lord Chief Justice Blackburne and Mr Justice Moore.

The Governor of the gaol and his assistant removed the prisoners, who bowed to the Court as they retired down the steps of the dock, and shook hands with their friends.

The trial of the other prisoners was then postponed to Tuesday the— the next, to which day the Special Commission now stands adjourned.

PENALTY FOR REFUSING TO GIVE EVIDENCE AGAINST MR. S. O'BRIEN. The following rule has to be made by the Judges in the cases of John O'Donnell and Richard Shea, for refusing to give evidence against Mr. O'Brien. That each of them be imprisoned for one year, from the 1st of October, and fined £10; and in default of paying such fine, that they be further imprisoned for a period of three months. Edmund Egan, the other man who refused to give evidence, is in for trial, true bills for high treason having been found against him

COST OF WITNESSES—DOBBYN'S COST.—The entire cost of the witnesses, in the recent State prosecutions for high treason, as paid by the Crown, amounts to £1500. Dobbyn, the informer, was paid £17, including all his expenses up to Monday last.

DUBLIN COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

On Saturday last this Court was opened, at 11 o'clock, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Torrens, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crampton, and the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who attended as usual by the civic officers.

The grand panels for the county and city having been called over, a Jury for each was sworn in to serve for the present sitting of the Court.

When the grand jurors were sworn, Mr. Justice Torrens addressed them. His Lordship alluded to the proceedings at the last commission in the cases of O'Doherty, Duffy, and Williams, against whom the Grand Jury had found true bills for feloniously publishing seditious libels in the *Nation* and *Tribune* newspapers. With these cases, of course, the present Grand Jury would have nothing to do; but, as the law officers of the Crown were at present engaged in the Special Commission, he should take the opportunity of stating that any new matter of importance would be sent before them by the Attorney-General, on his return to town. There was a case to which he felt it his duty to allude—one which arose out of the late unfortunate political excitement which had disturbed the peace and endangered the prosperity of the country—he meant the Young Ireland Michael Morun, John Moran, and John M'Cormick, for stabbing a policeman in a most unjustifiable manner on the night of his duty. If they (the Grand Jury) were satisfied with the evidence that would be offered in support of the charge, they would find true bills. After some further remarks, his Lordship concluded; and the grand jurors retired to consider the indictments sent before them

TRIAL OF MR. DILLON.—No day has been fixed as yet. The Crown, it is believed, will not proceed with the case at present. It is at the Commission, but on account of the Attorney-General then declined proceeding. Should a jury, however, disagree or acquit on that case, the Crown is prepared to send up other bills for treasonable conspiracy. His speech was very able and argumentative, and not concluded at half-past seven, when he prayed the indulgence of an adjournment, which the Court refused, till Mr. Meagher asked them to do so as an act of justice to his counsel.

SATURDAY.—Mr. Butt resumed his address; and, at its conclusion,

The Lord Chief Justice (Blackburne) informed Mr. Meagher, that if he wished to say anything, that was the time.

Mr. Meagher replied: No, my Lord; I will say nothing. I have committed my case to counsel whose abilities and genius I am satisfied will, and who have said all I could wish

The Solicitor-General then replied on behalf of the Crown; and

The Lord Chief Justice summed up, reading the evidence of Dobbyn *verbatim*, respecting which he told the Jury that they must be the sole judges of his veracity.

The Jury retired, and at a quarter to eight returned into court with a verdict of Guilty against T. F. Meagher, strongly recommending him to mercy, on account of his youth, and for other reasons.

MONDAY. The proceedings of this protracted Commission terminated to-day with the sentence on the three prisoners—Messrs M'Manus, O'Donohue, and Meagher. At the opening of the Court, eight of the peasants who were taken in arms were arraigned at the bar, and severally pleaded Not Guilty. They were then directed to withdraw, and, on the motion of the Solicitor-General, the three convicts were brought to the bar, and were severally asked what they had to say why sentence should not be passed upon them. All three addressed the Court in reply, in speeches highly characteristic. M'Manus spoke in the tone of a man who felt that he had played for a high stake and lost it, and that it was beneath him to complain of the forfeit being exacted. Towards the close of his observations he said—"And now, my Lords, in this, which may be the first time for me to put this sentiment on record, I say, that, standing in this dock, and about to ascend the scaffold, it may be to-morrow it may be now it may be never—whatever the result may be, I wish to put this on record, that as an part of my conduct, in no part of the proceedings I have taken, have I been actuated by feelings of animosity towards Englishmen individually, whatever I may have felt of the acts of English men in this Island. Therefore, I have only to say, it is not for having loved England less, but for having loved Ireland more, that I now stand before you." (Murmurs of applause in the gallery.)

In O'Donohue's observations there was nothing to call for notice: he merely evinced the spirit of "the lawyer's clerk," in adverting to points of law which his counsel had already fully dwelt upon.

Mr Meagher, on being called on to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, spoke as follows:—"My Lords, it is my intention to say a few words only. I desire that the sentence of the law may be passed on me as soon as much of the public time should be of short duration; nor have I the indelicate wish to close the dreary ceremony of a state prosecution with a vain display of words. Did I fear that, hereafter, when I shall be no more, the country I have tried to serve would think ill of me, I might indeed avail myself of this solemn moment to vindicate my sentiments and my conduct; but I have no such fear. The country will judge of those sentiments and that conduct in a light far different from that in which the jury by which I have been tried and convicted have received them; and by the country, the sentence which you, my Lords, are about to pronounce will be remembered only as the severe and solemn attestation of my rectitude and truth. Whatever be the language in which my sentence be spoken, I know that my fate will meet with sympathy and that my memory will be honored. In speaking thus, as one sure of my fame, I am not actuated by any vain-glorious motive. To the efforts I have made in the just and noble cause I ascribe no vain importance, nor do I claim for those efforts any high reward; but it so happens, and it will ever happen so, that they who have tried to serve their country, no matter how weak their efforts may have been, are sure to receive the thanks and blessings of their race. With my countrymen I leave my memory, my sentiments, my deeds—possibly fearing that they require no explanation from this day. To my fellow countrymen, it is true, have found me guilty of the crime of which I stood indicted. For this I bear not the slightest animosity or resentment towards them: influenced as they must have been by the charge of the learned Chief Justice, perhaps they could have found no other verdict. But, what of this charge? Any strong observations upon it, I feel sincerely, would ill befit the solemnity of this scene; but I would earnestly beseech of you, my Lord—you who preside on that bench when the passions and prejudices of this hour shall have passed away, that you will appeal to your own conscience, and ask if it were a charge, as it ought to have been, impartial and indifferent between the subject and the Crown. My Lords, you may deem it a hyperbole coming as it does from the lips of a beggar in the words—to restore ancient constitutions, and her native powers—this has been my ambition, and this ambition has been my crime. Judged by the law of England, I know that this crime entails on me the penalty of death; but the history of Ireland explains this crime and justifies it. Judged by that history, I am no criminal; you (turning and addressing Mr. M'Manus) are no criminal. You (turning again to Mr. O'Donohue) are no criminal. Nor do I now deserve punishment. Judged by this history, the treason of which I stand convicted loses all guilt, has been sanctified as a duty, and will be ennobled as a sacrifice. With these sentiments, my Lords, I am ready to abide the issue. Having done what I conceived to be my duty having spoken now, as I did on every occasion during my short career, what I feel to be the truth—I now bid farewell to the country of my birth, of my passion, and of my death: the country whose misfortunes have invoked my sympathies, whose factions I have sought to quell, whose intellect I have prompted to lofty aims, whose freedom has been my idle dream. To that country I now offer as a pledge of the love I bore it and as a proof of the sincerity with which I thought, and spoke, and struggled for its freedom, the life of a young heart, and with that life all the hopes, the honours, the endearments of a his ry and an honourable home. Pronounce, then, my Lords, the sentence the law directs, and I shall be prepared to hear it —I trust I shall be prepared to meet its execution. I hope I shall be able, with a right heart and a clear conscience, to appear before a higher tribunal a tribunal where a Judge of infinite goodness, as well as of infinite justice, will preside, and where, my Lords, many, many of the judgments of this world will be reversed."

A murmur of applause ran through the court. Many were moved by the prisoner's words to tears, and among them the counsel to whose care his life had been entrusted

Lord Chief Justice Doherty then proceeded, amid the most profound silence, to pass sentence upon the criminals. After addressing the prisoners at some length, the Judge concluded by saying, "I have now only to pass the sentence upon you, and upon each of you, the awful sentence of the law, which is, that you be taken hence to the place from whence you came, and be thence d— on a hurdle to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until you be dead; and that afterwards the— be severed from his body, and the body of each divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as her Majesty shall think fit—and may the Almighty God have mercy upon your—"

His Lordship, who raised up his hands to heaven as he pronounced the last words of the sentence, left the bench immediately, followed by the Lord Chief Justice Blackburne and Mr Justice Moore.

The Governor of the gaol and his assistant removed the prisoners, who bowed to the Court as they retired down the steps of the dock, and shook hands with their friends.

The trial of the other prisoners was then postponed to Tuesday the— the next, to which day the Special Commission now stands adjourned.

PENALTY FOR REFUSING TO GIVE EVIDENCE AGAINST MR. S. O'BRIEN. The following rule has to be made by the Judges in the cases of John O'Donnell and Richard Shea, for refusing to give evidence against Mr. O'Brien. That each of them be imprisoned for one year, from the 1st of October, and fined £10; and in default of paying such fine, that they be further imprisoned for a period of three months. Edmund Egan, the other man who refused to give evidence, is in for trial, true bills for high treason having been found against him

COST OF WITNESSES—DOBBYN'S COST.—The entire cost of the witnesses, in the recent State prosecutions for high treason, as paid by the Crown, amounts to £1500. Dobbyn, the informer, was paid £17, including all his expenses up to Monday last.

DUBLIN COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

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ABSENCE OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT FROM IRELAND. At a meeting of the Irish Privy Council on Friday se'nnight, the Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, his Grace Richard Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and the Right Hon. Sir Edward Sakeney, K.C.B., Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Ireland, were sworn Lord Justices of Ireland to exercise the Vice-Regal authority during the absence of the Earl of Clarendon, who left Dublin on that day for England. With respect to the Lord-Lieutenant's visit to Lisdoon, it is stated that, besides the political condition of Ireland and the fate of the state prisoners, the social necessities of the people, and the best and wisest remedies for them, will form matter for deliberation with the Cabinet during his Excellency's stay.

RELEASE OF STATE PRISONERS. The law being vindicated by the conviction of the leaders of the late insane insurrection, Lord Clarendon has wisely and humanely resolved to temper justice with mercy. Previous to his Excellency's departure for England an order was issued to admit to bail the following persons, now suffering imprisonment under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act:—William Matthews, Charles Dudgeon, Patrick Harmon, James Crotty, William Wade, Peter Baker, Coll, Rochford, Owen O Neil, Francis Gabbett, Justin Supple, James M. O'Brien.

THE friends of Mr. John Dillon have received positive information of his escape from the port of Galway, in a vessel called the *Gem*, bound for New York. He was disguised in the garb of an Arran fisherman; previous to this he had been traversing the country dressed in the habit of a religious order, his appearance creating the slightest suspicion

THE IRISH BANK RETURNS for the month just published, and we are glad to perceive that they show a favourable change. The totals are as follow:—Bank of Ireland, circulation, £2,875,000; gold, £2,000,000. Private banks, circulation, £1,827,000; gold, £740,000. Total circulation, £4,806,000; gold, £2,740,000, showing the very large increase of £341,000 in the circulation, but a decrease of £92,000 in the bullion. There has been a considerable and continuous contraction for the last nine months, so that the increase which has taken place to so marked an extent is very encouraging, and the payment of the dividends, upwards of half a million during the present month, may reasonably be expected to cause a further improvement. A call of £3 10s. per share, payable Nov. 10, has been made on the Waterford and Limerick shares, making £47 10s. paid up; and also calls of £2 10s. each on the Midland Great Western shares and half shares, making £45 paid up on the former, and £12 10s. on the latter

Dublin Freeman.

THE CLEARANCE SYSTEM.—Tenant eviction proceeds in the south with a most determined regularity. Not a journal is published in which we do not read of one or more of these proceedings, which, however legally authorised, and even though socially their ultimate effect may be good, produce much present hardship. At the close of last week several houses were levelled in the immediate vicinity of Limerick, and preparatory notices have been served on several tenants of Lord Clare, in the west of that county. All these levellings are effected in the presence of the police and military.

FINANCIAL REFORM. The Financial Reform Association of Liverpool has presented to the public the result of their examination of the salaries and expenses of the House of Commons and the Government offices. The following is a List of the officers of the House of Commons, and their present annual salaries:—Speaker, £5000; chaplain, £400; secretary to the speaker, £300; counsel to the speaker, £1500; his clerk, £150; examiner of standing orders, £1750; taking officer, £1000; librarian, £1000; assistant librarian, £250; messenger, £140; four Vote-Office clerks, £800, £300, £180, £120. £400; four clerks at the table, £3800, £250, £150, £100. £7100; seven public bill clerks, £1000 £800, £600, £500, £400, £300, £250—£3900; seven journal clerks, £1340; £1030, £1000, £928, £691, £338, £204, also for extra work, £1000 £1531; thirteen committee clerks, £1100, £ [illegible] £ [illegible] £ [illegible]

STONY CROSS.—RUFUS'S STONE.

THE NEW FOREST.

(*Concluded from Page* 248.)

Before we return to the celebrated localities of the New Forest, it may be as well to glance at its regulation. Thus, its officers are a Lord Warden, lieutenant, riding-forester (we believe, abolished), bow-bearer, two rangers, wood-ward, under wood-ward, four verderers, high-steward, under-steward, twelve regarders; nine foresters, or master-keepers, being one to each bailiwick; and usually fifteen under-foresters, or groom-keepers, but at times a smaller number. We have not space to enumerate the duties of these officers; they relate chiefly to matters respecting "vert and venison:" some of the salaries are little more than nominal, with fees of bucks and does. The Forest has its horse, and its herds of wild hogs, much more scanty than heretofore. There are many deer kept in the Forest, the right of shooting which is now confined to the lord-warden, and those appointed by him.

The chief value of the New Forest is for the raising of oak and beech timber for the use of the Navy. An Act for the improvement and regulation of the Forest was passed in 1800, the enactments of which not only effected the correction of various minor abuses committed within its limits, but were calculated to make it a permanent benefit to the country, by furnishing an abundant, and not, as formerly, a scanty supply of timber for our navy. From the investigation now in progress, the duties of the assistant-deputy-surveyor, for this purpose, are very numerous. He has to assist the deputy-surveyor in the management of everything relating to the Forest; to superintend the setting out, felling, stripping, lopping, and bringing to sale about 4000 oak trees annually; to superintend the setting out, felling, measuring, and assigning about 400 loads of fuel-wood annually in beech and fir poles, half beech and half fir; arranging, making out, and delivering fuel tickets to each of the claimants, according to the fuel-wood list; to superintend the sales, and grants, and exchanges of land, enfranchisement of copyholds, and all valuations of timber, land, and so forth; to attend the courts and magistrates' meetings; to superintend the thinning, clearing, planting, hole-digging, draining, nursery work, and roads enclosed for the growth of timber, 6000 acres or thereabouts; to superintend the carpenters' work, and all necessary repairs to be done at the keepers' lodges, bridges, causeways, &c.; and to manage all official correspondence, payments of salaries and general payments in the forest. Yet the abuses in the several offices are stated to have been very great. Mr. Fletcher, a timber-merchant of Millbrook, Southampton, states it as a fact within his own knowledge, that some of the regarders have sold timber by private contract to certain timber-merchants in the absence of the assistant-deputy-surveyor, whose duty it was to be present on all occasions of sale, public or private; and he further affirms that some of the timber so disposed of was sold for one shilling per foot, instead of two shillings, which it would bring at a public sale—in short, that timber which was worth about £200 was sold for £120 or £130 to these timber-merchants. This timber, which is generally the best in the forest, goes to the ship-building ports in the north of England—Sunderland, Newcastle, Aberdeen, Shields, and Arbroath. And so steady has been the supply, and so abundant also, it would appear withal, that the builders in these ports have publicly advertised that only vessels constructed of south of England timber will be classed A 1 at Lloyd's.

Sir W. Symonds, the late Surveyor of the Navy, has, however, thrown light upon the mismanagement of the timber. "I thought it very extraordinary," said Sir William, "holding the situation I did, that from such a vast tract of land as the Crown lands, the King's forests or Queen's forests, we should not have got a chip, I may say, of timber out of them. In 1832, at the time I became Surveyor of the Navy, we were very short of a particular kind of timber, which the New Forest produces in great abundance—I mean small timber." But the sum and substance of his evidence is to the effect that the dockyards could not get any of it, except at a higher price than was paid to contractors for the same. In fact, according to Sir W. Symonds, the timber that came from the Appenines, from Tuscany, and from the Roman States, was procurable so much cheaper, that it appeared to him to be inexpedient to purchase at the Royal forests: the cost per ton being in the one case £6 6s. in the other, £8 12s. 7d.—the quality of both being precisely the same. And yet the New Forest is within a few miles of the dockyard at Portsmouth.

The best and most trustworthy evidence that can be procured gives a net value in fee for the New Forest equivalent to more than a million and a half (£1,583,760), that is to say, estimating and deducting all known rights of commonage, &c.; and yet to what purpose the forest is turned, except to feed a few deer, no one, except perhaps the officers of the same, fully knows. For Sir William Symonds has shown that it is to useless as regards the Navy. Mr. Milne, one of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, states that the Lord Warden's establishment costs £2000 a year; the verderers' establishment £181 12s. 6d., exclusive of the bucks to which they are entitled, *ex virtute officii*; the Woods and Forests establishment to £1687; in all nearly £4000 a year, exclusive of the bucks and does, to which all three are, to a greater or lesser extent, entitled by custom or by right: while there is not a particle of evidence to prove that the Forest is of any general utility or public value in its present condition, but very much the contrary, as the means of promoting idleness, profligacy, poaching, and pauperism among the poor living on its outskirts.

It is now time to turn to the localities we have this week Illustrated. First, is one closely associated with the early history of the Forest,

STONY CROSS,

The place of William Rufus's death. There has been much controversy on the details of this catastrophe; but the following conclusions given in the "Pictorial History of England" appear to be just: "that the King was shot by an arrow in the New Forest, that his body was abandoned and then hastily interred, are facts perfectly well authenticated; but some doubts may be entertained as to the precise circumstances attending his death, notwithstanding their being minutely related by writers who were living at the time, or who flourished in the course of the following century. Sir Walter Tyrrel afterwards swore, in France, that he did not shoot the arrow; but he was, probably, anxious to relieve himself from the odium of killing a King, even by accident. It is quite possible, indeed, that the event did not arise from chance, and that Tyrrel had no part in it. The remorseless ambition of Henry might have had recourse to murder, or the avenging staff might have been aped by the desperate hand of some Englishman, tempted by a favourable opportunity and the traditions of the place. But the most charitable construction is, that the party were intoxicated with the wine they had drunk at Malwood Keep, and that, in the confusion consequent on drunkenness, the King was hit by a random arrow."

In that part of the Forest near Stony Cross, at a short distance from Castle Malwood, formerly stood an oak which tradition affirmed was the tree against which the arrow glanced that caused the death of Rufus. In Leland's time there was a chapel standing near the spot; "most probably (says Howitt) built by some of King William's descendants, to pray for his soul: it being the general opinion of the time, that the divine judgment for his cruelties in the Forest had fallen upon him here more expressly, because he had actually destroyed a church. No trace of such a thing is now visible, and, indeed, it is one of the singularities of this spot, that so little of the destroyed villages, churches, &c. is to be discovered."

Charles II. directed the tree to be encircled by a paling; it has disappeared, but the spot whereon the tree grew is marked by a triangular stone, about 5 feet high, erected by Lord Delaware, upwards of a century ago. The stone has since been faced with an iron casting of the following inscription upon the three sides

Here stood the oak-tree on which an arrow, shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel, at a stag, glanced and struck King William II., surnamed Rufus, on the breast; of which stroke he instantly died, on the 2nd of August, 1100.

King William II., surnamed Rufus, being slain, as before related, was laid in a cart belonging to one Purkess, and drawn from hence to Winchester, and buried in the cathedral church of that city

That where an event so memorable had happened might not hereafter be unknown, this stone was set up by John Lord Delaware, who had seen the tree growing in this place anno 1745.

Stony Cross is a favourite spot for pic-nic parties in the summer; and we agree with William Howitt in thinking there to be a great charm in visiting a spot marked by a singular historical event 700 years ago, and finding it so similar in all its present features. It lies seven miles from Ringwood, on a wide slope among the woods. From the road above, splendid views over the country present themselves; not far off is a capital inn, and below are a few scattered cottages, standing amid their orchards—a picture of forest simplicity and peace.

We have not space for the traditional gossip of the locality, but must add that at Minstead, not many years since, lived Purkess, a charcoal-burner, one of whose ancestors is reported to have carried the body of Rufus to his own cottage, before he conveyed it to Winchester in his cart.

BROKENHURST.

We have incidentally mentioned this locality. It lies midway between Lyndhurst and Lymington. The village is of great antiquity, and portions of the parish church were erected before the Conquest. The font is also very ancient. Brokenhurst Park and Watcombe House are situated near the village: the latter was for several years the residence of John Howard. Cuffnells, a seat near to Lyndhurst, is most delightfully situated in the heart of the Forest. Here the gloom and majesty of the region increases.

At Lyndhurst is the Lodge where George III. used to take up his residence during his hunting visits. On it is placed Rufus's stirrups:—

> And still, in merry Lyndhurst hall,
> Red William's stirrup decks the wall;
> Who sets the antique weapon see
> And a fair stone, in green Malwood,
> Informs the traveller where stood
> The memorable tree.—*The Red King.* By W. S. Mode.

BROKENHURST.

Sir Benjamin Brodie and the Board of Health.—The medical profession will learn with great pleasure, that Sir Benjamin Brodie did not suffer the Board of Health, as it is termed, to be formed without remonstrating with the Earl of Carlisle (then Lord Morpeth) on the contemplated exclusion of medical men. The reply of the noble Lord was to the effect that it was not a Board of Health over which he presided, so much as a Board of Works, but he added, that he should take steps to ally a medical practitioner with the central board at the earliest possible moment, through the medium of the Bill for the Prevention of Nuisances. The insufficiency of this we have already dwelt on. Sir Benjamin Brodie's application has failed in this object, but we cannot the less record our thanks, and the thanks, we are sure, of the whole profession, for his interposition. His conduct forms a distinguished contrast in this particular to the apathy of the other heads of the profession.—*Lancet.*

Relief to the Homeward-bound.—The Lords of the Admiralty, of their own accord, and without solicitation, gave orders on Friday se'nnight, by electric telegraph, for her Majesty's steam-sloop *Driver*, Commander Jonson, to proceed from Portsmouth immediately to the chops of the Channel with water and provisions for the relief of the homeward-bound merchant ships prevented from making their respective ports by the prevalence of north-easterly winds. The steamer accordingly left Portsmouth on Friday afternoon at three o'clock. Their Lordships have also ordered an available steam-vessel, the *Trident*, Lieut. Commander Rusk, to be despatched from Cork to the entrance of the Channel, for a similar humane purpose.

Loss of an Emigrant Ship.—On Wednesday the desertion of an emigrant ship, while in a sinking condition, with no less than one hundred and fifteen passengers on board, was reported at Lloyd's. The following particulars are confirmed by communication from Mr. Buchanan, the chief agent of emigration at Quebec, who took the deposition of the passengers. The vessel in question was the schooner *Ann*, 200 tons burthen, Archibald M'Fie master, belonging to Limerick, bound to Quebec with 134 emigrants, men, women, and children. She arrived in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 26th of September, and was beating up, the wind blowing very heavy, when she came in collision with another vessel. She was rendered a perfect wreck, her masts and rigging being carried away, and her bows stove in. All the passengers at the time were below asleep, but the violent concussion threw them out of their berths, and a scene of the utmost dismay prevailed. The crew, at the direction of the master, immediately fastened down the hatches, so as to prevent the poor terrified creatures escaping on to the deck; and then, with the captain, jumped on board the vessel with which they had been in contact. The vessel was then being got clear of the *Ann*, which, incredible as it may appear, had been abandoned with her living freight below decks. Nine of the passengers, however, just before the vessels parted, managed, by breaking through the portion between the steerage and forecastle to gain the deck, and followed the captain and crew on to the other vessel. This turned out to be the *Hampton*, of Grangemouth, a coaster. She had sustained considerable damage to her rigging, her bowsprit being carried away. Apparently no injury had been caused to her hull, yet not the least effort was made to rescue the unfortunate emigrants. The *Hampton*, it is reported, left the wreck of the *Ann*, and was soon lost sight of. The terrified emigrants eventually burst open the hatches, and on getting on deck discovered the deplorable condition they were in. The boats were destroyed, and every sea made a breach over her. After some difficulty, they contrived to hoist a light on the stump end of the mast as a signal of distress, which, in the course of the following morning, was seen by the *Princess Royal*, of Liverpool. The Master, Mr. Dringuid, took all the emigrants off with the assistance of the brig *Hibernia*, of Workington, Cootear master, which brought about 20 out of 102, her boats being very small for the sea that was running. If it had not been for the assistance of the brig, some of the men would have been left behind. The passengers saved nothing but what they had on their backs. Subsequent accounts mention the arrival, at Quebec, of the nine passengers who got on deck and escaped on board the *Hampton*, that vessel having shipped them on board the *Witham Steward*, of Portsmouth, but, strange to say, of the master and crew of the *Ann* no tidings have been heard. The nine passengers state that they left them on board. The *Ann*, we are informed, has been seen on shore on the south side of the island of Anticosti a perfect wreck.

BRYNLLYS TOWER, IN SOUTH WALES.

BY JAMES LEWIS THOMAS, C.E.

It is to be feared that the absorbing interest created in all minds of late years by ecclesiastical architecture, has led to great neglect of the military remains of Great Britain; which, although not making such sacred appeals for preservation, yet ought to be regarded by every lover of our national history as furnishing significant records of the advancement of society from rugged feudality to more civilised despotism, and thence to the time when the reign of law overthrew that of the strong hand. They are, in fact, structures erected at different times, from the one motive—ambition; and plainly illustrate the past periods of refined magnificence, rude power, and savage strength.

The subject of the present Illustration is a round isolated tower, called Brynllys Tower, which signifies "the eminence or brow near the court or palace." It is situated on the banks of the Llynfi, about eight miles from Brecon, and is seen for many miles round rising in bold outline above the rich woods of Treigunter.

Mr. King, the well-known antiquary, devoted a large portion of his valuable work to an inquiry into the origin of this tower, "which, if correct," says the learned historian of the county, "may have been an imitation of *Morddal Ger Caerligi*, the first stone-mason after the deluge who settled in Britain." He (Mr King) thinks the construction is singularly unlike anything Roman or Norman and therefore infers the architecture to be Syrian, corresponding with Chardin's account of the subordinate kind of Median or Mingrelian ancient Eastern Castles. He proceeds at great length to prove this, by asserting that the Chieftain of the Silures, in whose country this Castle stood, was also Chieftain of the Dumnonii, in Cornwall, who first assumed the regal dignity on the departure of the Romans; and that, as this keep or tower is built of small hewn stones, he is of opinion that it must have been built by the Cornish Britons, who acquired that peculiar art of construction from the Phœnicians. His next argument is from the primitive style of some of the arches, being formed of only two stones, and in some instances merely a plain loop of an oblong form, and flat at the top; also from the circumstance of the large sloping base of the tower, which he says is common to Syria, and seen only in some other instances in this island. By these arguments he endeavours to prove that the structure was raised originally on the Syrian or Phœnician plan, yet so late as at a time when even the arch had been invented and slightly seen, but when its true use was not understood, about the interval between the time of the first invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar, and the subsequent one by Claudius, which invasions, he farther observes, neither molested nor affected the Britons in Cornwall or Wales, and of which they could have only distant reports.

BRYNLLYS TOWER.

Having an opportunity (through the courtesy of the Rev. Mr. Morgan, Vicar of Talgarth, the present occupant of the adjoining mansion, in whose grounds the Tower is situated) of taking the above sketch, seeing the interior, and ascending to the top, partly by means of ladders and partly by means of the old stairs, which wind round the wall in some parts entire, I examined minutely every part.

There appears in the sloping base or artificial mount a forced entrance to the lower donjon, with a similar breach on the opposite side, apparently the result of great violence, merely made for the convenience of late years—a part which may have been originally a small loop-hole to admit light and air, the entrance being by a well-hole in the ceiling. This opening discloses a singular feature in the construction of the work, viz. two round passages, each about two feet in diameter, made in the thickness of the wall near the ground (at that part about 12 feet), and going quite round the structure: their situation is shown in the engraving. Farther appears the original door of entrance, to which there could have been no access except by a steep flight of steps on the outside, probably a portable construction of wood. The whole height of the Tower is at present about 85 or 90 feet from the ground; but it was evidently much higher, as upon the top is an arched alcove or bower, opening upon an extensive and delightful prospect of the surrounding country, with a handsome fireplace broken off below the mantel. I noticed several arches formed of very thin stones, which partook of all the different forms generally found in architectural remains of an early date: in some, the curve was nearly the segment of a circle; and in others, the early English pointed form. I therefore very much doubt whether it is of the great antiquity Mr King supposes it to be. History is not so entirely dark upon the subject as to leave its origin solely to the fertile imagination of an antiquary. If it had been a British construction and in British possession, it would have followed the fate of the remainder of Breconshire upon the conquest of that county by Bernard de Neufmarche, A.D. 1092, and have been allotted to one of his knights; but we find it in the possession of the Crown at that period, and soon after granted to Richard Fitzbore. It is, then, in all probability, one of the first erections of William the Conqueror, in his expedition into Wales in 1079; and afterwards made a *dépôt* by William Rufus in his unsuccessful attack upon the Welsh. His successor, although described by some of the old historians as the conqueror of Wales, seeing the difficulty of retaining his acquisitions in Breconshire, granted whatever belonged to him in that county to the Lord Marcher, of Clifford Castle; who, residing in the vicinity, and keeping the strongholds garrisoned, was enabled to preserve Brynllys Castle in his family, until his descendant, Maud, the widow of William Longespee, Earl of Salisbury, was compelled to take for her second husband, John Giffard, of Brimsfield, in Gloucestershire. It was this Giffard, residing then at Brynllys, who was called upon to assist Mortimer in the defeat of Llewelyn ap Griffith, near Builth. The Castle is also mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis, as the place where Mabel, the impious and abandoned son of Milo Fitzwalter, and nephew of Bernard de Neufmarche, was killed. It was likewise in the possession of the Bohuns, Lords of Brecon, and afterwards the Staffords; and in the reign of Henry the Seventh held by Humphrey Stafford, the last Duke of Buckingham of that name.

This ruin is therefore an object of great historical interest—unlike the gloomy ruins on the banks of the Danube, though similar in form—for they carry back the thoughts of the spectator to the sad picture of avarice, brutality, and cruel disregard of the common dictates of humanity exhibited by the Barons of Germany and their hordes of retainers who lived by the spoil of the industrious classes; while this recals to our minds the noble deeds and the noble songs of the Cambrians, when, in spite of all these feudal erections of their invaders, they disputed, hand to hand, and foot to foot, every inch of their soil, and, inspirited by the poetry of their bards and their innate love of liberty, maintained for seven hundred years a successful warfare for the defence and independence of their homes:

> Such were the sons of Cambria's ancient race—
> A race that check'd victorious Cæsar, saw'd
> Imperial Rome, and forced mankind to own
> Superior virtues [illegible] only knew,
> Or only practised; for they nobly dared
> To face oppression; and where Freedom finds
> Her aid invok'd, there will the Briton die.

SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA OF "LEOLINE," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

THE OPERA OF "LEOLINE," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

The success of Flotow's work, as we anticipated in our last week's notice, has been very great. The animated acting of Miss Rafter, as *Léoline*; the expressive singing of Mr. Charles Braham, as the *Count*; and the noble voice of Weiss, as *Franz*, produce the finest result.

Our artists have depicted one of the most striking dramatic situations in the opera. It is in the trio, in which *Franz*—learning that *Léoline* had been beloved by the *Count*, prior to the catastrophe terminating the first act, when *Léoline* falls into the precipice and is killed—seizes a musket, and is on the point of shooting his rival; but at the moment of firing, the spirit of *Leoline* appears, and intervenes to save the life of her lover. This trio is, musically speaking, as remarkable for its intensity as the action is exciting.

THE PROGRESS OF A BILL.

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD.

ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS.

(*Concluded from page 254.*)

CHAPTER VIII.

THE CLIMAX OF THE DRAMA.

In due course of time Mr. Henry Pursey appeared at the Insolvent Court, and was opposed by Mr. Moss for £45, and by another Jew attorney for the value of the second bill cashed secretly by Mr. Macfum. Pursey was described as connected with a mercantile firm in the city, and in the receipt of £250 per annum.

Pursey's legal adviser submitted that his client was entitled to the protection of the Court, inasmuch as he had been the victim of one of those adroit and highly-educated swindlers with which this metropolis unhappily abounded. As for the gentlemen who now opposed Mr. Pursey, the Commissioner knew them well enough, and would not therefore give much weight to their claims, which were certainly legal, but certainly not the result of fair dealing. They had made usurers' bargains, and deserved their loss. It was well known that there was a set of men ready to cash any bills, without regard to the means of the parties whose names were attached to those bills.

The Commissioner read Pursey a most wholesome lecture on the imprudence of which he had been guilty. There he was, a young man, stripped by his imprudence of all he possessed in the world, and, as he (the Commissioner) understood, deprived of his situation. What stared him in the face? At best, a hard and passionate struggle to keep the wolf from his door; whereas, had he listened to the dictates of prudence, and not been blinded by the condescensions and representations of a man who had been instrumental in sending more than one person to that court, he might have still been in the enjoyment of his modest but easy income, and have remained a happy man. As it was, he must begin the world anew—no cheerful prospect to a man on whom a family depended for their subsistence. His (Pursey's) legal adviser had thought proper to urge as a reason for the leniency of the Court towards him, that the individuals who had cashed his (Pursey's) bills were reckless usurers. In his opinion, this did not in any way influence the culpability, or, rather, the utter imprudence of his (Pursey's) conduct. He had put his name to a bill, knowing that he had not wherewithal to pay it should it fall upon him. This constituted the imprudence (he would not apply a harsher epithet) of which he had been guilty. He would make no comment upon the acceptance of the second bill, inasmuch as herein he had become the dupe of an artful man; but he would earnestly counsel him, and, through him, others, to take a lesson from his present misfortune. He thought he had suffered and would suffer sufficient punishment for his impru-

PROGRESS OF A BILL.—THE CLIMAX.

dence, without the suspension of the Court, and he should therefore grant him the protection he sought.

It forms no part of this history to paint the struggles and the hardships that marked Pursey's new battle with the world. Perhaps, considering the amount of experience he gained by the calamity that befell him, with a bankruptcy, his early prospects, it was not dearly purchased: for that experience is of large value which teaches us to make or mar friendships on certain foundations, and to recollect always, that, however willing we may be to serve a friend, we have no right to sacrifice that willingness to the prejudice of those whose legitimate support we are. That man is esteemed generous who scatters his substance abroad; while he who, in a spirit of honesty to those who by blood and tie are dependent upon him, gathers and keeps his substance exclusively for them, is called either a close-fisted or a worldly man: but, in truth, he is the more generous of the two. The former is generally actuated as much by the praise of the world as by the goodness of his nature; while the latter is always impelled onward by motives of purest generosity. And if Pursey's experience of Mankind turned the tide of his better feelings to their proper channel, and convinced him of the truth of the sentiment which declares that true charity springs from a man's own hearth, and should be ever concentrated there, then, I say, he did not purchase his experience dearly. He endured (the fact must not be hidden) years of severest penury, ere he freed himself from the net in which Macfum had entangled him; but the spirit of youth, strong within him at the outset of his struggle, carried him through the ordeal, and, though the cynic's sneer came upon his lip at times, it had lost little of its early, and, therefore, its best impulse. He was early, and, therefore, its best impulse. He was early, and, therefore, its best impulse. He was

ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. JULLIEN begs to announce that his ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place on FRIDAY NEXT, the 3rd of November.

MISS MIRAN

MR. CHARLES BRAHAM

MR. HENRY PHILLIPS

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THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

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OPENING OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—BOSTON.

OPENING OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

On the 17th inst., the Loop Line of the Great Northern Railway communication Lincolnshire was opened with great *éclat*. Two well-filled trains left Peterborough at 6 and 9 A.M., and were hailed all along the line by crowds who flocked to see them pass. At twelve o'clock, a train with the passengers from the London and North-Western and Eastern Counties, followed. Among those connected with the undertaking were Mr James Arbuin, Mr. Fyre, Mr. Mowatt, Mr. Cubitt the engineer, Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. Bury the locomotive superintendent, Mr. W. Pulford his manager, Mr Williams, and others. The train arrived at Boston about two, at Lincoln soon after three, and was greeted between Boston and Lincoln with bands of music and masses of people.

The entire line lies on a dead level; and the only difficulty has been in securing a firm foundation in some parts of the fens.

The stations are plain and inexpensive, and the whole line has been constructed at £15,000 per mile, or a total of one million for the 64 miles. It consists of that portion of the Great Northern Railway known as the "loop line," from its coiling round in that form from the main point at Peterborough, and embracing within its circuit of 64 miles, Spalding, Boston, Lincoln, and the adjacent districts; carrying the traffic southward, on the one hand, by means of the London and North-Western Railway, and on the other by means of the Eastern Counties Railway, both of which have a terminal extension at Peterborough. This, however, is merely a temporary arrangement for working the Lincolnshire traffic over the "loop," until the main line of the Great Northern, now being constructed, shall be completed from Peterborough to London. The arrangements are such, that the trains of the Great Northern, on their arrival at Boston, will unite with those of the East Lincolnshire Railway, now completed to the latter point; and will be taken by that railway on to Louth and Grimsby, and the passengers by steamers over the Humber to Hull; the great advantage being that passengers and goods may be conveyed direct, and without interruption, to and from London to Hull, by way of Peterborough, 40 miles shorter than by any other route, and at a saving of two hours.

The distance from Peterborough to Boston is 32 miles, and from Boston to Lincoln 30. The chief peculiarity in the structure of the line is, that all the bridges are built of timber. The line from Peterborough to Boston is for 16 miles continuously straight, besides being level, or pretty nearly so, from Boston to Lincoln. It is provided at all the stations with cattle pens for agricultural purposes. The steepest gradient is 1 in 100. The contractors have been Mr. Peto, M.P., and Mr. Betts.

The line at Boston commands a fine view of the noble tower of the church of St. Botolph, 300 feet high. We have engraved this locality.

We have also illustrated one of the peculiar constructions on the line—the timber bridge which carries it over the Witham, at Bardney. Its length is 729 yards; angle of skew, 32°; central opening, 100 feet; three smaller openings, of 35 feet span; and the approaches of 98 openings, varying in size from 18 to 20 feet.

Next week we shall more fully illustrate the works on the line.

On Thursday (the 26th) there was a great celebration of the Railway opening at Boston. A public dinner was given in the theatre; and in the evening there was a grand ball. There was likewise a tea meeting; and gratuitous railway trips during the day, as well as other recreations, were provided for the entire population.

MR. WYON'S DESIGN FOR THE LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK AND HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDAL, AWARDED TO PERSONS WHO ASSISTED AT THE CONFLAGRATION OF THE "OCEAN MONARCH."

LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK AND HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDAL.—LOSS OF THE "OCEAN MONARCH."

This Society was instituted in January, 1839; and originated in consequence of the violent hurricane of the 7th of that month, which occasioned such fearful destruction both to life and property at the mouth of the river Mersey. The objects of the Institution are—

1st. The preservation of life from shipwreck.

2nd. The relief of the unfortunate sufferers wrecked on the shores contiguous to the Port of Liverpool.

3rd. The reward of persons instrumental in rescuing life from shipwreck.

REVERSE OF THE MEDAL.—ACTUAL SIZE.

With a view to carrying out the third object, the reward is a beautiful medal, executed by Mr. Wyon, of her Majesty's Mint, in his best style. The *obverse* represents a sailor kneeling on a fragment of wreck, rescuing an infant and its mother from drowning; a boat in the distance appears similarly engaged; and in the horizon is a ship. The *reverse* is the Liver, encircled by a wreath of oak.

No less than four gold and twenty-three silver Medals had been awarded on different occasions by the Society, previous to the loss of the *Ocean Monarch*. On this memorable occasion, Gold Medals were voted to Thomas Littledale, Esq., owner of the yacht *Queen of the Ocean;* Admiral Pasco Grenfell, Brazilian Consul-General; Captain Lisboa, Captain of H.I.B.M. steam-frigate *Affonso;* Mr. Dant, Master of the steamer *Prince of Wales;* and Jerome, the courageous seaman of the *New World*. The *first-class* Silver Medals, to the Commander and four Lieutenants of the *Affonso*—namely, Commander F. X. D'Alcantra; Lieutenants Azevedo, Torrias, d'Araujo, and Teive; to Mr. Jotham Bragdon, mate of the *Ocean Monarch*, and Mr. Batty, mate of the steamer *Prince of Wales:* also, *second-class* Silver Medals, to four seamen of the *Affonso*.

The particulars as to the conflagration, and the courageous acts of individuals in the rescue, have already appeared in our Journal.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 342.—Vol. XIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1848. [Sixpence.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENTSHIP.

It has been definitively fixed that the election for the Presidentship of the French Republic shall take place on the 10th of December next. The determination of the Assembly to this effect was unexpected. It was voted, in fact, by a majority pledged to a contrary decision. The debate which preceded it was, in all respects, the most remarkable as well as the most momentous that has occurred since the Revolution. At a preliminary meeting of the Moderate party—that great majority in the Assembly who have accepted the Republic as an unwelcome fact—it was resolved to oppose the proposition of General Cavaignac for an immediate election, on the ground that, until the Organic Laws had all been voted, the mission of the Assembly would not be fulfilled; and that a President elected before the passing of those laws might, if it so pleased him, dismiss the Assembly, and delegate the task of completing the Constitution to some other legislative body, whose views might chance to be more in accordance with his own, whatever the latter might be. It was so obviously logical that the President should not be elected until his responsibility and that of his Ministers had been defined, that at all the clubs of the Moderate party, including the great club of the Rue de Poitiers, and those also of the Institute and the Palais National, it was agreed, by large majorities, that the postponement of the Presidential election was necessary to the safety of the country. M. Molé, who had not previously spoken in the Assembly, and whose appearance in the tribune excited all the interest and attention due to his venerable age, his high character, and his great experience as a servant of France under many forms of Government, gave expression to these sentiments. He complimented the Government of General Cavaignac upon its services to the nation, and urged upon it the duty of remaining in power until the election of so great a functionary as the President could be made with constitutional formality. He pointed out the risk, that the power of an immediately-elected President might clash with that of an assembly called together for a certain previously defined and appointed work, and existing *de jure* until that work should be completed. He predicted, from such a condition of affairs, a prolongation, rather than a cessation, of that provisional state of government which it was the interest of the country and the desire of all parties to bring to a close.

The predetermination of the majority supported the orator. He spoke to a willing and favourable audience: there was no one to refute his arguments. Had the vote been taken immediately on his disappearance from the tribune, there can be no doubt that the course which he recommended would have been adopted by acclamation. But General Cavaignac addressed the Assembly in reply; and that body, ductile as clay, was moulded forthwith into a new shape. It was yielding to reason, when it was turned from its purpose by an impulse. The convictions of the majority were with Count Molé; but General Cavaignac struck a stronger chord—he appealed not to their reason, but to their fears. He told them, "with the authority of a man who, owing to the position given to him by the Assembly, had power to judge of high things, that there would be immense danger in adjourning the election of President; and that to delay the nomination beyond what was strictly necessary would, in his opinion, be to compromise greatly the safety of the Republic." He condescended to no particulars. His eloquence was spontaneous, simple, and effective, and it carried all before it. The logic of M. Thiers in the clubs on the previous night, and of Count Molé in the tribune but a minute previously—to which the understanding of more than one-half of the Assembly had assented—was forgotten. The announcement of a nameless and a secret danger, which General Cavaignac knew, but which he could not divulge, sufficed to change the determination of the Assembly, and to mould, in all probability, the fate of France. The project for the election of the President on the 10th of December was carried by a majority of 587 votes against 232, before any one recovered presence of mind sufficient to grapple with the vague and shadowy peril that had been exorcised before the eyes of their imaginations by the potent wand of the Algerine General.

After it had come to this determination the Assembly separated, as surprised, no doubt, at its own act, as the public out of doors were when the announcement of this sudden change of policy was communicated to them. Speculation immediately became rife as to the precise nature of the danger which General Cavaignac had affirmed. A rising of the Red Republicans? The middle classes and the bayonets of Cavaignac's own soldiers had suppressed one such insurrection, and could even more easily suppress a second. A Bonapartist Revolution? If such a result were imminent from a delay in the election of President, a precipitation of the day was still more likely to serve the purposes of the shallow pretender who is now the most popular man in France. A Legitimate rising? No one dreamed of such a result. An Orleanist demonstration? That was still more ridiculous. Every supposition was abandoned as soon as it was formed; but every one felt that a step had been taken of the utmost importance, either for good or evil, in the future destinies of the French Republic.

M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte formally announced himself as a candidate in an early period of the same sitting. He evidently feels the Imperial diadem on his brows already. He has fitted on the purple in privacy, and admires himself in the flowing robes of Napoleon II. His speech was more like that of a man born to empire, than that of a candidate for an elective office to be both gained and retained by his talents and good behaviour. "France," he said, "regarded the name he bore as having a power to reproduce a consolidation of society now almost shaken to its foundation. I know," he continued, "that my enemies have beset my way with dangers and ambuscades. I will not fall. I shall move in the course that I have traced for myself, without disturbing my peace, without irritating my passions. Nothing shall deprive me

VISIT OF THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS TO THE FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

[COUNTRY EDITION]

of my ease. Nothing shall make me forgetful of my duty. I declare to those who wish to organise against me a system of provocation and offence, that for the future I will not answer any summons to account. I will not regard any attacks from those who would have me speak when it is my pleasure to be silent. Strong in my own heart, I shall ever remain unshaken against force, and impervious to calumny." In this language the would-be Emperor displays himself. He has cultivated Royal words; he has assumed Imperial airs; he has already transformed the President's ship conferred by the people into the more permanent dignity which he thinks the appanage of his name; and Napoleon the Little sits on the throne of Napoleon the Great. His chances are those of the beast. Possibly, they would be better next week than they will be on the 10th of December; and, possibly, far better on the 10th of December than at any later date to which the election might have been postponed. In the meantime, however, he stands highest; and General Cavaignac, if he be not himself a Bonapartist (which we cannot imagine), may shortly have occasion to regret that his own fears were of more weight with the Assembly than the safe counsels of M. Molé, and the cool judgment of the Moderate majority.

It is one remarkable feature of this Presidential contest, that no candidate has any chance except a military man. M. Thiers, whose ambition might have aspired to this high office—whose prospects of success would have been far from inconsiderable, and whose name was freely mentioned as a candidate—has resolved to bide his time, to seek no suffrage, and to support with all his influence the candidature of General Cavaignac. M. de Lamartine would accept office if elected, but has not the slightest chance; while the pretensions of M. Ledru-Rollin and the Communist leaders, great as may be the popularity of their names in the dense *faubourgs* of the metropolis, are not of a kind to recommend them to the great bulk of the industrial population and *bourgeoisie* of France. They are not stars of the seventh magnitude, compared with the military heroes whose glories fill the eyes and the mouths of the French people. M. Louis Napoleon, it is true, can boast no military achievements of his own. He shines with reflected light; but his lustre, such as it is, is all military. General Cavaignac has made himself what he is by his own military prowess; and between these two the real contest will take place. General Changarnier, another military chief, stands third; on the list of candidates; while Marshal Bugeaud, the hero of a hundred *razzias*, and the very incarnation of military ferocity, stands fourth. These are the men whom the French people delight to honour. The possession of a sword and the power of using it seem to pre-suppose the possession of an intellect fitted for the task of Government. Perhaps the French have judged themselves rightly in thus respecting it; it is melancholy to reflect, that so great, so civilised, so polished, so intelligent a nation, should not have attained more real wisdom; and that they invite a tyrant, when their necessity is a statesman.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

The scene upon the preceding page is an impressive memorial of the most afflicting episode of the French Revolution of June last. One of the first appearances in public of M. Sibour, after his recent installation as Archbishop of Paris, was on his visit to the very spot in the Faubourg St. Antoine wherein all his predecessor, while exhorting the frantic people to peace, and there he breathed with pious resignation, "It is my duty to offer up my life."

The appearance of the new Archbishop upon this memorable spot drew around him a crowd of people, who implored his blessing, and some fell upon their knees at his feet.

The scene, as our Artist has portrayed it, is full of melancholy sympathy; occurring in the streets of a city even yet retaining the traces of civil strife and anger.

It forms an appropriate companion to the representation upon the front page of our Number for July 8.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

CHARITIST TRIAL. *George Bridge Mullins*, the young medical student, who, after a trial which lasted three days, was found Guilty, on Saturday last, of "feloniously compassing and intending to levy war against her Majesty, &c.," was sentenced on Monday to transportation for life.

On Thursday, the first day of Michaelmas Term, the Judges came down, according to usual custom, to fix the days on which the Sessions of the Central Criminal Court should be commenced during the ensuing Michaelmas. The Judges present were Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Coltman, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Baron Rolfe, Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Justice Erle, Mr. Baron Platt, and Mr. Justice Williams.

The following were the days fixed by their Lordships:—1848, November 27, December 18; 1849, January 1, January 29, February 26, April 9, May 7, June 11, July 2, August 20, September 17, October 22. Their Lordships then adjourned.

POLICE

MANSION-HOUSE

CIGARS OF HAY. On Wednesday, *J. Jones* was charged with having offered to sell two dozen of what he called "real cut-and-cut Havanna" cigars. The defendant, who was dressed like a sailor was seen by a policeman in conversation with another person, whom he was endeavouring to induce to purchase some cabbage. Upon going closer to the pair, he found that the defendant was offering two dozen of cigars for 3d to the other, and he interfered to prevent the sale of contraband goods. The stranger then walked away, and the defendant complained bitterly that the policeman would not allow him to get 3d. out of the fist, whereupon it was considered advisable to refer the whole business to the Lord Mayor. Here the officer produced the cigars, which were very ingeniously made, together and consisted of nothing but dried cabbage leaves stuffed with hay. When a little of the outside was removed from one of them the hay burst forth like the elastic lining of a new shaving-brush.—The Lord Mayor: Well, Mr. Jones, you have subjected yourself to a penalty of £100. Defendant: Not as I know, please your Lordship. I'm blest if I didn't manufacture them at myself, and I'll swear they haven't a morsel of baccy in 'em. (A laugh.)—The Lord Mayor: That excuse won't avail you. I can very well believe that there is no tobacco in these things; but there happens to be a clause in the act which says, "If any person offering for sale any goods under pretence that they are prohibited, or have not been entered inwards, or have not paid the proper duties, all such goods shall be forfeited, and the person offering for sale shall forfeit the value of the goods, or the penalty of £100, at the election of the [illegible]." The Lord Mayor said he [illegible] and the defendant, for having exposed the humbug cigars for sale, [illegible] ordered the alternative of a prison, and was accordingly [illegible] days.

LAMBETH.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AND ARSON.—On Saturday last, 4 *Shakespeare* was charged on suspicion with having wilfully set fire to the premises of Mr. W. H. Fleming, brewer of Camberwell green (on account of the heavy loss of which previously he had been charged with, and also with embezzling upwards of £.00. The prisoner had been in the service of Mr. W. H. Fleming as confidential clerk, for eight or nine years, and had been discharged about a month. Since his discharge some irregularities had been discovered in the accounts, which led to their investigation, and it was found that upwards of £100, received by the prisoner, had not been properly accounted for. The Messrs. Fleming sent for the prisoner on Friday morning, and he admitted that some of the entries were irregular, but declared that the whole of the monies received by him had been regularly paid in. The Messrs. Fleming told him they did not wish to make any surprise, but should allow him to ren in at large, and bring a solicitor or friend with him on the following (Saturday) morning, to go through a regular examination of the accounts, with the view of ascertaining the exact amount of the defalcation. This arrangement having been decided on, the books were placed in an iron safe in the counting-house, and locked up in the prisoner's presence. On the same night, or rather at ten o'clock, fire crackers, and the consequence was that the premises and the consumption of property amounting to over £1000. There was no the burning of the premises, and the benefit that he might derive from the destruction of the books containing the false entries, and by which alone his guilt could be established. The books, however, have escaped destruction. Mr. H. Dance, who succeeded the prisoner in his situation, sa d that between nine and ten o'clock he went round the premises, and found everything perfectly safe Mr Green, landlord of the Anchor, on Camberwell-green, said that the prisoner and another person came to the house about five minutes before twelve, and remained at his house until the fury of fire was raised.—Mr. Norton remanded the prisoner for a week, accepting bail for his attendance.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The discussions about forms of Government, constitutions, diplomatic relations with foreign states, peace, war, and the various other subjects which have engaged the French national Assembly of late, have been interrupted this week by a little episode on "money matters" in the Assembly, which has left an impression on the public mind that is by no means satisfactory. The debate on the budget occupied Monday and Tuesday (Wednesday being the feast of All Souls; there was no sitting), and it has created serious apprehensions as to the probability of the French Republic passing through the approaching year without a national bankruptcy. The general gain on in Paris was that it would be difficult to avoid such a catastrophe unless a considerable reduction in the standing army were effected. But [illegible] as a measure few would venture to adopt. The danger of augmenting, by a forced reduction, the number of men already on the numerous unemployed operatives throughout the country, is obvious. None of the speakers in the National Assembly ventured to suggest a real remedy. All cases of economy, but nobody told the Assembly how that economy was to be accomplished.

The deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditure of the present year was set down at 250,000,000f. (£18,000,000), and the deficiency for the year 1849 was estimated at 450,000,000f. (£18,000,000). To provide for this large amount there is no available fund but 177,000,000f. of the canal company—lent in the month of July last, 54,000,000f. borrowed from the shareholders in the Paris and Lyons Railroad Company, and 220,000,000f. borrowed from the Bank. These three sums, amounting to 451,000,000f. (£16,040,000), is all that is forthcoming to provide for a deficiency of 800,000,000f. (£32,000,000), with the exception of a few million francs to be received from the railroad companies. The chief interest of the debate, which had been adjourned to Thursday, lay, also, the revision of the constitution had been fixed, turned upon the question of whether the Government can meet the expenses of 1849 without having recourse to a new loan, as asserted by M. Trouve-Chauvel and M. Goudchaux (Finance Ministers of Louis Philippe's Ministers of Finance), or if there will be an enormous deficiency, as asserted by M. Hinneau and M. Fould.

The *Journal des Debats*, which is one of the most able and fairest expounders of such subjects, after a minute examination of the statements on both sides, comes to the conclusion that the advocates of equilibrium are in the wrong. "We must reckon," says the *Débats*, "on the enormous deficiency (360 millions), to which must be added the deficit of 90 millions in the expenditure of the previous year. This is the truth, and it would be childish to dissimulate the fact: it is grave, but we can look it in the face without alarm. The floating debt has been brought down by the consolidations effected in July, to proportions which will allow it, it is to be hoped, to bear a portion of the new deficits. And, besides, there remains the final resource of the new loans, if they are needed. We will thus succeed in passing the crisis; but God knows how much it will have cost us, or how long we must suffer for it."

The National Assembly having on Thursday se'nnight, as noticed in our Postscript, decided by a majority of 587 to 532 in favour of the proposition fixing the Presidential election for the 10th of December next, was occupied on Friday and Saturday with the discussion of the remaining articles of the project of decree. On Friday it was decided that the election should take place in the chief place of each canton, giving a power, however, to the prefects to have subordinate polling-places where it might seem necessary. On Saturday, after some discussion, an amendment was adopted, which conferred upon the President the executive power, but reserved to the Assembly the power of making and promulgating laws

The Committee of the National Assembly on the Constitution on Saturday revised each article of the Constitution according to the observations made in the National Assembly during the discussion, so as to remove all the defects of the original draft. The revision of the amended draft by the Assembly, it was expected, would be finished on Monday, and the terms of the Constitution would then to be promulgated immediately by its insertion in the *Moniteur*.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes the following letter, addressed to it by M. de Lamartine, dated St. Point (near Macon), 28th inst.:—

"I read in the *Débats* an article borrowed from the *Courrier de la Gironde*, and key passage made by following answer to a correspondent in Bourdeaux:—"I do not [illegible] country should think proper to [illegible] and leave Paris without a Government [illegible] dessert, and I don't read the *Courrier de la Gironde* in order to withdraw [illegible] To silent in Presidency is to relinquish a [illegible] to refuse it would be wanting to the Republic and the country. I am devoid of this ambition, but incapable of such a act of cowardice."—LAMARTINE

The number of French vessels which entered the harbours of France during the last nine months was 4897, measuring 596,806 tons; or, 825 vessels and 66,198 tons less than in the corresponding period of 1847. The number of foreign vessels which entered those harbours during the same period was 3[illegible] [illegible] than in 1847. [illegible] 1,257,25 tons, or [illegible] 1847, and 1,059 foreign vessels, measuring 590,[illegible] tons, being a diminution of 120 vessels and 142,525 tons.

The Municipal Council of Paris has removed the additional duty, imposed by the Executive Government in existence four months since, on chestnuts, almonds, figs, dates, olives, fruit pies, preserved fruits, sugar, and lemons.

A sixth convoy of 600 or 700 recruits left Paris for Algeria on Sunday

The old grudge existing between the Garde Mobile and the operatives of the *faubourgs* of Paris, came to blows on Tuesday night at the Barrière Poissonnière. To prevent such a collision, the Garde Mobile quartered in that neighbourhood had been ordered not to quit their barracks; but sixty of them, in disobedience of orders, proceeded to the barrier, and there fell to fighting against the people, who, in their own defence, fired pistol shots. The parties were finally separated after some of them were wounded.

A popular banquet at Ivry, in the head, at which M. Pierre Leroux presided, took place at Battignolles-Monceaux, under the walls of Paris, on Tuesday afternoon. It was attended by at least 1000 operatives, the greater number of whom reside in the neighbouring villages. They [illegible] all communities Count d'Alton Shee, in proposing the first toast, "To the extinction of bad constitutions," declaimed against serve labour and the working of all countries. "The Right of Labour," "The Moral Education of the People," "The Right of Labour," "The Organisation of Labour!" "France Democratic and social!" "Universal association, and the prompt abolition of misery!" "Republic, the union of Europeans and the martyr of liberty." The assemblage separated without the slightest confusion or disturbance

The Committee of the National Assembly examined, on Tuesday, a proposition signed by forty representatives, who demand ed that the sentence of transportation against the insurgents of June should not be carried into effect. Two members only defended the measure, which was rejected.

The members of the Club of Representatives of the Palais National have adopted General Cavaignac as their candidate for the Presidency of the Republic.

The friends of General Cavaignac were determined to make a last attempt to exclude Prince Louis Napoleon from the Presidency. M. Sautayra was to present an amendment to the Constitution, requiring the residence of five years in France, or on the French territory, from the candidates to that dignity.

SPAIN

Accounts from Madrid to the 26th ult. mention that M. Lesseps had presented to the Queen letters from General Gavaignac appointing him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France at Madrid. A serious Progressista movement commenced on the 23rd in Upper Aragon, at Borja, situate about 20 miles from Saragossa, close to the frontier of Navarre. The outbreak and manifestations throughout the rural districts, and would, it was considered, be quickly followed by similar ones at other points, and the entry into Aragon from France of a numerous and well-armed band of Progressista refugees, headed by Brigadier Iguzite, late Political Chief of Huesca, under Espartero.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.—Brussels has been chosen by the mediating powers, and accepted by Austria and Sardinia, for the meeting of the approaching Congress on the 10th of May

The Legislative Assembly at Turin has rejected, by a majority of 122 to 13, the amendment moved by M. Brofferio, to the effect of declining the question of peace or war without waiting the issue of the mediation. The Chamber of Deputies opened on the following resolution:—"Considering the declarations made by the Ministry, from which it appears that it will subscribe to no peace that would not secure the honour of the arms and the independence of Italy; that it will not allow the effects of the mediation to extend over too long a period, to the detriment of the state and the Italian cause; that, on the refusal of the propositions offered to Austria, the Ministry will act with frankness and energy the most opportune measures to carry on the war; the Chamber passes to the order of the day." This proposition having been put to the vote, was adopted by a majority of 117 to 17.

The Minister of Public Instruction announced to the Sardinian Senate, on the 21st ult., that the Tuscan Government had adhered to the Italian League.

In a recent decree, King Charles Albert abolished the tax which Jews were subjected to on entering the University.

On the 22nd, the Chambers of Turin voted the immediate levy of 13,000 men.

This week, again, we have rumours, which have reached us through the French papers, that simultaneous insurrections against the Austrians had broken out in several towns of Lombardy. The news requires confirmation.

ROME.—The Circolo Romano, the principal political club of Rome, desirous of contributing as much as possible to the furtherance of the Italian cause, conceived, in the course of the 7th July, the idea of inviting all the states of Italy, and expressed to them a desire to see them for the present abstain from the discuss on of all questions of minor importance, such as municipal matters, territorial divisions, &c., and unite in examining only the means of restoring independence to Italy. This recommendation was generally agreed to, and the meeting separated

The *Bologna Gazette* of the 19th ult. quotes letters from Ferrara, announcing that the Austrians have retired from the left bank of the Po.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Advices dated Messina, the 23rd ult., state that the neutral ground assigned by the English and French naval officers was respected by both belligerents, and for the present the island enjoys most perfect tranquillity, good order being maintained at one side by the Provisional Government, and in the vicinity of Messina by the Neapolitan troops. The state of suspended hostilities was considered to be very favourable to the Sicilians, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Neapolitan army complained of its prolongation beyond all reasonable time. The British and native merchants suffered extremely by that state of things, as the present was generally the busy season, and the usual quantity of produce was not brought to market.

AUSTRIA

In the course of the week rumours from various quarters reached town, of Vienna having been bombarded by Prince Windischgrätz, and order having been restored there, much after the fashion in which he had reduced the Slavonic excitement in Prague last summer—by shot and shell; but those accounts have all turned out to be an error. Up to the afternoon of the 27th ult. (the latest date of the communication there had been no bombardment, though the townspeople and the troops had had some sharp skirmishes. Matters, however, wear a most menacing aspect. Vienna is surrounded by the Imperial troops under the chief command of Windischgrätz, who took up his quarters in Hetzendorf, near Fürstdorf, on the night of the 23rd ult., having, on the day previous, issued a proclamation to the Viennese (which was received by the Diet on the 23rd) declaring Vienna in a "state of siege," and threatening martial law against all who disobeyed his orders. On the 23rd, the Prince addressed to the besieged the following terms:—

"In consequence of the state of blockade and martial law for the city of Vienna, the suburbs, and the immediate environs, announced in my first proclamation of the 20th of this month, the following ordinances are addressed by me:—1. The city of Vienna, its suburbs and immediate environs, have forty-eight hours after the receipt of this proclamation to declare their submission, and deliver by 1 gross or unqualified to deliver up their arms at a given place to an appointed committee, including those arms which are private property, to disarm all individuals who are not in the ranks of the National Guards. 2. All armed bodies, and the students' Legions, are dissolved, the Academic Legion and twelve students to be given up as hostages. 3. Several individuals, yet to be named by me, are to be given up. 4. During the duration of the state of the blockade, all journals and newspapers are suspended, with the exception of the *Wiener Zeitung*, which is to confine itself solely to official communications. 5. All foreigners are to quit the capital within twenty-four hours, with the exception of those who have obtained my special permission to remain. 6. All clubs are dissolved, and the assembling of them during the state of blockade 7. Any person who refuses to obey measures or is proved guilty of disturbance or participation in the seditious attempts of others, or who shall be seized with weapons in his hands, is subject to martial law. For the fulfilment of these conditions, the term of forty-eight hours is granted to the people of Vienna. In case these conditions are not complied with, I shall be forced to adopt the most energetic measures, and to compel the city to obedience.—Head-quarters, Hetzendorf, 23rd, 1848. PRINCE WINDISCHGRÄTZ, *Field-Marshal*."

The Diet immediately adopted a resolution to the following effect, which was sent to the Prince and to Wessenberg, and posted all over Vienna

Considering that the re-establishment of order appertains solely to the legally constituted authorities, and that the army cannot interfere at their requisition; considering that the Emperor's proclamation of the 19th again guarantees the maintenance of all the liberties acquired, more particularly the independence of the Diet, the Diet declares as illegal, as the measures by which Field-Marshal Prince Windischgrätz threatens the state of siege and martial law. The Diet hopes that the Emperor's Government shall be immediately informed of this resolution by express

In reply to the Protest of the Diet, Prince Windischgrätz stated:—

"In the full powers do not intend to a negotiation with the Diet, which I recognise as only as a corporate assembly. The Minister Krauss shall be considered a prisoner. The only legal assembly which I recognise at Vienna is the Communal Council, and it is unalterable to me to give the Diet twenty-four hours to consider of this.

The Communal Council, to whom a thousand copies of the proclamation were sent by Windischgrätz, refused to receive them; and the Commandant of the Vienna National Guard took in medial steps to put the city in a state of defence. It was said he could muster 80,000 men, but that estimate can scarcely be considered other than exaggerated.

The army of Windischgrätz consists of 62 battalions, 60 squadrons, and 140 guns, the total force is about 100,000 men, and they are described as being well disciplined and determined to fight. They are composed of one battalion of Landwehr, two battalions Ahovenbiller, one battalion Wocher, two battalions Palombini, two battalions Latour, two battalions of Grassaurs, one battalion Wilkenston, one battalion of grenadiers, one battalion Hohenlohe, one regiment of artillery, and six divisions of cavalry, 15 squadrons of cavalry, and three batalions from Klagenfurt.

In the interval between the 23rd and the afternoon of the 27th ult., several attacks upon the Imperial troops had been made in the Viennese, and a great deal of fighting had been going on on the Brotteasse and the *faubourg* of Lerchenfeld. In consequence of the continual repetition of the attacks, a portion of the Moravian *corps d'armée* had been impelled to advance, and had taken upon the townspeop e with a brisk fire of grape and canister at the Schmelzer churchyard, against which a battery was constructed, and the churchyard taken by the fusiliers, but they subsequently abandoned it, in consequence of the exposed situation. On the Nussdorf side, the citizens had been completely thrown back; and from the neighbouring Heights, as well as from the Leopoldstadt, had been occupied.

Prince Windischgrätz had given the command that the firing should in everywhere suspended wherever it was not unavoidably called for by an attack from the city itself; nor had any shells been thrown into the city. The Ban (Jellachich) had occupied the Leopoldstadt on the 27th, and likewise the powder magazine, the custom-house, and the Danube canal, on the Danube, below the city. The water and gas conduits had been cut off from the city; the former at the point taken on the Nussdorf side by a most energetic attack on the part of the citizens, but were soon retaken by the Imperial troops.

It was stated that six steamers with Hungarians had come down the Danube, but had turned back again, as the foremost of them had been received with a very brisk fire.

The deputations which up to the above date were continually proceeding from the capital to the army, state that the citizens is disposition to surrender, and that only obstacle therein lies in the wish to immediately executing the demand of Prince Windischgrätz respecting the disarming of the Proletariat and [illegible]

The terms which the popular party demand are stated to be as follows:—A general amnesty, nomination of a popular Ministry, and removal of the troops from the vicinity of Vienna. Upon which, it is added, the city will be given up, and the working classes, and even the Academic Legion, will submit to be disarmed.

PRUSSIA.

Advices from Berlin to the 29th ult. state that the renewed resignation of M. Pfuel had been accepted, though not yet officially announced. The Count d'Arnim-Boitzenburg was named as his successor, and Baron de Beden as the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The National Assembly was occupied with the discussion on the Constitution. At a meeting of the Democratic Congress, held on the 25th ult., reports were presented on the progress of democracy in different parts of Germany. At Hanover, it was stated there is only one Republican club, and there are few in Hamburg. At Holstein, and the Duchy of Oldenburgh. All the speakers distinctly declared that the object of the clubs was the establishment of the Republic, and some added the Red Republic, which excited great applause. The Congress of National Guards is to be held at Berlin towards the middle of the present month.

UNITED STATES

Advices from New York to the 17th ult. have been received, but they contain no political news of interest.

General Taylor appeared certain of obtaining the Presidency

MEXICO.

At the capital of Mexico affairs still continued in a satisfactory condition, under the Presidency of Herrera. From Yucatan, however, the intelligence is not so satisfactory, Paredes being again at the head of a body of troops numbering upwards of 600 men. He was said to be on his march towards Tabasco, from whence he was but a short distance.

INDIA.

RETREAT OF THE BRITISH FORCES FROM MOULTAN.

Advices in anticipation of the Overland Mail have been received this week; they are dated Calcutta, September 22; Madras, 30th; and Bombay, October 3. The intelligence thus received is not very satisfactory either as regards the operations of the siege of Moultan or the general state of the Punjaub. At Moultan our forces have suffered a check, in consequence of the defection of the auxiliary Sikh troops. Just as the operations of General Whish's brigade had commenced in the most brilliant manner, [illegible] A force of nearly 5000 men under his command, on the 14th of September, went over to the enemy, evidently upon a pre-arranged plot—an event which compelled General Whish instantly to change his tactics, to raise the siege, and, having made a retrograde movement to unite his forces in an entrenched camp at some fifteen miles from the citadel, there to await in a more favourable position the junction of the reinforcements from Ferozepore and Scinde. Two engineer officers had since fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The operations before Moultan (previous to this disaster) are thus described in the *Bombay Times*.—"On the 5th (of Sept.) it was intimated that twenty-four hours would be allowed for those from a retiring force to quit the town. On the 6th the mortar batteries began to fire. It was at first proposed to storm the town by assault. The guns were first to clear the suburbs, then to advance within 600 yards of the walls. It was expected that in twenty-four hours a practicable breach would be effected. After the storming party had been told off, it was discovered that the suburbs were very strong and well defended; and regular approaches were next determined on. The trenches were begun to be opened on the 7th, and from this till the 9th a succession of severe skirmishes ensued, in which we were successful. On the morning of this day we were compelled to retire, having failed from a strong post we had endeavoured to capture. Further skirmishing ensued, and on the morning of the 12th a strong party was directed to capture the strongpost before which we had formerly been foiled, and which ever since had been annoying us. We succeeded, but not without heavy loss. Up to this time five officers had been killed and 21 wounded, and nearly 200 men had been killed and wounded. A furious attack was made on Edwardes' camp on the 13th; and on the 14th we carried a strong outwork, which enabled us to bring our guns within easy breaching distance. At this time all our plans were thrown into confusion by the desertion of the Durbar leader, Shere Singh, with 4000 Sikhs, and it then became plain that the attack could no longer be maintained with any hope of success."

Expresses were immediately sent off requesting reinforcements. An army of above 20,000 was ordered to be immediately formed at Ferozepore, to proceed either in whole or in part to Moultan. Moolraj, by Shere Singh's defection, had augmented his adherents to about 24,000 men, with the probability of a further accession of nearly as many more. Chutter Singh, the rebel leader in the Hazareh, was marching with about 10,000 men to join the Dewan; and, although Ghulab Singh had not more positively than heretofore gone over to the conspiracy, two of his regiments, with stores and baggage, had left to join the Hazareh Sikhs.

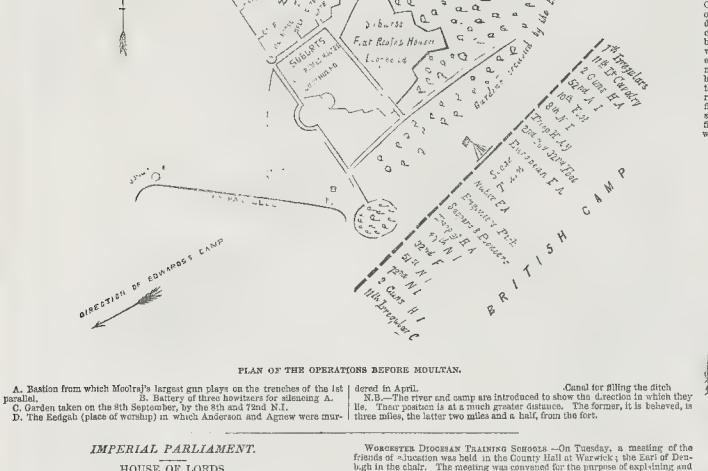
At Lahore the features of this frontier rebellion were not less pronounced, although happily, from our excellent measures of defence there, the circumstance occasioned no great and for ultimate apprehension as to our hold upon the capital. Several other Sirdars of the Khalsa army, however, had proved to be implicated; and, in consequence of this fact, the Resident, on receipt of the intelligence from Moultan, at once secured under a guard the person of Dhuleep Singh, as a hostage, to influence those who, if waverers, as well as to frustrate attempts made by the Sikhs in arms to get possession of the Maharajah's person. The Resident had also, we are told, laid hands on the famous Koh-i-noor diamond, as a measure of similar precaution.

Troops were being poured into Scinde by sea from Bombay, to occupy the line of the middle Indus, and to march, should their services be required, upon the Punjaub. The Bombay force, when united, would amount to about 10,000 men. Some of the Madras regiments would reinforce the Bombay stations, at the same time that a general advance was preparing from the Bengal frontier. From the latter direction, a well-apportioned force, amounting to about 20,000 men, were to march upon Moultan, under General Colbert. No troops could be spared from Lahore; but it was considered the cavalry regiments still left in Ferozepore would be quite sufficient to keep open the line of communication with the camp of General Whish; in other words, to frustrate any rising between him and the capital. Under these circumstances, the position of the British force in the field, strongly entrenched, with a park of artillery of seventy guns, and their flank on the river, at some fifteen miles from Moultan, may be regarded as secure under any contingency.

The following officers had fallen in the siege operations during an attack on an outpost intrusted for defence to extreme gallantry in the annals of the army; namely, Colonel Pattonu, Major Montisambert, Quartermaster Taylor, Lieutenant Cubitt, and Ensign Lloyd.

The Governor General was to leave Calcutta about the 9th inst., on his way to the north west. The Countess of Dalhousie said to "astonish the natives" of the Indian metropolis by driving her own phaëton and pair of Arabs on the Strand every evening.

We are enabled by the courtesy of a Correspondent, to illustrate the operations before Moultan, with the accompanying plan:


RIVER CHENAB
Suraimes
& Quickbands
CAMP
Dilkusha
First Rose's House
Lorenzo
SHUJABAD ROAD
Bridge of Boats
Ferry
Ghaut
Ferry
Ghaut
Ferry
Ghaut

CITIZEN OF MOULTAN AND SIKH SOLDIERS.—(FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS MADE IN INDIA.)

By aid of the obliging Correspondent by whom we were favoured with the plan of the town and fort of Moultan, engraved in our Journal for August 26, we are now enabled to present the accompanying portraits of two Soldiers and a Citizen of Moultan, from Sketches made by an Artist employed in Sir Claude Wade's mission to that country.

In addition to the sword, the soldier generally carries a matchlock and pouch. These soldiers are Mahomedans, and are famous for their bravery and fidelity to their employers. They go in parties, called *dastar*, under chosen leaders of their own tribes, chiefly Affghans and Beloochees, the latter of whom inhabit the country on the Indus, above as well as below the Scinde frontier.

The figure to the right of the central one is a portrait of a soldier of Bhawlpoor, remarkable for the scantiness of the turbans they wear, and the length of their hair, which they are fond of oiling, and wearing in ringlets to their shoulders.

The figure to the left pourtrays a Citizen of Moultan. The costume differs principally in the over-garment, which is of blue check, bordered with red. The turban is scanty, the front and crown blue, and the sides and back red embroidered with gold.

These specimens of the soldiery will convey an idea of the kind of men who lately gave such proof of faithful and gallant conduct with Major Edwardes, in his glorious deeds at Moultan. These troops distinguished themselves with equal fidelity and bravery in the year 1839, when Major F Mackeson, C.B., then our agent in that quarter, enlisted a large number of them for service ..h Sir C. M. Wade, in forcing the Khyber Pass.

We regret, however, to add, that the suspicious alliance which we referred to in our Journal of Oct. 7, has, according to the latest intelligence, been followed by the open defection of 15,000 of these troops to the enemy.

LAUNCH OF MODEL GUN-BRIG, IN EASTWELL-PARK.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

NEWSPAPER

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

The political *bouleversement* has scarcely yet allowed fashion to resume its empire at Paris; however, the season which is now breaking upon us brings out some novelties. Among the newest autumnal materials is the "satin foulard," a kind of stuff satined, either striped or spotted; the colours the most *distinguées* are, vanilla and Russian green, with large white spots.

At present a great many dresses are worn with *pélerines revers*, these *revers* being trimmed with a little frill of the same, or a narrow fringe of lace.

This winter, velvet *canezous*, or spencers, will be very fashionable, to accompany skirts of watered silk or *Poult*. These *canezous* must be of the same shade as the skirts, open up the front, the sleeves trimmed with *jockeys*, and ornamented with fringe, or coloured blond. To give straw bonnets a staid aspect, more in accordance with the season, they are generally trimmed with rows of velvet and large bunches of velvet flowers, placed very low on each side. The few velvet bonnets which are yet to be seen are trimmed with a simple *appui* of velvet to match. A great number of dark drawn silk bonnets are lined with a light colour; in the interior are *des oreilles d'ours*, or primroses mixed with puffings of tulle. It will be quite *comme il faut* to wear bonnets of *feutre blanc* (white felt), ornamented with velvet and feathers. These bonnets for the morning will replace, this winter, the coarse summer straw bonnets.

Plain stuffs are destined to form the foundation of all Parisian *toilettes*. This is not so much the effect of fashion as of necessity, on account of the commercial and labouring position of the country. Lyons, the town famous for silks, has ceased to work for some months past; and our *élégantes* must be content with purchasing plain materia s until order be restored. They have quite returned to open-worked and embroidered stockings, with extremely low shoes—a charming fashion. White collars continue very small—as many are worn close round the throat as to lie down; they are composed at the most of three rows of edging.

The accompanying Engraving presents a style of dress very becoming: the boddice, open in a point up the front, is ornamented with two rows of velvet, the width graduated; lace about five or six inches wide, slightly fulled, trims the interior of the boddice; and an embroidered chemisette, half high, ornaments the front. The sleeves *à la Montespan*, are trimmed with two rows of velvet, ornamented with lace, which falls over large puffings of tulle, tight at the wrist. The dress consists of *peau de soie*, chesnut-colour, the skirt very full, with two deep flounces; and two rows of velvet are placed plain above and round the flounces.

A little cap, with three rows of Mechlin lace, is placed on the top of the head; two large bunches of satin ribbon, with stripes of pink and chesnut [illegible] at the ears, and the strings, which are very long, terminate with [illegible]. The young lady has her head dressed in a plait *à la Circassienne*, and long curls flowing on her neck. The boddice, *en forme d'écusson*, is high; embroidered wreaths form the *pélerine à revers*, which fall *en jockeys* on the sleeves. The sleeves are tight, the upper part being embroidered down to the elbow. The skirt is also embroidered up to the knees, and is very full. A corded silk sash is attached by a buckle of fine pearls. The dress just described is composed of China crape, embroidered with silk.

Gentlemen's dress varies but little. Waistcoats continue to be worn extremely long; coats are made rather shorter. The first *soirées d'hiver* will, without doubt, decide their latest cut. The parties given by the President will, it is expected, be the cradle of new fashions; and they will forthwith be transmitted to us.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

THE NEW ORCHESTRA OF THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY AT EXETER HALL.

The appointment of Mr. Costa as Conductor of the Concerts given by the Sacred Harmonic Society, has induced the Acting Committee of that admirable institution to make extensive alterations in the disposition of the choral and orchestral orces, in order more fully to carry out the intention of improving the character of the performances. For the first time in the annals of the Society have the executants received the advantage of efficient, entire, and continuous control over their vocal and instrumental exertions. Mr. Costa has now carried out on a larger scale those principles of acoustics which he so successfully adopted at the Philharmonic Society.

The first change of note to be remarked has been the raising of the whole orchestra; and by this means those members of the chorus (particularly at the back), who formerly could not catch a glimpse of their director, now have a full view of him and his *bâton*. There can be no doubt that no inconsiderable power had been lost from the voices not being piled or raised enough above each other, but now every row of seats appropriated to choristers rises sixteen inches higher than the one immediately below—thus enabling the singers not merely to see their own notes, but to watch attentively the conductor's movements.

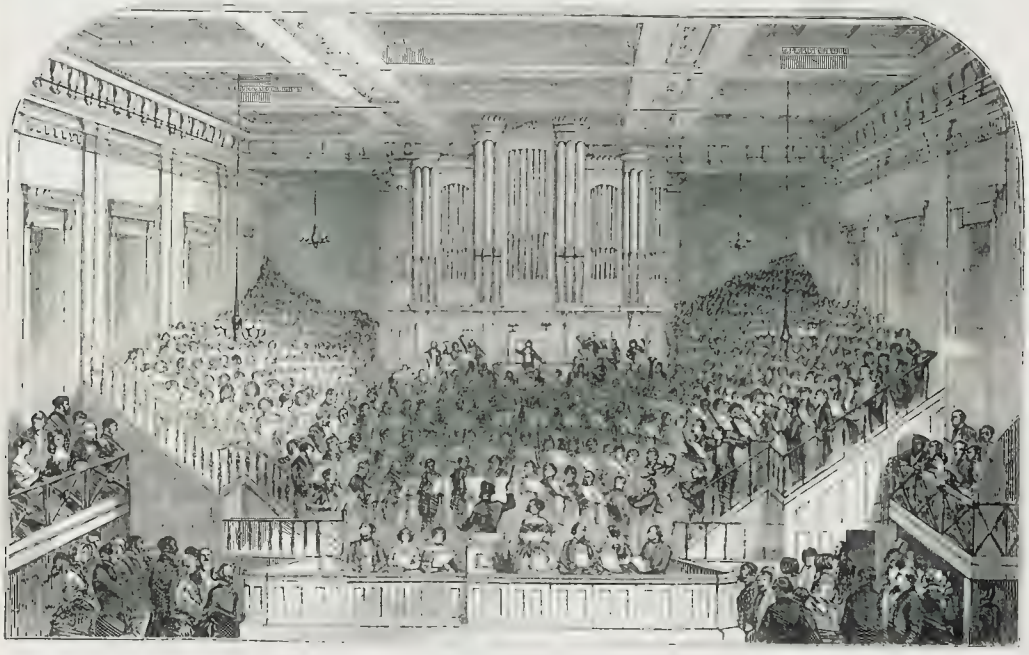
The orchestral players and principal singers participate still more largely in the alterations, for the *façade*, or front of the orchestra, has been brought forward in the Hall considerably, and Mr. Costa has thus been able to arrange his band similar to his Philharmonic plan. Thus, instead of the double-basses and violoncelli being placed as formerly in a long row in front, just behind the singers, and thus intercepting the coming forth of the melody and subject, these groundworks and roots of the harmony, with the exception of the principals, have been removed to the sides, and judiciously blended amongst the other instruments. A most invaluable result is accomplished by this change: in the first place, the accompanying instruments are brought close to the principal vocalists; secondly, the quartet band is immediately under the control of the conductor; and, thirdly, these combined advantages are secured in the form of a semicircle immediately round the *bâton* or directing agency of this vast animated instrument, for such it ought to be, and such it is when Costa is manœuvring.

The advantages gained in execution by the alterations and improvements just indicated are an infinitely greater support to the chorus, and increased depth and volume of tone in the forte passages; whilst, on the other hand, the bringing forward of the violins, the fountain source of the *motif* or theme, tends to develop their brilliancy in a much greater degree. The wood and brass bands are better mixed by amalgamation with stringed. Chipp's place, with his colossal drums, instead of being up at the summit of the orchestra, to the left, looking from the Hall, has been transferred immediately in the centre, under the organist's desk.

The organ itself has undergone some very necessary alterations, by the removal of the screaming, harsh mixtures and sesquialtras, and by supplying their places with unison stops: it has also been re-tuned on the equal temperament system, according to the Continental practice. Save in any other than the open keys, it was sadly out of tune, and when combined with wind instruments without the crash of the whole orchestra, in any other than the keys named, the dissonance was very great. Organ-building is almost yet in its infancy in this country; and there might be more done with the Exeter Hall organ than has been yet accomplished.

The unsightly wooden box or pulpit in which the former conductors were concealed, has been changed, and the director's post is now at the edge of the platform, so that he can overlook the immense body of amateurs and artists in array before him, and the singers can now see his beat. The use of iron, as absorbing as little as possible the tone produced, has been resorted to for the music stands.

The orchestra takes up a space of seventy-six feet in width, eleven feet more than the Birmingham Town-Hall; and wider, if we recollect rightly, than any



THE NEW ORCHESTRA, EXETER HALL.

room we are acquainted with on the Continent, employed for musical purposes The Directors of Exeter Hall, propose [illegible] be made towards the improvement of the approaches, [illegible]-rooms, &c. [illegible] and new one under the property of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and can only be used for their perfo[illegible]

[illegible] Harmonic Society are regulated by a President (J. N. Hanson, Esq.), a Treasurer (J. Taylor, Esq.), Hon. Secretary (Mr. T. [illegible]), Librarian (Mr. R. Bowley), with a committee of twelve members, in addition to the above officers, four of the committee retiring each year, but eligible for re-election. Mr Costa is the conductor, Mr. Bennewith the organist, and Mr. Cooper first violin, or *chef d'attaque*. In the band are Lindley, Howell, Phillips, Tolbecque, Anderson, G. Cooke, Jarrett, Baumann, Card, the Harpers, Smithers, Pratten, Powell, Barrett, Hill, Blagrove, Hill, Banbrick, Hutton, Pratten, Rowland, Lazarus, Irwin, Wagstaff, &c. The double basses and violoncel[illegible] have been increased in number to fourteen each. A considerable addition has been made to the chorus, both in number and in the manners, comprises in its body a number of the most efficient and valuable of the professional choristers

The Sacred Harmonic Society was established in 1832. The original prospectus stated: "The Society has been formed in consequence of it appearing to several amateurs to be desirable to establish in a central part of London a Society whose object should be the cultivation of the vocal music of the higher class of composition in Sacred Harmony, and the improvement of its members in execution, united with a desire to aid in establishing for the London amateurs of music the reputation which has repeatedly been awarded to those of being able to perform the sublime compositions of Handel and other eminent sacred composers, with that degree of precision and effect which their worth entitles them to." It was also stated, that the "projectors wish it to be understood that it does not owe its [illegible] (as many have done) to any division of a society already established, and that their motive for adding to the number of those previously established, has been the extension of the facilities which are afforded by the combined efforts for improvement in the knowledge and practice of music."

The early members of the Society were in a great degree composed of the choirs of the churches and chapels of the metropolis [illegible] first two years the meetings were held in different [illegible] until, in June, 1834, upon the removal by the Exeter Hall proprietors of the restriction which previously prevented the sale of [illegible] for charitable purposes, the Society removed to the small hall at Exeter Hall. The Amateur Festival held in that edifice in Sept., 1834, gave an impetus to the Harmonists, and the numbers [illegible] 400. A festival was held in April, 1836, for the Charing-Cross Hospital. In 1837 a benefit was given for the Shipwrecked and Distressed Seamens' Asylum. In 1840 the large organ was erected by the Society; and its use is restricted to such musical entertainments as are given by the Sacred Harmonic Society only

Since 1836, there have been given 187 performances by this society in Exeter Hall, which have been attended in the aggregate by 357,100 persons. There has been expended, for professional assistance alone, during that period, upwards of £22,000 an evident proof of the utility of this society to the musical profession. The following oratorios of Handel have been revived, and thus rendered familiar to English audiences through the agency of the Society:—"Messiah," revived 1835; "Israel in Egypt," 1837; "Judas Maccabeus," 1838; "Samson," 1838; "Solomon," 1838; "Joshua," 1839; "Saul," 1840. "Jeptha," 1841; "Deborah," 1843; "Athaliah," 1845; and "Belshazzar," 1847. In addition to these works, Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum," the Utrecht "Jubilate," the two Coronation Anthems, "Zadok the Priest," and "My heart is inditing," Purcell's Jubilate in D; Haydn's "Creation," and his Mass in [illegible]; Mozart's Mass No 12, and his motet splendente, "Te Deus;" [illegible] "Mount of Olives" (English), and his Mass in C; Spohr's "Last Judgment," and "Fall of Babylon," Mendelssohn's "Paul," "Elijah," and "Lobgesang," besides Psalms, Neukomm's "David," Romberg's "Lay of the Bell," Haydn's "Creation," Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," Handel's "Occasional Oratorio," "Resurrection" and "Alexander's Feast," and Beethoven's [illegible] music, &c., have been performed by the Society

The Society has on various occasions specially engaged Mendelssohn to direct his own works First, in 1837 [illegible] of his "Paul" first in London In June, 1840, her Majesty and Prince Albert commanded a performance of this work. In April of 1847, Mendelssohn visited England for the last time, at the express invitation of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and conducted four performances of his "Elijah," the Court attending at one of them.

Spohr visited London a few months after the lamented decease of Mendelssohn, and conducted three performances. Thus two of the greatest composers of their age were both in one year invited to lend their valuable aid to the exertions of the Society; and their advent led to one inevitable result the nomination of Costa as conductor, for it was to the progress made in the word after the *élève* had been more exalted by the master-minds. It was evident that the full resources and appliances of the Society could not been developed and turned to account until that body should be supplied with a conductor of the highest order of the amateurs

At the date of the last annual report (the 15th), the Society had property in the funds and otherwise exceeding £2000 A small deficiency had arisen in the operations of the last year, but the [illegible] and two sung at this present year the same results were apparent: but the steps lately taken have restored the Society to a high position, financially as well as musically; and its future success with such exertions may be regarded as certain.

THE FOSSIL SEA-SERPENT.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *)*

SIR, Will you allow me to correct a statement that appeared in the last Number of your interesting publication? The fossil mentioned at the conclusion of the admirable notice of the so-called Sea-Serpent, as having been exhibited in America under the name of *Hydrarchos. Sillimanum*, was constructed by the exhibitor, Koch, from bones collected in various parts of Alabama, and which belonged to several individual skeletons of an extinct marine cetacean, termed *Basilosaurus* by the American naturalists, and known in this country by that of *Zeuglodon*, a term signifying *yoked tooth*. Mr. Koch is the person who, a few years ago, had a fine collection of fossil bones of elephants and mastodons, out of which he made up an enormous skeleton, and exhibited it in the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, under the name of *Mastodon*. This collection was purchased by the trustees of the British Museum, and from it were selected the bones when now constitute the matchless skeleton of a mastodon in our National Gallery of Organic Remains

Not content with the interest which the fossils which he collected in various parts of the United States really possess, Mr. Koch, with the view of exciting the curiosity of the fashionable multitude, strung together all the vertebræ he could obtain of the *Basilosaurus*, and arranged them in a serpentine form; manufactured a skull and claws, and exhibited the monster as a fossil sea-serpent, under the name above mentioned—*Hydrarchos*. But the trick was immediately exposed by the American naturalists, and the true nature of the fossil bones published.

Bones of the *Basilosaurus* have been found in many parts of Alabama and South Carolina, in greensand belonging to a very ancient (eocene) tertiary formation Hundreds of vertebræ, bones of the extremities, portions of the cranium, and of the jaws with teeth, have at times been collected. Remains of species of the same genus have also been found near Bordeaux and in Malta

Professor Owen has shown that the original animal was a marine cetacean, holding an intermediate place between the cachalots and the herbivorous species. It must have attained a length equal to that of the largest living whales, for a series of vertebræ was found *in situ*, that extended in a line for [illegible]. An interesting memoir on the *Basilosaurus*, by Dr Gibbes, of Columbia, was published in the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Vol. I. Second Series, 1847; and a notice on the remains of the [illegible], by Professor Owen, appeared in the "Transactions of the Geological Society of London," Vol. VI. a brief notice of which is inserted in my "Media of Creation," page 876, under the name of *Zeuglodon cetoides*.

GIDEON ALGERNON MANTELL.

19, Chester-square, Pimlico, Oct. 31, 1848.

P.S. With regard to the existence of the so-called Sea-Serpent, I would beg to remark, that, although it is highly improbable that an Icthian, or true snake, of the dimensions and marine habits described by [illegible] agers now exists, yet there is nothing to forbid the supposition that [illegible] unseen living forms of cartilaginous fishes [illegible]

[illegible] ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT.

(To the Editor.)

I have perused with very great satisfaction the Engravings of the 'Sea-Serpent' in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 30th inst.; they most faithfully represent the appearance of the animal, as seen from her Majesty's ship *Daedalus* on the 6th of August last; and it is evident that much care has been bestowed upon the subject by the artist employed, to whom I beg to acknowledge myself greatly indebted for the minute and attention with which he listened to the various alterations suggested by me during the progress of the [illegible]

London, Oct. 31 th, 1848. P. M'QUHAE.

DAVIS' STRAITS WHALES.—Sir John Ross.—A Correspondent in Stromness informs us that on Saturday evening the ships *Lord Gambier*, of Hull, with seven fish, and the *Perseverance* of Stromness, were in sight from the harbour, where they are still detained by contrary winds. We learn that the greater number of whalers at Davis Straits were for some weeks too-bound, and that the crews nearly feared shipwreck, or being forced to spend a dreary and desolate winter in the frozen regions. Many of the seamen, under this impression, left their ships and crossed the ice to the shore, during three nights [illegible] accompanied with snow, which swept their clothes into the sea; but, happily, while the storm deprived them of the greater part of their clothing, it broke up [illegible] allowed the vessels to go free, when they were added to reach [illegible] Mr. Hall, of the *Lord Gambier*, saw Sir John Ross on the Pennie, Davis' Straits, where the gallant Captain and his crew [illegible] fishing their basement entirely [illegible] ships left them on the 1st October [illegible]

NOW READY, PRICE ONE SHILLING,

THE ILLUSTRATED

LONDON ALMANACK

FOR 1849;

Being the Fifth Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by RICHARD DOYLE, B. FOSTER, &c.; and finely engraved by DALZIEL, VIZETELLY, &c. Country Scenes, by THOMAS MILLER; besides a variety of useful Tables usually published in Almanacks. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, London.

*** Country orders supplied for cash only.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 5.—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. Gunpowder Plot, 1605.
MONDAY, 6.—The sun rises at 7h. 6m. and sets at 4h. 22m
TUESDAY, 7. The length of the day is 9h 14m., the decrease since the longest day is 7h. 18m.
WEDNESDAY, 8. Day breaks at 5h. 11m., and twilight ends at 6h. 16m.
THURSDAY, 9. Prince of Wales born, 1841. Lord Mayor's Day.
FRIDAY, 10 Jupiter south at 6h. 18m A.M., and Saturn south at 8h. 1m. P.M
SATURDAY, 11. St. Martin. Half-quarter. Full moon at 1h. 35m. A.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 11.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. h. m. 0 15 0 52	M. A. h. m. 1 5 1 42	M. A. h. m. 1 55 2 32	M. A. h. m. 2 45 3 22	M. A. h. m. 3 35 4 12	M. A. h. m. Full 11 35 eight	M. A. h. m. 0 25 0 50
M. A. h. m. 1 15 1 35	M. A. h. m. 2 0 2 0					

* Low Water on the afternoon of Tuesday will take place at 2h 12m, a quarter after one.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Philo.*"—*See the article on the recently discovered planets, by Mr. Glashier, in the* Illustrated London Almanack *for 1849.*

"*Regiomontanus.*"—*Inquire the price of an Azimuth Compass of Mr. Barrow, optician, 26, Snowden street, Haymarket; and he will tell you, also, whether it is the best instrument for your purpose, or not.*

"*Hertfordian.*"—*We thank you for the sketches of the Mirage seen by you on October 22, but we cannot engrave them.*

"*W. H. C.*"—*An inch is the smallest linear measure to which a name is given in English measure. Among mechanics this is subdivided into eighths; by all connected with science, the decimal values of an inch are adopted. Formerly, the inch was divided into twelve parts, called lines: but these have very properly fallen into disuse. The French line is the twelfth part of a French inch. The length of a French inch at the temperature of 66° 2' Fahrenheit is 1.066826 English inches; and, consequently, a French line, at the same temperature, is 0.088819 English inch.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex is of considerable expense to those who fill it.*

"*E. L. J.*"—*Thanks, though we cannot avail ourselves of his offer.*

"*C. C. Z.*"—*Trowbridge. A hide work on "Building Societies" may be had, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*T. B.*"—*Coulers, had better not attempt to clean his coins, until some competent judge has seen them.*

"*A Member of Pembroke College, Oxford,*" *is thanked.*

"*F. P. L.*"—*should write to the Secretary of the London Art-Union.*

"*Rev. M. A.*"—*Grantham.*—*See Wilkinson's work on "South Australia," just out.*

"*S. N.*"—*Write to the Mechanics' Magazine.*

"*A. D. A.*"—*should send his enquiry.*

"*Dramaticus,*"—*Stamford-hall, will find a copious memoir of Mr. Wallace, the musical composer, in No. 126, of our Journal.*

"*M. E. B.*" *and* "*H. M.*"—*We have not room.*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—*We shall return to the subject*

"*I. O.*" *is thanked; but we could not engrave the solar spots*

"*A. C.*"—*The President steam-ship was built of Teak, with fir planking.*

"*L. M. R.*"—*Vegetable wory is the produce of a tree found on the banks of the river Magdalena, and some other parts of South America. Ivory is the tusks of the elephant and the walrus, and the horn of the narwhal: it is intermediate between bone and horn*

"*M. N.*" *may obtain the information of some railway journal.*

"*H. R.*" *Stamford.*"—*Any City or West-End music publisher will give the required information.*

"*Isabel.*"—*Grisi has never performed* Abigail *in Verdi's "Nino," or any other part in that opera*

"*H. F. G.*" *Newport Pagnell Inquire of Ackermann and Co., Strand.*

"*Rhoda,*" *St. David's, should complain to the Post-office. The practice of sending miscellaneous articles by post was never intended by law.*

"*J. H. Ao.*

"*W. S.*" *will, perhaps, send a Sketch and details*

"*A. Q.*" *Bangarena, is mistaken Portraits of Mr. W. Smith O'Brien have been given in Nos. 113, and 338, of our Journal.*

"*An Oranian.*" *We have not room.*

"*W. N.*" *Exeter, states that fowls suffering from the disease lately so prevalent, have been cured by soaking their food in water wherein rue has been boiled.*

"*G. W. H. W.*"—*Sea a column on the "Iron Trade," published by Whitaker.*

"*A. J.*" *Chatham.*—*In a favourable paper on "Modern Painters," in the "Quarterly" for October, it is probable that even this last unhappy extremity will be resorted to.*

"*A Graduate of Oxford,*" *in Number XII. of The North British Review*

"*L. B. W.*" *Hackney.*—*The grotesque sea-trees at Belfont have been too often engraved for us to repeat.*

"*Frederick*" *The charge for advertisements in our Journal*

"*A Subscriber ab Initio,*" *Ingmar.*—*Observatory, elevatory, at the walls of the nave of a church supported by the arches which decide it from the aisles, and pierced for lights*

"*E. S. D.*"—*The office of the Journal is in Wellington-street, Strand.*

"*T. U. T.*" *Carnarvon. The original cost of the Great Britain steam-ship we cannot precisely state*

"*Ecclesia*" *Lord Byron's story of "Beppo" is published by Murray, Albemarle-street*

"*J. H. S.,*" *Finsbury Thanks*

"*A Regular Subscriber.*"—*There hang no stamp duty, or tax of any kind, on a Will itself, it may be written on plain paper or parchment. The printed "Will paper" is preferable, since it supplies the legal form*

"*W. N. P.*" *Loughborough. The charge for our Journal is 6s. 6d. per quarter, payable in advance, commencing with any Number*

"*Agdet, Earls Colne.*—*It is and per se; that is, and by itself.*

"*A. A., Bristol.*—*The weight is [illegible]*

"*H. J. W. L.*" *Wakefield.*—*The middle letter, in Goethe Peschel, is pronounced as the name of the fish, perch.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Tenby.*—*Received.*

"*B. A.*"—*Apply, respecting the Chinese Cards, to Mr. J. R. Smith, 4, Old Compton-street, Soho-square. An account of the different kinds of Chinese Cards will be found in Chaltè's "Facts and Speculations on the Origin and History of Playing Cards," p. 55.*

"*T. P. K.*" *was answered in our Journal at length a few months back.*

"*E. M. B.*" *should send his coins, or wax impressions of them. We cannot get the desired information without. There is no mode of restoring the inscriptions on coins but by tooling, and that, at once, will destroy their interest and antiquity.*

"*D. R.*" *To take the degree of Bachelor of Music, it is necessary to prepare certain exercises. Our correspondent had better address Sir R. S. Bishop on the subject*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*For the terms of subscription to the Musical Amateur Society, address to Mr. E. Leslie, Hon. Secretary, 60, Cleveland-street*

"*Sunday Pudding.*"—*We do not see that it is necessary for a Member of Parliament to take his seat, to enable him to accept the Chiltern Hundreds*

"*H. B.*"—*A midshipman's appointment is obtained through interest as the Admiralty. It cannot be purchased.*

"*A. B.*"—*Cadetships are in the patronage of the East India Directors.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*An illegitimate child may assume either its father or mother's name*

"*Paul.*" *Captains in the Navy are not now designated Post Captains.*

"*A. A. B.*" *There are several instances of persons having taken who use no motto. The latter may be assumed at pleasure*

"*R. N. Y.*" *The family of Miles, of Bristol, cannot trace the origin of their race, nor can we offer an opinion as to the country from whence it originally came. At no very distant period it was settled at Ledbury, in Herefordshire. The arms are "Az. a chev. erm. between three mascles arg., each charged with a fleur de lis, or." The crest, "A demi-man couped at the shoulders, proper, garnished, and supporting with the hand an anchor ppr. There are many families who have no arms.*

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. The Promised Views upon this line of Railway are unavoidably deferred till next week.

*** We have to thank Mr. A. F. Ridgway, 43, Leicester-square, for his obliging communication of the plan of operations at Moultan.

Our "Magazine Column," and Replies to several Correspondents, must stand over from press of news

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK

Composition and Punctuation. By J. Brenan.—Dr. Chalmers' Works. Vol. V.—Funch's Pocket-book.—Mother's Ladies's Pocket-book London and the Thames.—Lepage's French School.—Lepage's Ready Guide.—Milton's Prose Works. Vol. III.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1848.

THE war in the Punjaub has extended itself. The last accounts left the British before Moultan, supported by a native force under the Rajah Shere Singh. The latter was more than half suspected to be a traitor. The suspicion was speedily confirmed. A brigade under General Whish having commenced operations against Moultan, where the Dewan Moolraj was intrenched with a strong force, Shere Singh, with a force of 5000 men, went over to the enemy. The consequence was that the British commander was compelled to raise the siege, and to retire to a distance of fifteen miles from the citadel, there to await reinforcements from Ferozepore and Scinde. The news of this reverse speedily spread through the Punjaub. Chuttar Singh, the father of the traitor, Shere Singh, who was prepared for the contingency, and quite as anxious as his son and the bulk of the Sikh chiefs to strike a blow against the conquerors of the Punjaub, marched immediately at the head of 10,000 men collected in the Hazareh, a wild district at the north-western extremity of the five rivers, to the aid of his countryman in Moultan. The British resident at Lahore seized the person of the young Dulcep Singh as a hostage, and adopted all necessary and proper means for the security of the capital. There is reason to believe that the war will be strictly a frontier one; and that the Indian Government will speedily succeed in crushing a rebellion, which ought, if it had acted promptly upon the information conveyed to it long ago, to have been crushed at a much earlier period. When the last accounts left, troops were being poured into Scinde by sea from Bombay to occupy the line of the middle Indus, and to march, in case of need, upon the Punjaub. This force will amount to about 10,000 men. From the Bengal frontier, a force of 20,000 men, under General Gilbert, is on the march to join General Whish under the walls of Moultan; and the preparations in all parts of India show that our Government does not under-rate the danger, or lack—though at the eleventh hour—the means and the energy to meet it.

ALL kinds of rumours relative to the state of Vienna have been current during the week. For some time it was generally believed that the armies of Windischgrätz, Auersperg, and Jellachich hemmed the city in on all sides; and that a bombardment had commenced which threatened to lay the capital in ruins. It now appears that these accounts, although written on apparently good authority, were only partially correct. The latest authentic accounts received to the time at which we write are of the 27th of October. At that date the suburbs of Vienna were occupied by the Imperial commanders, but no attack had been made upon the city. The withdrawal of the Hungarian reinforcements, the reasons for which have never yet been explained, having left Vienna completely at the mercy of Windischgrätz, he called upon the citizens to surrender. He insisted in his proclamation upon the immediate disarmament of the populace and of the Academic Legion, the delivery of twelve of the students as hostages for the future good behaviour of the citizens, and for the giving up to justice of all the parties concerned in the assassination of the Count Latour. The popular party demurred, and several deputations proceeded from the city to the army, to make known to the Imperial General the conditions upon which the citizens would be content to lay down their arms. These were, a general amnesty, the nomination of a popular Ministry, and the withdrawal of the troops from the vicinity of the capital. These terms were refused; and a proclamation of Windischgrätz to the Viennese, dated on the 26th of October, in which he spoke of the grief he felt at being compelled to act hostilely against the capital of the Monarchy, reiterated his determination to accept of no terms short of those previously proposed. Windischgrätz is virtually master of the city; and, for this reason, it is possible that he will not resort to a bombardment. Should, however, the Hungarians have turned back (and the *Breslauer Zeitung* and some of the Berlin journals assert that they are in full march for Vienna with a force of from 75,000 to 90,000 men), it is probable that even this last unhappy extremity will be resorted to.

The position both of Windischgrätz and Jellachich in these events is remarkable. Windischgrätz, who but a few short weeks ago was employed by the Court to coerce and overawe the Sclavonians at Prague, and who narrowly escaped with his life amid the insurrections of the Bohemian capital, is now the leader of a Sclavonian army, employed by the same Court to overawe its German subjects; and Jellachich, the Croat, who shortly after the commencement of the convulsions of Europe, in the spring of the present year, was implicated in a rebellious project against the integrity of the Austrian Empire, is now employed in the task of holding together for a short breathing-time the fast-separating nationalities which give their nominal allegiance at the bayonet's point to the unhappy dynasty of Este. Windischgrätz appears to be a man on whom the advisers of the Emperor can rely; but the Ban of Croatia—known to be a far more able man, and suspected of a towering ambition—is an ally who may hereafter prove dangerous. Turn where one will, and examine the state of Austria under any aspect whatever, it is impossible not to feel that now is the darkest day of its history. The attention of all Europe is concentrated upon it; for whatever the immediate fate of the capital may be, the result one way or the other cannot but have the most powerful influence on Europe generally, but more especially upon Germany. Even the unconditional surrender of the Viennese could not have the effect of strengthening, in any sensible degree, the tottering throne of the Cæsars, or of educing anything like order out of the chaotic elements which are now struggling for the mastery.

THE meeting of the Peace Congress in London is a circumstance which calls for notice on the part of all journals that would truly record the aspirations as well as the events of this remarkable epoch. Amid desolating internecine wars, and amid predictions of foreign wars, which are unhappily but too likely to be realised, the friends of peace, nothing daunted by difficulties and discouragements, hold their meetings and disseminate their principles. It is true that there is nothing new in these principles. They are the principles of Christianity—often forgotten, but never entirely disavowed by Christian nations. They are the principles of soldiers themselves; for there is no man, not even the greatest of military heroes, who would not, in his coolness, if questioned, that war is an unhappy necessity, not to be defended as a matter of reason, and only to be resorted to in the last extremity, in defence of the rights of men and nations when unjustly attacked. But, old and holy as these principles are, they need repeating. We rejoice, therefore, to notice the zeal and enthusiasm of the philanthropic men who labour in this cause, and should be sorry to join in that deprecation of their efforts in which some public writers indulge. Peace may be at present impracticable. That is a fact to deplore; but let us remember that wars are generally the offspring of opinion; and that to bring opinion into a purer channel, and to encourage ideas of peace and good-will, it is necessary that it should be acted upon by men who have high convictions and unwearied enthusiasm. There must always be men in advance of their age, to

draw the world after them; and every convert made by the preaching of such men is a gain, which of itself may be the means of still further gain, until at last opinion is ripened, and in the course of time the amiable Utopianism of the few becomes the conviction of the many.

It cannot be denied, however much we may be threatened by war at the present time, that the whole tendency of modern civilisation is peaceful. Railroads, the greatest triumphs of modern science, are essentially anti-warlike; and it is not too much to assert, that if the French continue to visit England on their half-holiday trips, as they have done in such large numbers during the last few weeks, the war spirit that once animated them against us, and which was to large measure by the fair intercourse of each by the influence of old traditions, will be eradicated by degrees, and replaced by one more kindly, more politic, more profitable, and more Christian. In fact, much as we sympathise with the objects of the generous crusade which the friends of Peace are waging against war by means of their lectures, their meetings, their publications, their deputations to Ministers and to Governments, and their proposed Congresses in the principal capitals of Europe, we trust for more immediate good to the intercourse of nations with one another. However great our triumphs in War, England is essentially a peaceful country. France will catch our principles—for, luckily, they are contagious—whenever she becomes better acquainted with us. As soon as these two great nations are firmly united by the bonds of mutual esteem as well as mutual interest, the permanent peace of Europe will be somewhat less chimerical than it has hitherto been, or than, unhappily, it still continues to be.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Sunday morning the Queen and her family attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

On Monday the Earl and Countess of Clarendon arrived at the Castle, on a visit to Her Majesty. Prince Albert attended the Earl of Listowel (Lord in Waiting), Capt. the Hon. J. Denman, and Col. Seymour, went out shooting in Windsor Park. The Royal dinner party in the evening included the Duchess of Kent, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Lady A. M. Dawson, Baroness de Speth, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, and Sir G. Couper.

On Tuesday afternoon the Queen held a Privy Council at the Castle. It was attended by Prince Albert, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Lord Chancellor, Lord J. Russell, Sir G. Grey, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Auckland, Lord Campbell, and the Duke of Norfolk. At the council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Thursday, the 2nd of November, until the 19th of December. The Hon. W. Bathurst was the clerk of the council in waiting. Her Majesty was attended by the Lord in Waiting and the Vice-Chamberlain. After the council [illegible] Prince Albert went out shooting in Windsor Park. The Royal dinner party in the evening included the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lady A. M. Dawson, Baroness de Speth, the Provost of Eton, and Sir G Couper.

On Wednesday morning, Prince Albert, attended by Mr. G. E. Anson and General Bowles, left the Castle for London, travelling by a special train on the Great Western Railway. His Royal Highness proceeded to Somerset House, and presided at a council of the Duchy of Cornwall. He left early in the afternoon, on his return to Windsor Castle. The Earl and Countess of Clarendon took their departure from the Castle in the course of the day. Lord Camoys has relieved the Earl of Listowel in the duties of Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and Sir Edward Bowater has relieved Captain the Hon. J. Denman in his duties as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. The Royal dinner circle in the evening included her Serene Highness the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and the Princess Feodore of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

The Princess Lieven and suite arrived on Saturday last at Brighton; Prince Metternich visited the Princess Lieven and Sir R. and Lady Marchison on Monday.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE PUBLIC ORATORSHIP.—Mr. Bateson, whose election we noticed in our Postscript of last week, having complied with all the statutable formalities, has been duly installed in the office. Mr. Williams, the unsuccessful candidate, has issued an address of thanks to his supporters, in which he says:—"I cannot take leave of the contest in which we have been engaged, without some expression of gratitude to those by whom it has been justly earned. We have not succeeded in attaining our object; but I can never regret an attempt, in which so many old friends have given me the most convincing proofs of kind regard, and many members of the Senate, whose approval is in itself distinction, have recorded their unbiassed votes in my favour. There are many sin among my opponents who have treated me with a courtesy of which I must beg them to believe me grateful. The same prominent members of the Senate, and others who recorded their votes for either candidate are the following:—For Mr. Bateson:—The Vice-Chancellor, the Bishop of Chester (Master of Christ's), the Masters of Jesus, Magdalene, Corpus, Downing, and the Vice-Master of Trinity Queen's: Professors Blunt, Challis, Fisher, Haviland, Peacock, Scholefield, Stankie, and Willis: Marquis of Exeter, Lords Godolphin, Powis, Braybrooke, and Sir Edward Sugden, Sir E. Williams, H. Pitzherbert, and J. Romilly. For Mr. Disable J. E. Pepys and G. Denman. For Mr. Williams:—The Provost of King's, the Masters of Trinity, Caius, Catherine Hall, St. Peter's, Clare Hall, and Downing: Professors Clarke, Jarrett, Malkin, Pryme, Sedgwick, and Walmsley: Lords Lyttelton, Hereford, E. Bruce, and A. Compton; Sir J. R. Eustace, the Astronomer Royal (Professor Airey).

THE REV. W. HORACE MATCHAM, B.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, late Curate of Wortley, Leeds, has been elected to the vacant Classical Professorship in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Berks.

THE CURACIES IN SUNDERLAND.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the Ancient Vestry of Sunderland was held in the vestry of the church, when it was unanimously agreed that a respectful memorial be presented to the Lord Bishop of Durham, showing the inadequate amount of the present income of Sunderland Rectory. The income is derived from the following sources: viz., from the rectorial tithes £80, from land £35, from surplice fees £18; total, £280. Added to which is the curacy of St. John's, of the annual value of £300, making a total of £600, out of which sum the Rector of Sunderland must keep three curates, leaving the Episcopal Chapel of Spring-garden-lane totally unprovided for. The memorial further stated that the rate-payers of Sunderland are all of the trading population, and are at present most heavy burdened. It concluded with a prayer that the Lord Bishop of Durham may be pleased to appoint a part of the proceeds (£2000 a year in amount) of the rich living of the rectory of Bishopwearmouth, now vacant, towards assisting the poorer rectory of Sunder land. This respectful and very reasonable memorial was signed by nineteen members of the Ancient Vestry—a body established by Act of Parliament in 1719.

JUBILEE OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Wednesday being the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Church Missionary Society, its jubilee was celebrated in all parts of the country. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury preached a sermon on the occasion in the forenoon, in St. Ann's Church, Blackfriars; and the Bishop of London preached in the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Villiers's Church, St. George's, Bloomsbury. The reason why St. Ann's Church, Blackfriars, was selected for the Archbishop was, that the annual sermon on behalf of the funds of the society were preached in it for a period of 17 years after its formation. The annual income of the society is, in round numbers, about £100,000; but on this occasion it is intended to make some extraordinary exertions to raise a Jubilee Fund of £100,000, making the sum collected in 1848, £200,000. In Sierra Leone and Western Africa the number of communicants in the society's churches is upwards of 2000, and the number of attendants on the respective ministrations of the clergymen is 7000. In New Zealand the number of communicants in the society's places of worship is 3000. In India [illegible] In China [illegible] which 30,000 are under a regular course of Christian instruction, while 16,000 children regularly attend the society's schools. The society has upwards of one hundred stations in different parts of the world, and [illegible] The society derives its funds. The number of missionaries sent out by the society since its commencement [illegible] The receipts for the year ending April 30, 1848, exceeded £2,500,000. A collection was made at the close of the sermons in St. Ann's, Blackfriars, St. George's, Bloomsbury, and at the various other churches in which sermons were preached on behalf of the Jubilee Fund. The amount received was, we understand, in every instance, exceedingly liberal.

THE CONSECRATION OF CHRIST CHURCH, GREAT HORTON-STREET, LIVERPOOL.—The consecration of this beautiful edifice, dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, was solemnised on Monday, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Chester, assisted by a numerous body of the clergy of the diocese. A numerous congregation was also present on the occasion, amongst whom were the Mayor, Sir Thomas Birch, M.P., William Brown, Esq., M.P., and various gentlemen connected with the town of Liverpool. At the conclusion of the sermon the Right Rev. Prelate pronounced the benediction, and the large congregation separated. Immediately after this his Lordship proceeded to the font to receive his worship the Mayor's infant daughter into the Christian Church, by the ordinance of baptism.

CONSECRATION.—On Monday the Bishop of Chester consecrated the new church at Everton, in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, Lancashire. The church was consecrated by the name of "Christ Church;" it contains 1000 sittings, 337 of which are free, and is endowed with the sum of £1650. The cost has been £10,650, and the whole expense including land, &c., will be has been defrayed by T. B. Horsfall, Esq., the Mayor of Liverpool, and the other children of [illegible] Esq., by whom it is intended as a lasting monument to the memory of their late father.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

TRIAL OF MR O'DOHERTY, OF THE "TRIBUNE" NEWSPAPER.—On Monday the third trial of Mr Kevin Izod O Doherty, one of the proprietors of the *Tribune* newspaper, was commenced in the Commission Court before Judges Torrens and Crampton. A jury having been formed, the Clerk of the Crown arraigned the prisoner in the usual manner. The indictment contained ten distinct counts, charging the prisoner with the separate offences of having composed to depose the Queen from the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom, and of having compassed the levying of war against her Majesty, in order to compel her to change her measures and councils. The two latter counts were charged to have been published by the prisoner in certain articles published in a newspaper called the *Irish Tribune*, of which he, together with a person named Richard D Williams, was the [illegible] proprietor.

The case occupied [illegible] and was concluded about [illegible] when it was essentially similar to those on the first and second trials of the prisoner in the early part of August last, when the juries on each disagreed. The case for the Crown was then closed, the Court rose. The case for the defence occupied the whole of Tuesday, and on Wednesday, at the sitting of the Court, Mr Justice Crampton charged the jury, who returned into court after a short absence, and returned with a verdict of "Guilty," accompanied with a recommendation to mercy, on account of the prisoner's youth and of the excited state of public feeling at the time of the publication of his treasonable writings.

MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.—The application made by the prisoner's counsel in this case on Friday (last week) has been decided in his favour. The point was that the indictment be quashed, on the ground that the requirement of the statute 6 Geo. IV. cap. 51 had not been complied with. The [illegible] over the venue shall be changed by the Crown, the names of [illegible] the custody of the prisoner from one gaol to another shall [illegible] days before the bill of indictment shall be found. In this case it was issued after the bill was found. The Court took till next day to consider the point; and the decision given was as mentioned above, [illegible] Mr. Duffy's trial to the January Commission.

Seven young men who were in custody for having been found proceeding at night to an armed meeting, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to six months' imprisonment from the date of their committal.

Michael Moran, found guilty of the assault (arabbing) on the policeman Byrne, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment; his companions, J. J. Moran and M'Cormick, to 9 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

"GEMS" FROM THE "HUE AND CRY."

MEATH.—There is a description of a man named Gogan, who stole "a fat cow 27 years of age 5 feet 9 inches high slight make and fresh complexion, dark hair and long features"! Value £11."

The Meath police are rather graphic, for under the same head we have a description on of Catherine Ford, *alias* Mooney, who stands charged with having stolen amongst other things "three yards of calico 28 inches wide, a girl about 18 high stout make and sallow complexion with dark brown hair and a grey eye!" (Oh, Katty Mooney!)

Property in the county of Meath is of rather a dubious character, for in the same number of the *Hue and Cry* there is a description of a lot of fallows "whetted with cords William Owens and James Smyth, keepers on a place called Kilmessan, and carried them off with corn, pigs, carts, and other property which had been seized under a civil bill decree." The said decree is noted as of "[illegible] [illegible]" (The [illegible] of course, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

REGENT'S QUADRANT.

THE QUADRANT, FROM VIGO-STREET.

more lasting materials than either of the above; for the colonnade consists of cast-iron columns raised upon granite plinths. The columns are of the Roman-Doric order, each 16 ft. 2 in. high, exclusive of the plinth; and, being painted, have all the appearance of stone. Altogether, this has been, from the first, esteemed the most elegant portion of Regent-street: its continuous rows of columns sweeping round in charming perspective, form a fine object, and an extremely picturesque variation to the general architectural decorations of the houses; and, could the sunshine have rested on both sides of the street at once, the colonnade would have been as useful as ornamental. Well do we remember the general admiration of the novelty on its completion: how the ballustraded roof was recommended as a general promenade for the inhabitants of the houses, and how the footway beneath was welcomed by the public as an exceedingly agreeable resort in wet weather. The upper promenade, however, proved a failure, the scheme neither consorting with English taste nor climate. A serious objection, too, lay in one story of the houses—the mezzanine—being dark and gloomy, and especially so in the winter months, thus offering great obstruction to the ventilation of the lower rooms and shops, so necessary to comfort and health; in addition to which, the value of the house property was considerably lessened by the great number of doubtful characters to whom the sheltered portions of the street presented an attraction, to the great discomfort and prejudice of the shopkeepers. One of the evils was, in some instances, attempted to be remedied by glazing the colonnade roof; and the moral status of the promenade beneath was sought to be improved: but serious objections remained, and these, at length, decided the authorities of the Woods and Forests (this being Crown property) on the removal of the colonnade: an Act of Parliament for this purpose was obtained during the past session, and the work of demolition is now in progress, as we this week illustrate. Many regrets have been expressed at the alteration; and we confess that we unwillingly part with this grand architectural characteristic, more especially as our metropolitan street architecture presents so few examples for commendation to be associated with the Quadrant Colonnade. Nevertheless, to the parties most interested—the inhabitants and owners of the property—the change will be highly beneficial; while, in apparently adding to the width of the street, and in the architectural enrichments of the houses being increased, its picturesqueness will scarcely be diminished.

Our Illustrations display two views of the Quadrant: one, from Vigo-street, with the colonnade entire; the other, from Tichborne-circus, as the street will appear when the alterations are completed. It will be seen that these begin at the mezzanine or *entresol* story, where highly-enriched pilasters are introduced on either side of the windows, from which spring consoles of elegant form, supporting a balcony.

The spaces between the windows are relieved by sunken paneling and pateræ, similar ornaments being introduced in corresponding portions of the balcony. The mouldings and cornices to the windows on the first floor have been greatly increased in importance, and the second story is united to the first with much skilfulness of design. The whole of these alterations are being carried out by James Pennethorne, Esq.; the contractor for the work is Mr. Kelk.

A strange story obtained circulation in the newspapers, some days since—that the contractor, who had purchased the cast-iron columns of the Government, had sold them to a railway company, at a profit of upwards of cent. per cent. Mr. Kelk is, certainly, the purchaser of the columns; but there is no truth in the other part of the story—a sort of bargain gossip, which easily finds credence. The columns, however, 270 in number, with the granite plinth, &c., will, by Mr. Kelk's order, be sold by auction, by Messrs. Eversfield and Horne, on Tuesday next, when the parties interested would, we dare say, not object to find the public gossip a correct anticipation.

THE QUADRANT, AS IT WILL APPEAR FROM TICHBORNE-STREET WITH THE ALTERATIONS COMPLETED.

"GUY FAWKES."—DRAWN BY DODGSON

GUY FAWKES DAYS.

Oh! yes, we remember
Those Fifths of November—
Best of our holidays,
First of our jolly days—
Times always glorious,
Ranting—uproarious;
Welcome to urchins all;
Dear to both great and small.
Never, in after-time,
Found we such fun in rhyme—
As, the full streets among,
Bearing our Guy along,
We sang the old ditty
All day, thro' the city
"*Please to remember*
The Fifth of November,"
And gather'd the coppers
From passers or stoppers,
Or pleased window-peepers—
Importunate reapers
Of tribute to buy
A warm exit for "Guy."

Ah, well we remember
Those fifths of November,
The laughing, the frolicking,
Shouting and rollicking,
When the powder was hot
And the squibs, and what not,
And the night had begun
For unlimited fun;
When the bonfire was lighted,
The fuses ignited,
And Guy like a felon,
With foolscap and bell on,
Was hung from a tree
Ignominiously,
And dangled his bandy-legs,
Shapeless as brandy kegs,
Over the crackling flame,
We keeping up the game—
Shouting, the whole of us,
That, for the soul of us
"We knew no reason
Why gunpowder treason"
Should slip memory
And deprive us of Guy,
And afford no more pastime
As good as the last time.

'Twas foolish such glee,
But right happy were we.
And, foolish or wise,
Such delight was a prize
Far richer and rarer,
And every way fairer,
Than many a brighter
Since known to the writer.—H. J.

CROATIAN TROOPS.

THE accompanying scene is an episodal Illustration from the great struggle now

ADVANCED GUARD OF THE CROATIAN IRREGULARS.

waging in the Austrian dominions. The Croatians, or Croats, are now fighting to desperation, under Radetzky and their Ban Joseph Von Jellachich, with varied success. One of the dispatches of the past month runs thus:—"The corps of Croats, which had been ineffectually attacked on the 9th by the National Guard of Oedenburg, has been beaten by General Mogs. The affair took place on the 11th inst. One-third of the enemy was cut to pieces, a second taken prisoner, and the remainder dispersed."

Again, their position in the struggle will be understood by the following extract from a proclamation from the Hungarian camp, posted in the streets of Vienna on the 20th ult.:—"The Hungarian army hereby declares that it has come to succour its Austrian brethren, and that it will pursue with its whole power the Croatian army, which has been chased from Hungary, and which at this moment ravaging the plains of Austria. We are persuaded that, in chasing from Austria the hostile army of Jellachich, and re-establishing the interrupted communication with the city of Vienna, we shall render the greatest service to the liberty of the people, as well as to the dynasty and to the whole Monarchy."

The Ban has miraculous influence over the Croats, the secret of which is that he is a Croat, and proud to be one, and all his energies are turned towards one object — to procure for his nation that position in Hungary which they claim. He speaks the dialect of the people. "It is the language of my beloved mother (as said one day), and that I will not cease to cherish." Their Ban and their General, he converses with his Croats, and tells them things they had never dreamt of—visions of honour and glory. It is no wonder that when he appears every eye is turned upon him. Let them, once established, be what he means —said that they are ready to follow him to Buda, Pesth, Vienna, or Milan! Wine, they see him, they shout their enthusiastic "Zivio!" (Let him live!) and will follow him anywhere.

Although brought into more regular discipline by the Austrian Government, the Croats still retain their taste for war. Their untutored state, however, is companied by many traits of fidelity. Notwithstanding their fierce fight against Austria, in 1755, on account of certain innovations, their bearing was indescribable when they found themselves united to France in 1809.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The first performance for the present season took place on Wednesday night. The announcement of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and the first appearance of Mr. Costa in his new position of Conductor to the Society's concerts, attracted an immense audience. Every part of Exeter Hall was crowded to excess, and amongst the auditory were to be seen most distinguished amateurs and musical celebrities. A more exciting scene has rarely witnessed; and, on Costa's entrance to assume the *bâton*, the applause was deafening—the six hundred amateurs and *artistes*, forming the vocal and orchestra of six hundred performers, joining most heartily in this enthusiastic greeting to the greatest Musical Conductor of the age. At the end of the first part, and at the conclusion of the oratorio, the greetings for him were renewed again and again—thus proving that he had already secured for the members of the Society their desired object, namely, a marked improvement in the execution.

Having given in another part of our impression an Engraving of the new orchestra, with a Key to its alterations and improvements, accompanied by a brief sketch of the rise and progress of the Society, little space can be afforded to a detailed analysis of one of the finest interpretations of Mendelssohn's sublime work we have ever listened to. On all hands it has been admitted that a more perfect performance has never been heard in London.

The scores of "Elijah," as our well-informed readers are aware, is particularly difficult in the orchestral parts, for never is the instrumentation still a moment from the beginning to the end, the band is perpetual ly going, as an adjunct to the descriptive choral pieces. From the delicate developments and colouring of this instrumental under-current, is the great skill of a conductor exacted. And herein did Costa prove himself worthy of his mission. With kindred genius he touched the mighty inspirations of the lamented master spirit, producing those exquisite gradations of tone, those delicate discriminations in the nuances, that inexhaustible energy and never-failing precision which has been his characteristic in the conduct of the works of the great symphonists, as well as in the embodiment of the lyric drama.

The overture was a foretaste, by the beautiful working of inner parts, of the choral treat; and as the hitherto voices came forth, the chorus of the people, "Help, Lord," cold must have been the heart which could have resisted such powerful strains. The night was Mendelssohnian throughout; he was therein the spirit if not in the presence; and the poetry of his conceptions was realised by the sympathy infused by the conductor. Vitality was given to parts which had hitherto been regarded as sterile. These were intellectual readings of the words by the choristers; the tongue seemed to cleave, indeed, in the description that the "Deeps had no water," and as the full tide of voices rolled on in the injunctions to keep the commandments, never was the power of music wielded with more magnificent effect. Instrumental effects bears of the many were silent tributes, but these were eloquent. Let us record how decorous was the approbation bestowed on the oratorio: free from the vulgar annoyance of incessant applause, but bokeening outward demonstrations of applause, the feeling of the vast assemblage could not be mistaken. The attention was riveted, the feeling was general and sympathetic, and when, at the close, there was the expression for a burst, the occasion was never lost.

In recording the names of Mrs. Lerch, Miss Dolby, Miss A. Williams, Miss Duval, Mr. Lockey, Mr. J. A. Novello, and Mr. Phillips, it will suffice to establish that the general execution of the solos was gratifying and impressive. Exceptions may be taken here and there to certain readings, but there was a conscientious disposition on the part of all to do honour to Mendelssohn. The double quartet "For he shall give," the quartet "Cast thy burden," the trio "Lift thine eyes," and the "Oh, come every one," went beautifully. Of the choral pieces that were more strikingly depicted than on any former occasion were "But the Lord," in the last part, was very remarkable. The "Thanks be to God" was quite electric; and the "He watcheth over Israel" was delightfully done. The Pagan choruses were wonderfully fine; and the one, "The fire descends," almost appall.ng. This was a great night, and a new era for the Sacred Harmonic Society

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—M. Sainton having joined her Majesty's private band, has resigned the post of leader to the Academy Concerts and principal professorship of the violin. The duties are undertaken by Mr. Henry Blagrove as M. SAINTON'S successor. Mr. Henry Lazarus, principal clarionet of the Royal Italian Opera, has been nominated professor of the clarionet, for which instrument an associate had been named up to this time since the celebrated Weiss.

MDLLE. NISSEN.—The vocalist, like Jenny Lind, is a native of Stockholm, and she was also a fellow pupil with Mdlle. Lind of Manuel Garcia in Paris, the brother of Malibran and Viardot. Mdlle. Nissen has sung at the Italian Operas in Paris and St. Petersburgh; and she has been very popular in Italy, at Rome, Bologna, &c., in "Norma," the "Sonnambula," &c. It is her first essay at Covent-Garden Theatre in the English language.

THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.—The Concerts of this Society will begin for the season on the 13th inst.; the second, on the 27th inst.; and the third, on the 11th of December.

GRISI.—Mdme Grisi is now in Paris; she will not sing at any place until the opening of the Royal Italian Opera.

MARIO.—This distinguished tenor will probably make a winter tour in England with Thalberg, the pianist.

MDLLE. LIND.—On Friday week, a concert was given at the Town-Hall, Birmingham, at which Mdlle. Lind, M. Roger, Signori F. Lablache and Belletti, sang—Balfe being the conductor. This week, three performances and a concert have been given by the same party at Brighton. It is believed that Southampton will be visited on the 8th.

DEATH OF MARIA MILANOLLO.—Concert frequenters will easily recollect the name Milanollo, some few years since—"Eugene Sue with a new sensibility for art," states the *Musical Record*, "and gifted with a faculty of perception of the highest standard of excellence in taste, expression, and style, these charming sisters fairly take the same rank in the musical world which Rachel does as regards the histrionic art." Maria, the youngest, is also no more. On the 21st Oct. she expired in Paris of hooping-cough, at the early age of sixteen, to the grief of her mother and sister. She was buried on the 24th, the funeral ceremony taking place at St. Roch, in the presence of the musical celebrities now in the capital. A monument will be raised to Maria's memory, at Père-la-Chaise, amongst the *artists*, of whom she was one of the brightest ornaments.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS. M. Girard, who conducts the orchestra of the Paris Grand Opera, has been elected the successor of Habeneck, in the direction of the *Conservatoire* Concerts. Vieux, after giving concerts with great success in Brussels, has returned to Paris, and will soon arrive in London. The first representation of Clapisson's new opera, "Jeanne la Folle," was to take place on the 3rd instant. An occasional piece, called "Adriano a Parigi," altered from Rossini's "Viaggio à Reims," composed in 1825, the music of which, three years afterwards, he blended in "Count Ory," has been produced at the Italian Opera in Paris. The purport was to prove that the Republ e was a bugbear, and that the capital ought not to be deserted by fashion It does not appear, however, that this opera has made any proselytes, and the theatres continue. The piece was sung by Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Persiani, Mdlle. Beslo, Mdlle. Sara (Miss Hounsom), Mdlle. Clari, Madame Bellini, and by Bordas, Morelli, Arnouri, and Ronconi. The last-mentioned singer had but a slight season in Paris, that of Paris cockney; but the public could not overlook The cavatinas of Madame Persiani and Madame Castellan were also much applauded; but the piece was pronounced to be *froide et ennuyeuse*—fatal words in the mouths of Parisian *dilettanti*.

PROPOSED VISIT OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL GUARD TO MANCHESTER.—It is stated that several of this gallant body of men (about 1400, principally from Paris), who have been in London during the last few days, made many inquiries about Manchester, its people, its factories, and, above all, the Free-Trade Hall, which they expressed a strong desire to see. A deputation waited on the London and North-Western Railway Company, in order to ascertain upon what terms a number of the National Guard could be taken to and returned from Manchester. Moderate terms were offered, and it is anticipated that a detachment of the 3rd legion, which is about to visit England in a short time, will spend a day or two in this city.—*Manchester Guardian.*

THE THEATRES.

COVENT-GARDEN

Owing to Mr. Reeves's indisposition on Saturday last, Balfe's opera of the "Enchantress" was substituted for the announced "Sonnambula." Auber's "Haydée" was performed on Monday, but was postponed until Wednesday, on the same plea of illness for the tenor. On Wednesday, a further adjournment until this evening (Saturday) was declared in the bills, and a medical certificate has been printed in the journals, still allowing the cause of the delays on Mr. Reeves.

We regret these disappointments, which, of course, must be equally disastrous for the manager as the company; but it is to be regretted, that, instead of resorting to the equivocal proceeding of closing the theatre for a week, the *début* of Mdlle Nissen, which had been advertised for Thursday, did not take place, especially as Mr. Harrison, who is to be the *Polinto*, has sung that part frequently before. However, we trust to hear of no further contrarieties, and that the success of such a beautiful opera as that of "Haydée," and the triumph of Mdlle. Nissen next Tuesday for that is the night now fixed for her *début*, will tend to the prosperity of the undertaking, on which the fortunes of so many families are dependant, exclusive of the considerations of art.

PRINCESS'

The general style of mounting and executing "Norma," last Monday night, was so very creditable, that it is to be regretted that the new representation of the Druidical priestess should have proved inadequate. Mdlle. de Roissy, as a mere vocalist, has very considerable executive power, but she has to contend with an organ which is not sympathetic in its quality. It is of that thin, wiry, shrill body or volume, well adapted to develop vocal mechanism, to astonish, but little calculated to charm. Then it was a mistake to have selected *Norma* for her first appearance. It is not a character which depends on the mere rendering of portions of the cavatina, and of the duos and concerted pieces; but it is the impulse of strong passions, and of great physical force, which alone carry an *ensemble* through such an ordeal. Mdlle Roissy is an accomplished vocalist, who, in parts better adapted for her agile powers of execution, will no doubt take her revenge

The *Adalisa* of Miss Poole was, artistically speaking, not nearly so well sung as Mdlle. de Roissy sang the music of "Norma," told infinitely more with the audience, from the influence of simple feeling and a delicious organ, and although the French *prima donna* was exceedingly well received after her spontaneous applause of Miss Poole's hearers secured her ultimately the advantage in both the duos, wh ch were encored, as well as Mdlle de Roissy in the adagio of the "Casta diva." Miss Poole was affectingly conceived and energetically acted; and the *Oroveso* of Weiss was emphatically sung

ADELPHI.

We cannot compliment the management upon the farce of "The Dance of the Shirt," produced here on Monday evening. The story is that of some milliners, who subscribe for a ball; but the treasurer—a kind-hearted girl gives the money entrusted to her care to a starving old man. The piece is a remote number of *Ainsworth's Magazine*, called "Miss (Somebody's) Polka Party;" and, still further back, we recollect a charming sketch of Paul de Kock's, called "Un Bal des Grisettes" the original, we suspect, of all. We are not, however finding fault with the scenes, as magazine papers have furnished some of our most successful pieces; we only object to the manner in which the subject was worked out. The author took a bad line, hastily defined, between fun and sentiment; and, in consequence, the audience could not make out which he was going for, and so believed in neither.

Yet there were all the elements of comicality in the plot and characters. Miss Woolgar as the kind-hearted sempstress; Mrs Frank Matthews as *Sally Meander* Mr. Paul Bedford as a member of the Fire Brigade, *John Pipes*; and Mr. Maynard as a purveyor of asses' milk, ought to have ensured the success of the farce amongst them. It was, however, not a hit, and so the audience thought when it was announced for repetition

Mr. Wright came back to his favourite boards on the same evening, and was most enthusiastically received in the first piece His admirers and we are of them—evidently regard him as the Adelphi Theatre collectively, and do not take the least offence in it when he says, "I am not my self to-day, sir." Mr. Wright must be there; and long may he continue to make us injure ourselves seriously with laughter.

STRAND

As we announced, this tiny theatre opened on Monday, under the direction of Mr Hooper, who has collected a company with the majority of whose names we are not very familiar. The pieces selected were the old musical romance of "Henri Quatre," by Planché, and the farce of "The British Legion," called "The old farce of "Deaf as a Post" forming altogether the bill of fare that one might expect in the provinces, but not calculated to attract a London audience. Mr. Hooper wishes to succeed, and we trust he will entirely do so very soon. As we have before observed, the Strand Theatre is so very small, that it must be quite full to return a profit; and a crowded house can only be accommodated by first rate pieces and actors. Mediocrity must not be expected to succeed, as it can generally in the 31 eatrical world, about which the public is getting exceedingly acute.

Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam are engaged at the MARYLEBONE Theatre. They will commence at the termination of Mr. T. P. Cooke's performances, about a week hence, and continue up to Christmas—opening with the "Flowers of the Forest," and the "Rough Diamond." The interior of the British capital, and the old farce of "Deaf as a Post" forming altogether the bill of fare that one might expect in the provinces, but not calculated to attract a London audience. Mr. Hooper wishes to succeed, and we trust he will entirely do so very soon. As we have before observed, the Strand Theatre is so very small, that it must be quite full to return a profit; and a crowded house can only be accommodated by first rate pieces and actors. Mediocrity must not be expected to succeed, as it can generally in the theatrical world, about which the public is getting exceedingly acute.

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Mr Leigh Murray, we are sorry to say, has been seriously indisposed, and has not been able to appear at the PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE can fill spare him, and we shall rejoice to hear of his speedy convalescence

The SURREY Theatre is undergoing a complete renovation. A new stage is to be laid down in a few days, being painted by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin, and the auditory will be made exceedingly beautiful as well as convenient. It will open on December 2.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY. The piracy of some etchings executed by her Majesty and the Prince Consort has the cause of this extraordinary occurrence. These drawings, or etchings, or copies of them, it seems, have been abstracted from the palace without authority They were taken to a publisher in Paternoster-row, who proceeded to advertise them for publication, with a "descriptive catalogue," but the Royal artists have resolved to take proceedings to restrain the individual in question from proceeding with his threatened publication. Prince Albert has made the necessary affidavit, the subjoin an abstract of it: The deponent describes himself as "Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Consort of her Majesty the Queen," and maketh oath and saith: "That he hath looked through the printed 'A Descriptive Catalogue of the Royal Victoria and Albert Gallery of Etchings.' That there are such etchings made by her Majesty and himself respectively as therein mentioned—that the same were made for the private use of her Majesty and himself, and not for publication. That they had a private press, from which they occasionally took impressions of the etchings; and that the plates were and are kept locked up by her Majesty, in order that the same might not be published; but that copies are left in some of the private apartments, and in such private apartments only. That there are various family portraits and etchings, and copies of rare engravings in the collection of her Majesty, and several from such original designs as in this catalogue mentioned, and that amongst such etchings are several portraits of he Princess Royal, and many others of the personal friends of her Majesty, as the deponent is speaking positively for himself, and to the best of his belief for her Majesty, that no such collection as that advertised for exhibition was ever given away by them or either of them, or by their or either of their permission. That no such collection could have been formed, except by impressions surreptitiously and improperly obtained, and believes that the defendant is in person or persons in the possession of the collection advertised for exhibition, must have obtained, and did obtain the same from some person or persons surreptitiously. That, by whatever means the same were obtained, the exhibition of the said etchings, or any of them, is wit out the sanction, and against the wishes of her Majesty and deponent, and believes that such catalogue could not have been compiled or made except by possession of the several impressions of the said etchings so surreptitiously obtained. That the deponent's first knowledge of the existence of such Catalogue of Etchings was on the 11th October instant, when it was given to deponent by G. E. Anson, Esq., as a parcel which had been left at the palace, directed to her Majesty, and opened by him as her privy purse, and deponent there y learnt for the first time that it was intended to submit them to public exhibition; and he believes on such occasion, and at the same time, her Majesty first became aware of the existence of such catalogue, and deponent immediately desired the said G. E Anson, Esq., to write for privy council office of Majesty on the subject." Upon this affidavit an injunction has been granted to restrain the publisher in question from proceeding further in the business. It is said that, in a legal point of view, the application is a new one. The case of pirated drawings not intended for publication does not appear to have come before the courts in any previous instance The new case to it in which an injunction has been granted was where the application was to restrain the publication by a piratical bookseller of Archdeacon Paley's MS sermons after his death.

An account of the Duty on Hops of the growth of the year 1848, for the undermentioned districts, distinguishing the old duty from the new duty:—Kent, £168 18s. 4½d.; Hants, £15,273 2s. 6d.; Hereford, £22,739 2s. 1½d.; Lincoln, £1891 13s. 11½d., Oxford, £20 19s. 9½d.; Surrey, £.20 14s. 9d.—total £40,960 18s. 6½d. This total is made up of 9 d duty at 1 13-20d. per lb., £32,747 10s. 3½d. 16 20d.; new duty at 2 8-20, £16,436 os 6 4 20d.; and additional duty 5 per cent. per act 3 Vic., c. 17, £.932 19s. 8½d The returns from the remainder of the districts will be published as soon as received.—S. S. LANE, Accountant-general.—Excise-office, London, October 31, 1848.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Chamber of Commerce of Manchester has addressed a memorial to the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Plantations, protesting against the transfer of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company

The Bishop of Gloucester will hold an ordination in the Cathedral Church of Bristol, on Dec. 24.

Captain Swynney, of the 63rd Regiment, on last Saturday morning, destroyed himself, in his apartment, at No. 8, Cecil-street, Strand. A regimental sword was lying by him, the point of which was covered with blood, having been forced by him into his side. A surgeon was sent for, but the unfortunate gentleman expired before his arrival.

The *commission de clémence*, instituted in Paris for the revision of the cases of the prisoners of June, ordered to be transported by the military commission, has terminated its labours. Out of 3600 cases submitted to it, the commission have resolved that 965 of the transported shall forthwith be recommended to the clemency of the chief of the Executive Government. A second revision is to be made at a later period; and the number of the transported, whose case is will be fixed at a maximum of ten years, will amount to about 1700.

Macdonald, the marine, who was tried in July last by court-martial at Portsmouth for striking Captain Baynes, of the *Belleorphon*, on the quarter-deck, and sentenced to transportation for life, has received a most gracious pardon. The court-martial followed close upon the investigation that had taken place before one of the Lords of the Admiralty respecting the discipline of the *Bellerophon*, and there seemed no doubt that the prisoner had committed the crime in a fit of desirair

The Hon. Charles Wm. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, youngest son of Earl Fitzwilliam, was offered himself as a candidate for the representation of the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the room of Lord Morpeth, now Earl of Carlisle.

The administration of the French Post-office has published a notice, that the uniform rate for letters not exceeding 7½ grammes in weight will come into operation on 1st January next. Pre-payment will be voluntary, and postage stamps similar to those in England, but bearing the head of the figure of Liberty, will be prepared.

The returns of the French customs duties collected in September last amounted to 8,733,554 francs, or 2,121,286 less than in the corresponding month of 1847. The customs produced during the nine months of 1848, ending on the 1st of October, 62,826,190 francs, showing a diminution as compared with 1847 of 37,021,154 francs.

The Committee of the French National Assembly on Legislation, in its report on the question of arrest for debt, recommends that the old law be maintained, but with considerable modifications with respect to arrest in civil, commercial, and criminal matters

Twelve Sisters of Charity are about to embark at Brest, to found an establishment at Honolulu, the capital of the Sandwich Islands, by invitation from King Kamoueua III.

Importations of potatoes have lately taken place from France and Belgium, of the most extensive character

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of General Cavaignac, commanding that the system laid down for placing signal-lights during the night, practised on board the steamers of the military navy of France, be likewise adopted by the commercial steamers. The system referred to is the one rendered compulsory in the British navy by the act of the 25th June, 1848.

David Power, Esq., of the Norfolk Circuit, is appointed Recorder of Ipswich.

Captain Malet is to be the Deputy Governor of Millbank Penitentiary, to succeed Mr. Laurence, appointed to the post of Governor

On Thursday morning, last week, about four o'clock, the three powder-mills at Sedgewick, near Kendal, were totally destroyed by an explosion; the report was heard at a distance of 40 miles, and mistaken for thunder. Fortunately no person was present, so that no lives were lost. The mills were the property of Messrs. Wakefield, of Kendal

The proprietors of the *Dundee Advertiser*, after a trial of three years, have found it necessary to advance the price of their journal selling papers for less than cost price not having answered their purpose.

On Thursday morning, last week, James M'Whelan was executed at Ayr for the murder of a young lad named James Young, at Forty Acres, near Annanwater, by wretchedly pushing all two or three days before his death, exhibited a very unsatisfactory state of mind, and only the day before could be brought to make a simple admission that he was guilty of the murder

On Saturday, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a little boy, about five years old, son of Mr. John Geech, a roper at Padstow, near Plymouth, when playing in his father's rope-walk, fell into a furnace of boiling tar. His companions ran for help, but the flames and fumes from the tar, when he was taken out, but so dreadfully scalded that he died after twelve hours' suffering.

Out of the three thousand two hundred Paris insurgents transported, there are no less than one hundred and fifty artists, or about one-twe.fth of the whole. Whilst every nation is represented amongst them, there is not one Englishman nor even an Irishman

With praiseworthy liberality, the Marquis of Bute has lent his noble collection of pictures for ten years to the Royal Scottish Academy—a valuable boon to Scottish artists

On Monday, an inquest was held on the body of Daniel Rogers, aged 57, a respectable and steady young man, a compositor, in the employ of Messrs. Cowes, printers, of Duke-street, Westminster, who, during a paroxysm of insanity, the result of intense grief for the death of his wife. Verdict accordingly.

On Friday (se'nnight), at Brilley, in Herefordshire, a wretched drunkard, named Jones, murdered his wife. He was partially intoxicated; and on attempting to go out to obtain more liquor, and finding that his wife had locked the door, he suddenly seized a heavy piece of wood and beat out her brains by repeated blows. The murderer was secured the same day

On Monday an inquest was held on the body of James Orpwood, aged forty years, who was formerly in an affluent position, and was the owner of a very large drug establishment in the metropolis. He failed in business, and having become addicted to drinking, his mind became affected, and he cut his throat with a razor. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity"

On Tuesday, the engine of the Caledonian express down-train ran off the line at the curve, about half a mile south of the Weedon station on the London and North-Western Railway. Four of the carriages were drawn off the rails; the two last, with the guard's break, remained on. The carriages were dreadfully shattered, but it stated that none of the passengers were injured except two who received slight contusions. The driver and fireman were severely scalded

During the last few days accounts have been received at Lloyd's of the loss of several vessels. The *Free Trader*, for Cork, from St. John's, New Brunswick; a Hamburg emigrant ship, for New York, with 122 passengers; and the *Nicholson*, bound for London with a general cargo. The captain, his wife, and three seamen belonging to the latter vessel were drowned. Twelve other seamen were saved by the brig *Anderson*. Three or four vessels have been reported as wrecked during the late gales, but fortunately without loss of life in any instance.

Tenpenny Postage Stamps have been issued for sale. They will be sold for the present only at St. Martin's-le-Grand and the branch offices in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Charing-cross, and the offices in Aldersgate, and Dublin, and at about 100 of the principal country offices in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The tenpenny stamps are, in shape and size, like the shilling postage stamps, but they are of a red colour.

The states of the Zollverein are understood to have consented to the admission of British goods free from additional duties, provided they are accompanied by certificates from the British Government has intimated attention of re mbursing the additional duties already paid on British merchandise imported with proper certificates, and of inviting the other states of the Zollverein to adopt the same course.

Sir William Fiholes, Bart., has been elected Chairman of the Norfolk Estuary Company, vice Lord George Bentinck, deceased.

A new church is about to be erected in Bernal-green, dedicated to St. Thomas. An ecclesiastical district has already been assigned to it, and the Rev. Wm. Kerry, M.A., will be the officiating minister

Sir Wm. Colebrooke, the new Governor-General of the Windward Islands, has arrived at Barbadoes.

A reciprocal arrangement has been made between France and Russia, whereby the vessels of both nations will be allowed the privileges of nations in the respective ports of the two countries, and compelled into Russia in French bottoms will be admitted without the necessity of the usual certificate of origin.

Cattle from Stockholm, of the 20th of October, announce that London and the other ports on the Thames, as also Sunderland and Leith, and the whole of the Larbours in the Frith of Forth, and all other Scotch ports, are classed in the Quarantine regulations as suspected of being infected with cholera

The valleys of the Sour and of the Trent have been for some days flooded to a great depth; and the Fen district, in Norfolk and Lincolnshire, has presented a similar appearance. There have been also inundations in and around the county

A young man, in passing through one of the roads at the west end of the town of Ashburton, last week, perceived a couple of hawks in the hedgerow in full combat; he immediately took off his coat and put it on them, and secured both without injury. They have since been kindly fixed in each other, that eventually one must have fallen a victim to his antagonist

The Rev. W. Cotton, chaplain to the Bishop of Australia, has offered to give the annual sermon in aid of St. Nicholas Church and schools, Great Yarmouth, on condition that the remaining deficiency be raised by the parish

A few days since, a fine whale, 30 feet long and 13 feet in girth, was taken in the Humber, having been left on the shore by the receding tide. It was brought down to Hull, and conveyed to one of the Greenland boiling yards.

The last intelligence from India this week mentions two shipwrecks near Calcutta—that of the *Belvedo*, from Glasgow, which ran upon the Roof Head and was totally lost, and that of the *John Wood*, from Calcutta for Mauritius, which went on shore on False Bay, and, it was hoped, might be got off by the aid of a steamer. In the latter vessel the carpenter alone was lost, in the second all hands have been saved.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PEACE CONGRESS IN LONDON.

On Tue day evening a meeting of the friends of peace was held at Exeter Hall, to receive M. Visschers, Councillor to the Belgian Government; M. Franciscus Bricet, member of the French National Assembly; Baron Sirtema Grovestins, of Holland; Elihu Burritt, Esq., of the United States; and Wm. Ewart, Esq., M.P., the President and Vice-Presidents of the late Peace Congress at Brussels. C. Hindley, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair. The vast hall was crowded in every corner, and the platform was filled with the more prominent advocates of the cause, among whom were Dr. Bowring, M.P.; Dr. Lee, of Aylesbury; J. Sharps, Esq., of Birmingham; H. Clapp, Esq., of the United States; G. W. Alexander, Esq., of London; Professor Hoppus; T. Krag, of Christiania, Norway; Lord Beresford; Sir W. Lawson, Bart.; Dr. Newton, &c. Messrs. Bowyer and Sturgeon were unavoidably absent. A French National Guard who had taken his seat on a back bench, was, on being perceived by the meeting, loudly welcomed forward to a chair on the first step of the platform, and there again enthusiastically cheered.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by a brief address, in which he stated that the present meeting had originated in the important Peace Congress we had lately been host at Brussels, a deputation from which congress was now in England, for the purpose of co-operating with the friends of peace in this country in the great object it was so essential to establish, the remission of that hole curse—the Saviour of mankind had come to declare—"Peace on earth, goodwill among men."

Mr. Scoble having detailed the proceedings of the Peace Congress at Brussels, observed that its principles were making way throughout the civilised world. Before the Congress assembled at Brussels, there had been forwarded to it letters from Italy, from Germany, from France, from Schleswig, from Holstein, from all parts of Europe, entirely concurring in the object of the Congress.

W. Bowley, Esq., of Gloucester, moved the first resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting cannot but express a deep sense of the importance of the recent Congress at Brussels, and of the opinions and principles which were therein enunciated, particularly its gratitude to God for the many mercy and wisdom which characterised its entire proceedings; and it feels with delight the presence of M. Visschers, who with the various Presidents, contributed so largely to give effect to the deliberations of that Assembly.

Dr. Bowring, in seconding the resolution, remarked upon the late visit of the French National Guards as one of the most splendid incidents that any other to bring about friendly and brotherly feeling between the people of the two nations, and consequently as a security for the maintenance of peace. (Hear, hear.) War was the invention of every thing that was detestable. The greatest conquests were not those of the sword, but of peace. (Cheers.) It was gratifying to see the progress of pacific principles amongst nations. Every day brought new testimonies, and fresh importance had been attempted: the only interference we had offered, was to express our hope that permanent liberty, permanent happiness, and permanent peace might be the result. He rejoiced at the presence of his friend on the part of French magistrates in the garb of the National Guard—who had come here to study our institutions. Nations had much to learn from each other. He (Dr. Bowring) had seen much to admire in France, and very much to admire in Belgium, where the people, he thought, exercised more than any others the highest office of man the benefit of mankind (Cheers.) Not long ago, Brussels was the scene of a Peace Congress; afterwards, it witnessed the advancement of prison discipline; and this year, the same Belgium had welcomed those who had gone thither from all parts of the world to discuss the means by which peace between all nations could be established on a permanent and unchangeable foundation. He cordially seconded the resolution.

The resolution having been put and carried unanimously, the Chairman introduced

M. Visschers, who was most cordially received, and addressed the meeting in French, his observations—which were frequently applauded—being translated into English by Dr. Bowring.

Messrs. Ewart, M.P., and Burritt also spoke

G. W. Alexander, Esq., a member of the Society of Friends, moved the second resolution as follows:—

That permanent and universal peace is the only condition that can fully develop the principles of Christianity, civilisation, and commerce; that such a condition is the normal state of the movement of mankind, and we therefore regard with the highest satisfaction all moral movement of mankind, and we therefore regard with the highest satisfaction all moral movement of mankind, and we therefore regard with the highest satisfaction all moral

THE VERNON GALLERY.

upon he assumed their surname, by Royal license. Paternally, he descended from the ancient house of Fownes, of Saxby, and afterwards of Whitley and Nethway, Devon; and maternally, from the old Scottish line of Somerville, now represented by Lord Somerville. The venerable gentleman, who, at the period of his decease, had nearly completed his ninth year, married, 17th February, 1800, Frances, second daughter of William Hyett, Esq., of Bowringsleigh, Devon, and by her (who died 24th July, 1821) had issue two sons and three daughters: of the former, the elder, William Henry Fownes, of Balliol College, Oxford, died unmarried in 1838; and the younger, the present James Carta Somerville, Esq., of Dinder House, has succeeded his father, and is a Barrister of the Middle Temple.

SIR HENRY WILMOT SETON, KT.

Sir Henry Seton died on the 26th of July last, on board of the *Earl of Dalhousie*, on his return from Calcutta to England. The learned gentleman was called to the bar in 1809, and received in 1826 the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. On that occasion he was knighted.

THE LATE HON. AND REV. DR. WELLESLEY.

THE HON. AND REV. GERALD VALERIAN WELLESLEY, D.D.

In our last Number we gave a memoir of this venerable divine, with particulars of his family and ancestry. The following details will complete the biographical sketch:—After the usual University course, in which he did not attain any particular distinction, Dr Wellesley took orders, and became subsequently Rector of Chelsea. In 1827 he was presented by the Bishop of Durham to the rich Living of Bishopwearmouth, and to a prebendal stall in the Cathedral. He held, besides, the appointments of Chaplain to Hampton Court Palace, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Although thus of a "pluralist," Dr. Wellesley was not greedy of preferment: if he had been, no one could for a moment doubt that his family interest might have secured him the highest promotion in the Church. When the Duke of Wellington became Prime Minister, it was universally supposed that he would elevate his brother to a bishopric; but his grace deemed it literally all sufficient.

Dr Wellesley has left seven children—of his daughters, the eldest, Emily, married, in 1834, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, Vicar of Barking, in Essex; the second, Georgiana, became the wife of the Rev. George Darby St. Quintin; the third, Mary, married her cousin, Lord Chelsea; and the fourth, Cecil, is the wife of the Hon. George Augustus Liddell.

Beyond these few brief notes, there is nothing to record of the deceased gentleman, who did not court publicity at any period of his life, and for many years had resigned himself to the quiet and unpretending discharge of the easy duties attached to his prebendal stall. "In himself," says a local journal, "he presented no points of interest to the public; but his death so far inspires regret and suggests reflection, as that he was one of the few remaining links between the past and present contemporaries of his illustrious brother."

The accompanying Portrait is the fac-simile of a pen-and-ink sketch, by a Durham Correspondent.

THE VERNON COLLECTION.

When Mr. Wilkins was examined before a Parliamentary Committee, many years since, as to the capaciousness of the proposed National Gallery, he replied, somewhat over confidently, that very many years would elapse ere it would be filled with pictures. The Professor of Architecture did not, however, in all probability, calculate upon the Royal Academy taking possession of one wing of the building: nor did he reckon upon a long posterity; for, within little more than ten years from the building of the Gallery, its walls have been found insufficient for the bequests and purchases which individual munificence and Government consideration have added to the nucleus of the National Collection.

Our readers are already acquainted with Mr. Vernon's splendid present to the country, in transferring his entire collection of pictures to the National Gallery. It might reasonably have been expected that so precious a gift would have induced the Government to have provided a fitting place for their reception. Already Mr. Wilkins's prediction was falsified: there was no room for the Vernon pictures in the National Gallery, and they were accordingly, for a time, exhibited at the home of the princely donor, in Pall-Mall.

The rush incidental to a gratuitous sight was, however, strangely inimical to the quiet of the mansion of a private gentleman, we regret to add, in ill health; and, accordingly, after much difficulty, a sort of temporary location has been found for the Collection in the Trafalgar-square premises.

The provision is strange enough—in the basement of the west wing of the gallery, in a suite of small rooms built for servants' offices. The *descent* is on the right hand of the flight of steps leading to the "National Gallery." Upon these walls hang the Vernon pictures! Some alteration has been made in the windows, but the admission of light is in some instances so distressing as to destroy the picture it glares upon; whilst, in other instances, a painting is hung upon a pier between two windows, which pour a flood of light into either eye, and blind you to the picture.

From a large picture by Hilton, anomalous as the complaint may seem, you cannot get far enough off to see it! A splendid water-colour subject is hung in a dark passage, and is only saved from obscurity by its own extraordinary brilliancy. It would, however, be tedious in detail all the disadvantages under which these pictures must be seen until a proper receptacle is provided for them: the infelicitously of light was never more unsparingly evident than in the havoc it plays with these triumphs of art.

Yet the Collection itself is, in one sense, far more National than that in the apartments above; it is exclusively of our own country, and a proud evidence it is of the rapid growth of the English school.

The Gallery was opened to the public on Monday week, and, as might be expected, has proved very attractive. The days of exhibition are the same as those of the National Gallery.

Our Artist has sketched the principal room, with Hilton's magnificent picture in the centre. Around hang portraits by Reynolds, Gainsborough, Hoppner, Jackson, and others. Here, too, are fine pictures by Briggs, Collins, Maclise, Landseer, Lance, Etty, &c.

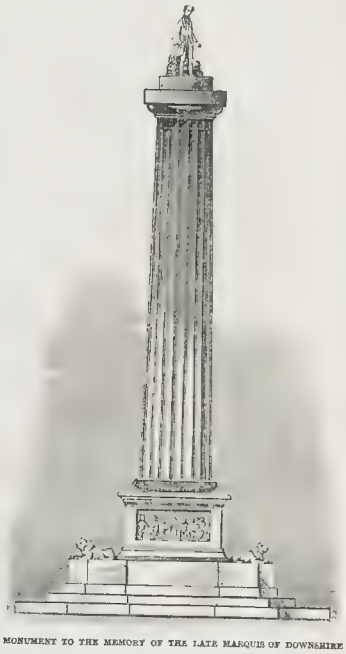
DOWNSHIRE TESTIMONIAL, AT HILLSBOROUGH.

[illegible] week, the foundation of this monument, to perpetuate the memory of the late lamented Marquis of Downshire, was laid with great ceremony. The site has been most happily chosen, being an eminence, west of the town, near the place known as Basin-hill, and immediately opposite the princely residence of the Downshire family. The prospect is very delightful; it seems a vast natural amphitheatre formed of lofty mountains, bounding on the right and left the flourishing counties of Antrim and Down.

The ceremony was altogether an imposing scene, and was attended by the leading personages of the neighbourhood. The stone was laid by the venerable Earl of Roden; after which, the benediction was pronounced by Archdeacon Mant, and the Marquis of Downshire then thanked the noble Earl and the assemblage for the mark of their kindness which he and his family had just received.

The flags on the ground, which, to this time, had remained half-staff high, were now raised, which was the signal for the bells to send forth a merry peal. Three cheers were then given for the Marquis of Downshire, as well as in honour of the Marchioness of Downshire, the Dowager Marchioness of Downshire, the Earl of Roden, and Lady Edwin Hall, and the assemblage separated.

The column to be erected will be eighty-three feet ten inches in height, and of the Grecian Doric order. The design was originally drawn by the late Robert Law Montserrat, Esq., and, since his death, adopted, with a few alterations, by the present architects, Messrs. Darley and Montgomery, of Dublin. The task of superintending the building has been entrusted to Mr. Nathaniel Montgomery. The builder is Mr. James Archer, of Caledon, whose tasteful erection of a similar column to the memory of the Earl of Caledon has been so generally admired.



MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE

MR. JOHN REEVE.

We last week noticed the *début* of this gentleman at the Lyceum Theatre; and we now give his Portrait, with a short biographical sketch, which may not be uninteresting to our play-going readers.

The father of our young actor—the renowned "John Reeve," of glorious memory—was the son of a draper on Ludgate-hill, and nephew to Alderman Waithman. Mr. John Reeve (senior), first brought up behind his father's counter, was transferred to the house of Neville and Co., of Wood-street, wholesale hosiers, and afterwards to Gosling's, the bankers, in Fleet-street, in which house he lived at the time of his first appearance at the old English Opera-House, in the character of *Sylvester Daggerwood*. It was during one of his provincial tours, that, at the age of nineteen, he married a sweet young actress—an amiable and affectionate girl, who died one year afterwards, giving birth to the subject of the present sketch, at Swansea, in South Wales. She was so much beloved and regretted, that the inhabitants of the town erected a monument, with a long poetical inscription, to her memory.

MR. JOHN REEVE, OF THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

The present Mr. John Reeve is, therefore, a Welshman, although he did not remain in Swansea beyond a few days, and has never been into Wales since. He was brought up to the business of his grandfather, at first under the house of Flits and Everington, in St. Paul's Churchyard. Mr. Everington, sen., was Mr. Waithman's partner: this introduced him to the connexion, and many were the jokes elicited from him in his capacity as head of the "Rag Department," as he always termed the handkerchief warehouse. From here he went to the house of Neville and Co.—also "like his father before him"—but soon deserted the City for the stage. Seeing that he was so much inclined to follow his father's career, and believing him to be well fortified, from his father's example, against the temptations that assail the life of an actor, his uncle, Mr. Lovell Reeve, a gentleman of eminence in the scientific world, and the author of some valuable works on conchology, took his case in hand, and succeeded in reconciling his friends and relations to the change he had so long meditated.

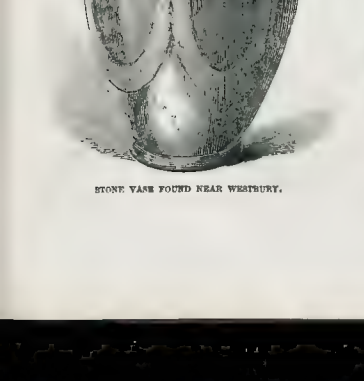
His first experiment was made at at a private performance during Lent, at the Adelphi, February 3, 1845, as *Bill Downey*, in the "Unfinished Gentleman." Since then he has been studying and working in the country: he played one night last year at the Haymarket, for Mr. Buckstone's benefit, and subsequently, for a week, at the Surrey, for the sake of obliging that gentleman.

It is gratifying to add, that we can speak advisedly in the highest terms of his integrity and excellent disposition. He is said to have more natural humour than his father *at his age*. He has an excellent ear for music—plays *ad libitum* on the pianoforte, although he never had a lesson, and is expected to do great things with songs. One of our contemporaries recently paid him the compliment of saying that his song was Parry acting! Our Artist has sketched him in his already famous "Country Fair."

Since our last notice, Mr. John Reeve has felt more at home at the Lyceum, and gives his humour more unrestrained play, eliciting peals of laughter and applause from the audience. He was evidently nervous about putting forth all his fun on the night of his *début*. Indeed, it is scarcely fair to form any opinion, from a first night's performance, either of a piece or an actor.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY NEAR WESTBURY, WILTS.

On the 20th ultimo, as some labourers were digging a field in the vicinity of the Great Western Railway, about a mile from Westbury, they discovered, at three feet below the surface, a leaden coffin, which, on examination, was found to contain a skeleton. *Under each arm* was a small stone vase, the size and form of the accompanying Engraving, which has been sketched from the original by Miss Margaret Wilkins. Fragments of an ornamented cup were also contained in the coffin, but too much broken for the shape or use to be ascertained.



STONE VASE FOUND NEAR WESTBURY.

REMAINS OF THE PRIORY OF ST. GREGORY, AT CANTERBURY.

Appointments under the Public Health Act.—Various towns having already presented petitions for the application of the Public Health Act to their respective localities, the General Board of Health have appointed four civil engineers to be superintending inspectors, to commence the preliminary inquiries prescribed by the Act. The gentlemen selected to fulfil the responsible duties of the office are Messrs. G. T. Clark, E. Cresy, R. Rawlinson, and W. Ranger. Mr. Clark has served much in England and in India, where he has been engaged in drainage works. Mr. Cresy is the author of the "Encyclopædia of Civil Engineering," and gave valuable evidence before the Metropolitan Sanatory Commission. Mr. Rawlinson, formerly engineer to the Bridgewater Trust, has been employed in works of sanatory improvement in several of the northern towns. Mr. Ranger has directed drainage works in Essex, and is lecturer on civil engineering at the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham, and at the Putney College.

The Patented Electric Light.—A number of experiments, demonstrative of the properties of this new light, were given on Monday evening in the Hanover-square Rooms, by Mr. W. E. Staite, the patentee. The company consisted for the most part of scientific men assembled by especial invitation; and it must have been gratifying to Mr. Staite to receive such unequivocal testimony as was spontaneously and heartily rendered to the success of his practical demonstrations. The light, in addition to its sun-light brilliancy, possesses several properties which have been hitherto much desiderated: it is permanent, self-regulating, perfectly safe, pure, and cheap. It is not supported by combustion, as was shown by its burning under a glass shade fixed down to a metal plate so as to exclude the external air; and what is also of importance, it will burn as brilliantly under water as under a glass or in the open air. The light exhibited, although only occupying the space of an argand burner, and not evolving more than its heat, gave a light equal to seven or eight hundred wax candles. A ray directed to some pictures placed at one end of the room brought out the most delicate tints with the distinctness of daylight. Altogether, the effect upon the lamps and candles which were burning in the room was like that which is felt when daylight bursts into a room where artificial light happens to be burning. The expense of a light equal to a hundred wax candles is estimated at a penny per hour. The fluid which sustained the light exhibited by Mr. Staite was supplied by a cast-iron battery of forty-four plates, with a zinc surface equal to one and a quarter square yards. Means are to be taken, by public lectures and otherwise, to bring the properties and advantages of the interesting discovery fairly before the public.

ST. GREGORY'S PRIORY, AT CANTERBURY.

The city of Canterbury is about to lose a group of its monastic glories—the relics of the Priory of Saint Gregory, which were sold, for the purpose of pulling down, a few days since. They are situated on the high road leading to the Isle of Thanet; a considerable portion of the building is standing, though much changed from its original appearance. One of the best features is a fine old doorway at the back of the building, opening into the burial-ground of the fraternity.

The history of the foundation is briefly as follows:—When Archbishop Lanfranc built the Hospital at Canterbury, which he dedicated to St. John, he erected on the opposite side of the road a church and priory, which he dedicated to St. Gregory; he then supplied it with monks, styled Regular or Black Canons, of the order of St. Augustine, and appointed them to minister to the spiritual wants of the brothers and sisters of the Hospital opposite.

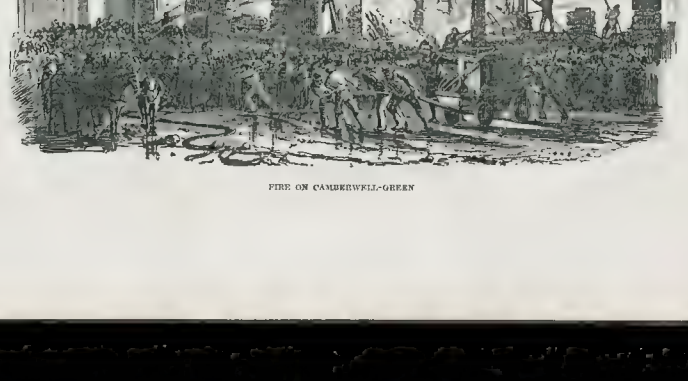
At the Dissolution, there were 13 brethren in the Priory, and the revenue, according to Dugdale, was £121 15s. 1d. It was then granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and has since been sold and let to various persons. In the reign of Elizabeth, the priory house was the mansion of Sir John Boys: it has, however, for many years, been in decay; and one of its "base uses" has been as a manufactory of tobacco-pipes. The precincts of the Priory are still called "The Ville of St. Gregory."

Our Sketch will, at least, be the means of preserving from oblivion one of the memorials of the pious zeal of Lanfranc, who, it will be recollected, proved a great benefactor to the church of Canterbury, by asserting its right to the primacy of England, by recovering many of its possessions, and by rebuilding the Cathedral

FIRE AT CAMBERWELL.

On Saturday morning last, shortly after one o'clock, a fire was discovered in an empty house, communicating with another dwelling-house on the same estate with Messrs. Fleming's brewery, on Camberwell-green. An immediate alarm was given, but in a few minutes the flames had communicated to the brewery itself. On the arrival of engines, the greater portion of the brewery was found to be on fire, and three or four of the houses on the Green were fiercely burning at the back, threatening destruction to the whole range of premises on that part of the ground. Owing to an inadequate supply of water, the flames baffled the efforts of the firemen to master them; several houses were much injured; and in less than two hours after the first discovery, every building connected with the brewery was destroyed. The loss is considerable. How the fire originated, is not precisely known; but, from circumstances known only to Mr Fleming, he felt himself justified in giving a person into the custody of the police on a charge of having wilfully set the premises on fire. Some particulars on this point will be found in our Lambeth Police report.

Mr. Fleming's premises are stated to have been totally insured. Among the uninsured sufferers by the fire are Messrs. Branch and Co., whose stabling and stock, besides two valuable hunters, household furniture, &c., were burnt.



FIRE ON CAMBERWELL-GREEN

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*S. L.*" *Equally faulty, and as devoid of constructive skill. In the solution of the first, you make White play his Kt to Q. B 5th, on grass of the adverse King, who, by taking it, can escape, at once, from all danger of checkmate.*

"*W. H. L.*"—*Try the Grand Divan, in the Strand, or Goode's Divan, on Ludgate-hill.*

"*M. M.*," *Haddenham*—*We cannot see how mate can be effected in No. 248 under six moves, if Black play properly.*

"*S. Pain.*"—*The game appears to us quite right. Black at his 18th move takes the Q Bishop with his Rook (ch), if, then, White take the Rook with the Q. Black retakes with his K Bishop; and if, instead of taking with the Q, he take the Rook with K B P, mate evidently ensues next move.*

"*Sesso.*"—*Mr. Waller's ingenious variations on the Evans Gambit commenced in the* Chess Players' Chronicle *for September, and are to be continued.*

"*Carlo Fokero.*"—*It shall be examined.*

"*Sever.*"—*Too feeble, and incorrect besides*

"*J. T.*"—*Black can delay the mate by checking with his Kt at the first move.*

"*Rex Mosa.*"—*The last appears of No. 61 is better; but what a cumbrous array of pieces for so small a purpose! Why not direct your attention to the construction of a Problem bearing some resemblance to the termination of an actual game? There is more merit, and more difficulty, too—though young players don't think it—in the invention of a skilful position of this kind, where the mate cannot be protracted beyond three or four moves, than in twenty fantastic stratagems in which the game is to be won only by the Bishop or the Knight.*

"*Honorary Secretary.*"—*An analysis of the American variation of the "B's" Gambit, by Von der Lasa, is announced for the forthcoming Number of the* Chess-Players' Chronicle. *The attention to question was first published in an American paper, and has subsequently engaged the attention of all the best players in Europe. The author was Mr. Schulten, of New York.*

"*Maximilian.*"—*We doubt if the power of playing without sight of the Chess-board can be taught; but recommend an application to Mr. Harrwitz, of the London Chess Club.*

"*Chess-nut.*"—*We have not read the epistle in question, nor is it necessary. If Mr. Lowe had any serious intentions of putting his pretensions to the test, he would gladly have accepted Mr. S's. proposal to give him the Pawn and two moves, for any stake from 100 to 20 guineas. The sensing counter-challenges in the face of this is only an evasion of the real debt.*

"*P. M.*"—*Halifax, Nova Scotia.*—*It is easy, but not without merit, and shall have a place among the Enigmas*

"*B. M. P.*"—*In the game mentioned neither party can boast of much advantage, but we should take the Black side for choice*

"*R. E.*"—*Your letter may have miscarried.*

"*A. W. B.*" *Next week*

"*T. B.*" *Kingston.* *The Secretary of the Brighton Chess Club will readily furnish you with a copy of their rules.*

"*Inquisitor*" *is desirous of knowing whether it is possible so to dispose the White men on the Chess-board that the Black King could occupy no square without going into check*

"*C. E.*"—*There are very many better works on the game Get either the "Hand-book," published by Bohn, or Lewis' "First Series of Lessons."*

Solutions by "*M. P.*," "*H. E. A.*," "*The Rev. T. B.*," "*H. K. F.*," "*F. G. R.*," "*Sopracitta.*" "*G. A. H.*" "*Carlo Fokero.*" "*C. C. B.*" "*B. M. P.*," "*H. H.*" "*Rev. A. G. W.*" "*Rev. W. T.*" "*W. L.*," "*M. Ustoff.*" "*C. F.*," "*J. R.*" "*F. B. S.*," "*Omega,*" "*Theta,*" "*Otho,*" "*Cæsar,*" "*Bath Dun,*" "*Tonbridge Tyro,*" *are correct. Thanks by* "*Ferdinand,*" "*A. B. A.*" "*G. C.*" "*The Liverpool Trio,*" *are wrong.*

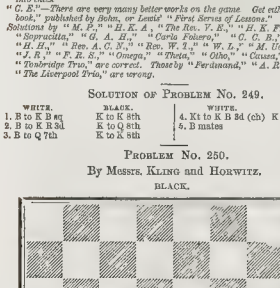
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 249.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K B sq	K to K 6th	4. Kt to K B 3d (ch)	K to B 5th or
2. B to K B 3d	K to Q 5th	5. B mates	to Q 5th
3. B to Q 7th	K to K 5th		

PROBLEM No. 250.

By MESSRS. KLING and HORWITZ.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).

1. P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3d	2. Kt to Q B 3d
3. B to Q Kt 5th	3. P to Q R 3d
4. B to Q R 4th	4. Kt to B 3d
5. P to Q 4th	5. P takes P
6. Kt to K 5th	6. Kt to Q 4th
7. B to K 3d	7. P to Q B 4th
8. Kt to K B 3d	8. P to K 3d
9. Castles	9. B to K 2d
10. P to K 5th	10. Kt to K sq
11. P to Q 4th	11. P takes P
12. Kt to Q B 3d	12. B to K 3d
13. Kt to K 4th	13. Castles
14. Kt to Q 6th	14. B takes Kt
15. P takes B	15. Kt to Q 2d
16. Q to K 2d	16. P to Q B 5th
17. Q to K R 6th	17. Kt to K B 3d
18. Q to K R 5th	18. Kt to K 5th
19. Q takes Kt	19. P takes Q
20. Kt to K 6th (ch)	20. K to Kt sq
21. Kt takes R	21. Q to K 2d
22. Kt to K 6th (a)	22. Q to K 5th
23. Kt to K B 5th	23. Q to K 2d
24. Kt to K 6th	24. Q to K 5th
25. Kt to K B 5th (b)	25. Q to K 2d
26. Kt to K 6th	26. Q to K 5th
27. Kt to K B 5th	27. Q to K 2d
28. Kt to K 6th	28. Q to K 5th
29. Kt to K B 5th	29. Q to K 2d
30. Kt to K 6th	30. Q to K 5th
31. Kt to Q Kt 5th	31. Q to K 2d
32. Kt to K B 2nd	32. Q to K 5th
33. Kt to Q B 3d	33. Q to K 2d
34. Kt to Q B 4th	34. Q to K 5th
35. Kt to K 3d (c)	35. Q to K 2d
36. Kt takes K	36. P takes Kt
37. Kt takes Q B P (d)	37. K takes Kt
38. R to B 7th (ch)	38. K to B 3d
39. R to Q 7th	39. P to Q 7th

And in a few moves White surrendered.

(a) Black is compelled to lose the exchange. (b) Well played.
(c) Threatening to gain the exchange by taking the Bishop with their Rook.
(d) Kt to K 3d would have been better play. (e) Prettily play. 1.
(*f*) The termination of this game is very cleverly conducted by Black.
(g) A fatal error. The only move apparently which offers a hope of successfully repelling Black's terrible attack is Kt to Q Kt 5d

(A) R to Q B 3d would have been better, we believe

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 380.—By MESSRS. KLING and HORWITZ

White: K at K Kt 3d, Q at K B 8th, R at K 8th, P at K B 5th.
Black: K at K Kt 4th; Ps at K R 2d, K Kt 3d, and K B 3d.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 381.—By Mr. S. SOPER.

White: K at Q Kt 6th, Kts at K Kt 5th and Q 5th, Ps at K B 3d, K 2d and 4th.
Black: K at Q 4d; Ps at K B 4th and Q 2d
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 382.—By AMBULATOR

White: K at Q B 4th, R at K sq, Kts at K 3d and Q 5th; Ps at K Kt 4th, Q 3d, and Q B 5th.
Black: K at his 3d, B at K R 5th, Kt at Q 2d, P at K B 2d.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Mutat enim mundi, naturam totius ætas
* * * *
Nec manet ulla sui similis res.——

Beneath this starry arch
Nought changeless can be still;
But all things have their march
As I, my pen must still!
* * * *
Hurra! hurra! hurrah!—
On, on, for ever!

Life is progress. It is the activity of this eternal principle that makes the world we live in so full of it. Without it, where had been civilization and refinement? or what had been philosophy?

"The glory and the nothing of a name."

To the question of the Bard of Nature, "whom does time travel withal?" we answer, with all that is worthy of the name of Man, "Things to be built in Chancery." It journeyeth not, indeed, with an equal foot, or over the rough places as on the smooth; but if here and there, the pace, perforce, be slow, yet is it sure. Lo! within the current week, like another Columbus, Progress hath penetrated to the dominions wherein are bred "the Three Black Graces." As far removed from vulgar eyes as if their cradles had been rocked by the Cham of Tartary, or Prester John, Physic, and Divinity, hard by classic Cam summon to-day of the austerities of their youth, and of the grave customs of their maturer years. Herein did common report not depart from its popular attribute. The principle that went forth found the rift in a statute—a primeval barbarity. "The examinations for degrees," says the narrative, "are similar to those burlesques enacted on board of ships when they cross the Line." Such was sanctity in its earliest stage—such the rude type of the noble image ran." Progress will, no doubt, introduce the arrangements of civilization into this rude community . . . . As with science in its shrvsalis, so it is with its higher condition. Gas is said to be at the peep. Its substitute was exhibited the other evening at the Hanover-square Rooms; being a "candescent" warranted to make us independent of the sun, and so free from all inflammatory material, that the consumption of the same hath found the rifle in a state of primeval barbarity. "The examinations for degrees," says the narrative, "are similar to those burlesques enacted on board of ships when they cross the Line." Such was sanctity in its earliest stage—such the rude type of the noble image ran." Progress will, no doubt, introduce the arrangements of civilization into this rude community . . . . As with science in its shrvsalis, so it is with its higher condition. Gas is said to be at the peep. Its substitute was exhibited the other evening at the Hanover-square Rooms; being a "candescent" warranted to make us independent of the sun, and so free from all inflammatory material, that the consumption of the same hath found the rifle in a state of

No portion of the social machine is ever at rest. Now the political department throws off the largest share of produce—now the financial. Both have been very busy during the present season, with but one symptom that of ruling, which, while in progress, had frequent mention in these columns. It is all over with the practical part of the Turf for 1848. The predicament in which last year of grace planted, and left it, was a peculiar one. Gambling, to almost a fashions extent, prevailed in connexion with the great events of the course. The public ran into the "hells" as they do to have pocketsful of gold scrambled in the streets in the Golden Age, seeking to be devoured. Nothing exceeded the fleecing, but the demand to be plundered.

An idea of the hunger and thirst may be formed from a little "snack" prepared for the Liverpool Steeple-Chase—the bill of fare now before us, in scarlet and blue characters, announcing the prices to the tune of three-and thirty thousand pounds! Not a single "delicacy" in the whole round had arrived. We have seen their philanthropic offers to make the favourites for the Sweeps "safe," at prices low beyond all former example. Dacia could have been *done* (according to the proposal) for a "monkey" (500*l*.), and Bloomsbury Boy would give £50 for the name of the gentleman who proposed to officiate. Red Republicanism in politics; railway *interest* in finance; raising lotteries in sporting, are despotisms of change.

What shall come of the two first will engage the care and calculation of loftier aspirants than such as turn their inquiries upon the last. But the curious in credulity might occupy their leisure more unprofitably than in an analysis of the existing system of turf speculation by means of those mysteries called Sweeps; and let them not be deterred through any false shame on the score of ignorance. It can be no reproach to the most enlightened mind to be ignorant of processes of this great metropolis, at a time when her citizens reckon among the most occult secrets of science the "mounting" of mathematics at the University of Cambridge.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The settling occupied so much time, that little opportunity was afforded for other business; no apology, therefore, need be offered for a very short quotation.

7 to 1 agst Pot o' Stew, Jr	10 to 1 agst Rose of Woman	12 to 1 agst Jostler to Eng-	
7 to 1 —— Miss Baron	10 to 1 —— Proceed (t)	land	
7 to 1 —— Abd-el-Kader	10 to 1 —— Royston Gower	12 to 1 —— Red Lancer	
5 to 1 agst The Flying Dutchman	12 to 1 agst Honeycomb	40 to 1 agst Old Dan Tucker	
7 to 1 —— Talisor	12 to 1 —— Strongbow	40 to 1 —— The Kenna	
		50 to 1 —— Castaneit a.	

GAME.

400 to 60 agst Starter to Arkwright

TUESDAY.—Altogether a blank day.

ANCIENT CHARTER.—The present High Bailiff of Cheltenham (Mr. George Arthur Williams) has now in his possession the original charter of King Henry III., granting the manor of Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, and certain lands in Lincolnshire, to the Abbey of Pessamp, in Normandy, in exchange for the towns and ports of Winchelsea and Rye, in Sussex, for the better peace of the kingdom. This curious MS., on vellum, is in fine preservation, bears date the 1-th of May, 1246, and is witnessed by Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York, Willi am de Raleigh, Bishop of Winchester; Peter de Egeblank, Bishop of Hereford; William of York, bishop of Salsbury; Richard, Abbot of Westminster; Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall; Hedhard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford; Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester; Peter of Savoy; John Mansel, Provost of Bewerly; Robert Passe.ewe, Archdeacon of Lewes; William de Cantelupe, and others.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding the menacing aspect of affairs in Germany, as well as the coming election of the French President, Consols have maintained last week's advance, supported by the abundance of unemployed money. The price to-day fluctuated between 88¾ and 89, closing at 89¼ on Tuesday, registering now for the last price. Wednesday being a close holiday, no legitimate business was transacted until Thursday. Consols then opened heavily at 89⅜, affected by the unfavourable news from India, but afterwards rallying to 89⅝. Upon its transpiring that the Bank Directors at their weekly meeting had determined to reduce the maximum rate of interest for loans, &c., from 4 to 3 per cent., Consols immed.ately advanced to 89⅞. The prudence of the proceeding, while money is so redundant, is rather questionable. The discount houses always undersell the Bank of England, besides the rapidity with which the transaction is executed. The Bank, consequently, will not be able to push out its notes by the change, the only effect produced being an impetus to speculation. The markets, at the close of the week, by its buoyancy, proved the truth of this belief, Consols closing at 89⅞ to ¾. Exchequer Bills have made a slight advance, and Indian Bonds are also improving. The closing quotations are for Bank Stock, 189*¾*; Reduced, 85*¾*; Consols, 86⅞; New 3¼ per cent., Annuities, 80; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1859, 8¼; Ditto, October 10, 1859, 8⅛; Ditto, 30 years, January 5, 1865, 8 11-16; India Stock, 260; India Bonds, £2,000, 90 p.; Ditto, under £2,000, 43 p.; Consols for Account, 86⅞; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 47 p.; £1500, June, 45 p.; £500, June, 45 p.; Small, June, 45 p.

The principal transactions in the Foreign House have been in Mexican Stock, although the advance in prices has not been so marked as during the previous week. In the other description of secur ties alterations have been little more than fractional, as the following list of prices will show:—Brazil ian Bonds, New, 1829 and 1839, 72¾; Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent., 84¾. Grenada Bonds, 1 per cent., 12¾; Mexican, 5 per cent., 1846, 21¾; Portuguese 4 per cent., 24; Spanish 5 per cent., 1841, 12; Ditto, Passive, 5¼; Ditto, 3 per cent., 32¾; Dutch 2½ per cent., 45¾; Ditto, 4 per cent., 69

Tuesday was settling day in the Share Market, a fact on account proved one of the heaviest since the second railway panic. The range of prices clearly showed that the most desperate *Bearing* had been resorted to during the account. As the settling day approached, the parties who had oversold themselves became anxious, and commenced buying in their stock at fluctuating prices, and by this, who never purchase on a falling market, became buyers, increasing the difficulty of the *Bears* finding shares to deliver. Hence the sudden advances; and as the account quit generally to a close, the fluctuations were not materially recorded, when the reduction in the rate of interestlent a new impulse. Buoyancy, it will be seen by the closing list of prices, was the feature of the market at the end of the week. Aberdeen, 16; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, calls 5⅝ paid, or and Carlisle, 80; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 67¾; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 10⅛; Ditto, Fifths, 4¾; Ditto, Thirds (Registered), 3¾; Ditto, New, Gua. Six per Cent., 5⅛; Ditto (West Riding Union), 1¾; Leeds and Bradford, 88, 89; Leeds and Thirsk, 16½; London and Blackwal, 4¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 49; London, New, &c., Junction, Guildford, and Reigate, 8½ per Cent., 8¾; London and North-Western, 119¾; Ditto, New, 8¾; Ditto, No. 3, 14; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) A., 9¾; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) B., 9¾; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) C., 9¾; London, Chatham, and Dover, A., 3⅜; Ditto, New (1850), 2¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, £10 Pref., 9¾; Ditto, Lateral, 2¾; Ditto, Consolidated Pref. (£50 Shares), 10¾; Midland, Birmingham, and Derby, 51¾; Midland Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham (6 per cent.), 113¾; Norfolk, 34; North British, 14¾; Ditto, Halves, 6¾; Ditto, Quarters, 3¾; Ditto, Thirds, 2¾; North Staffordshire, 8¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 28¾; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 8¾; Scottish Central, 23¾; Shropshi.re Union, 4¾; South Eastern, 23¾; Ditto, No 3, 14; Ditto, No. 4 (Thirds), . . ; South Wales, 7¾; Wear Valley, 6 per Cent. Guaranteed, 26¾; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 8; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 23¾; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 26; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 13¾; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 13; Ditto, G. N. E. Preference, 7¼; York and North Midland, 23¾; Ditto, Preference, 8; York and North Midland (East and West Riding Extension), 23¾ Boulogne and Amiens, 6¾; Namur and Liege, 4¼.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Supplies are fair, English wheat has arrived fresh up to our market early in the present week, and the show of samples of both red and white to day was very good indeed. The average qualities commanded a steady sale, at full, but as nothing quotable beyond Monday's prices. All other alods moved off slowly, at late rates. The large parcels of foreign wheat since our last report have been on a very moderate scale. For that article there was a firm and somewhat extensive inquiry, and higher prices were obtained, at full rates of currency. Barley—both English and foreign—we were scantily supplied. Fine malting parcels moved off freely, at very full prices. Grinding and distilling sorts were heavy, slow in sale at late rates. Superfine malt ready for delivery was in good request, but few forward transactions in it were very like to occur. The oat trade was firm, and the second corn was fed per Quarter. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour were very slow in sale.

ARRIVALS: English wheat, 3810; barley, 1050; oats, 780. Irish oats, 1110. Foreign: wheat, 10,170; barley, 3020; oats, 6360 quarters. Flour, 4170 sacks; malt, 1150 quarters.

London.—Wheat (Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, new, 40s to 45s; ditto, white, 46s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 48s; ditto, white, 47s to 51s. Barley, 32s to 36s; grinding barley, 28s to 29s, distilling ditto, 32s to 35s; malting ditto, [illegible] Malt, [illegible] Beans, 36s to 38s; old, [illegible] Peas, 36s to 38s; new, [illegible] Oats, 22s to 24s; Scotch and Yorkshire, 22s to 23s; Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 22s; potato ditto, 21s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 19s; ditto white, 22s to 24s; ticke beans, 32s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 37s to 39s; maple, 38s to 42s; white, 35s to 38s; harlers, 38s to 41s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s to 46s; Suffolk, 37s to 42s; Yorkshire and Yorkshire to 38s per 280 lbs.—*Foreign*: Danzig red wheat, [illegible] white, [illegible] to [illegible]; barley, [illegible] to [illegible]; beans, [illegible] to [illegible]; oats, [illegible] to [illegible] per quarter. Flour, Anconian, 37s to 31s per barrel. Baltic, [illegible] to [illegible] per sack.

Liverpool.—Market dull. There has been a slight change to notice in this market Generally speaking, the demand is not large.

Liverpool, English, sowing, 36s to 40s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 44s Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 44s; Hungarian, 42s to 44s; Egyptian, 40s to 42s; Pernambuco, 42s to 43s per cwt. Indian Mustard-seed, 6s to 12s; white ditto, 8s to 11s 6d. Tares, 7s 6d to 10s 6d per bushel. English Hempseed 42*l* to 43*l* per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £10 10s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £4 15s to £5 5s per ton. Canary, 60s to 64s per quarter. English flour, [illegible] to [illegible] per sack. Foreign, red, [illegible] to [illegible]; white, [illegible] to [illegible]; extra, [illegible] to [illegible]; extra, [illegible]; white, [illegible] to [illegible] per barrel.

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d; and of 6½d and [illegible].

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 0d; barley, 32s 7d; oats, 20s 6d; rye, 28s 9d; beans, 37s 3d; peas, 40s 1d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 52s 0d; barley, 32s 8d; oats, 20s 9d; rye, 3 s 2d; beans, 36s 3d., peas, 39s 1d.

Duties.—*Foreign Corn*.—Wheat, 5s 0d barley, 2s 0d; oats, 2s 0d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d, peas, 2s 0d

Flour.—All descriptions kinds of ten the demand on fluxes tolerably steady, at prices fully equal to those obtained last week The number of samples on offer is comparatively small

Hops.—Since our last report the demand has been very limited, and the trade stagnant, in prices, however, we have no change of importance to notice. Standard lumps are selling at 42s to 56s per cwt.

Coffee.—For most kinds of coffee the demand is in a very sluggish state, and prices are with [illegible] quotable [illegible].

Rice.—Bengal and Carolina parcels are selling at an advance of 6d per cwt. The quantity on offer is large

Provisions.—For the best Irish butter the d mand is tolerably steady, at very full prices, while other kinds are a slow inquiry, at barely la t rates. Bacon butter is in fair request, and the best brands have commanded full prices. English butter moves off slowly, at 102s to 124s per cwt. for the finest. 90s to 98s; middling, 84s to 88s; fine to 96s for Devon, and 11s to 12s Hamwih, 8s, Stewart's 90s 3d per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—Our market to-day was somewhat heavily supplied with both English and foreign beasts, while the sheep were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES, PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS, MONDAY, NOV. 6, and every Monday. A Remember of Two Guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the season. 21 gilt tickets, 2l. each. Weippert's Palace Band as usual, consisting of his self M C Mr. Corrie. The Refreshments and Supper by Mr. Payne. Commence at Eight—come early. Tickets and programmes at 21 Soho-square, and of Mr. Corrie, 52, Great Marlborough-street.

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THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK is NOW OPEN, moored by a Chinese Crew.—The most interesting Exhibition which has been yet collected the "greatest novelty in Europe," has been visited by her Majesty the Queen, and the Royal Family, and an immense number of persons, who are daily nearly all the nobility and foreigners of distinction in London. The "Keying" is now open for Exhibition, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., in the East India Docks adjoining the Railway and steam-boat Pier, Black-wall-entrance, and THE only Public Junk Vessel, including fare and admission, are issued by the Blackwall, and Eastern Counties Railways. Omnibuses pass by Bishopsgate, and Steam Vessels from all the Piers between Westminster and Woolwich, fare 4d. Catalogues obtainable only on board, price 6d.

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We have also examined the apparatus used by Messrs. Dakin for roasting coffee, and find it well adapted for the purpose. The coffee is roasted in contact during this process are of silver. We find also the roast coffee is taken by a peculiar contrivance from the roasting cylinder to a supplementary one to render necessary a longer time and lower temperature to effect the roasting, whereby all risk of charring the berry, or of producing empyreumatic oil, is prevented, the separation of aroma and vapour is more gradual and complete, and a larger portion of aroma is retained than occurs in the usual methods of coffee roasting.

"The process of Messrs. Dakin appears to us, therefore, in a chemical point of view, to be the most perfect method of roasting coffee in pure and

ARTHUR AIKIN.

"Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital, Aug 9, 1848."

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per lb.	s.	d.	s.	d.	SELECTED SORTS, WHOLE OR GROUND.	per lb.	s.	d.
Ceylon	0	9	to	1	2			
Fine Pale	1	4	to	1	6	Common Coffee	0	10
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Ceylon	1	5	to	1	10	Particularly choice coffee	1	8
Mocha	1	12	to	2	0	Rich & fine-flavoured coffee	1	10

The above are also supplied in 2lb. boxes, which bottles are charged 2d. each, and the same is allowed for them when returned.

The following sorts are supplied in sealed bottles containing two pounds each, and no charge is made for the bottle:—

Two pounds of good second coffee, in a sealed bottle ... 2s. 6d.
Two pounds of strong and fine-flavoured coffee, in a sealed bottle ... 3s. 6d.
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THE SOUTH WALES TRAINING COLLEGE, AT CARMARTHEN

OPENING OF THE SOUTH WALES TRAINING COLLEGE.

THIS Institution has originated with the Welsh Education Committee of the National Society, for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Church of England.

One of the first objects of the Committee, in furtherance of the great object of Church Education in Wales, was the establishment of an Institution for the Training of Schoolmasters. For this purpose was secured a desirable site close to the town of Carmarthen, comprising ten acres and a half of land, upon which has been erected the picturesque structure shown in our Illustration. The outlay for the land, building, fittings, and furniture will amount to £8000, which has been in part met by grants from the Committee of Council on Education, the National Society, and the Welsh Education Fund.

The opening of the New College took place on Tuesday week, and was an event of considerable importance in the town of Carmarthen and its neighbourhood. At about a quarter to eleven o'clock, a procession was formed of the Mayor and Corporation, the Welsh Education Committee, the Officers of the College, and a numerous body of clergy, and of the gentry and inhabitants of the town, who advanced to St. Peter's Church, where divine service was performed. The Venerable Archdeacon Bevan, M.A., read the lessons of the day; after which, the Right Reverend Prelate delivered a most admirable discourse, taking for his text the 6th, 7th, and 8th verses of the 12th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans. After the sermon a collection was made, amounting to £67 17s 6d. At the conclusion of the service, a collation was served in the dining-room of the College, at which were present the *élite* of Carmarthen and the adjoining counties, numbering about 250 persons, among whom were the Lord Bishop of

SILVER CRADLE, PRESENTED TO THE MAYORESS OF LIVERPOOL.

t David's, Viscount Emlyn and Lady Emlyn, Hon. Colonel Trevor, M.P., Sir Thomas Phillips, the Dean of St. David's and Mrs. Llewellin, the Dean of Llandaff, D. A. S. Davies, Esq., M.P., and D. S. Davies, jun., Colonel Wood and lady, the Venerable Archdeacon Venables, D.D., Howel Gwyn, Esq., M.P., D. Morris, Esq., M.P., the Mayor of Carmarthen, D. Pugh, Esq., R. G. Thomas, Esq., and lady, the Misses Thomas, and R. G. Thomas, Esq., jun., &c.

The chair was occupied by the Lord Bishop of St. David's, who also said grace before and after partaking of the collation. Coffee having been served, the Chairman proposed the health of her Majesty, and the customary loyal toasts, which were drunk with enthusiasm.

Colonel Trevor then, in an eloquent address, proposed the health of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of the four Welsh Sees, the Clergy of those dioceses, and of the county of Monmouth.

The Bishop of St. David's responded to the toast; and in so doing reviewed the circumstance of the location of the College, in a lordship observing, "the proposal of the Church Union Society to erect Model Schools in this town was the occasion which drew the attention of our friends in England, who had an interest in Wales, to the wants of this portion of the Principality; this led to the formation of the Welsh Education Committee, and to the glorious results that followed in the erection of this and other buildings.

Sir Thomas Phillips then rose, and was received with loud applause; and in an address detailing the origin and progress of the Institution, proposed "Prosperity and Longevity to the South Wales Training College." The Rev. W. Reed, Principal of the College, responded to the toast, and was received with loud applause.

The Dean of Llandaff then proposed the health of the Founders of the Exhibitions, and of the English Contributors to the Welsh Educational Fund." Viscount Emlyn, in first in reply, and was received with loud acclamations.

Colonel Trevor proposed "the ladies," a numerous assemblage of whom were present, and the company then dispersed. This, however, is but an imperfect notice of the day's proceedings, the report of which fills seven columns of the *Carmarthen Journal*.

THE COLLEGE.

The building consists of a school-room, library, dining-hall, suits of rooms for the vice-principal and assistant-master, together with dormitories for sixty pupils, and domestic offices. The plan comprises a centre and two wings, the wings having a slight projection in advance of the centre, and in the rear extending a considerable distance beyond the central range, and thus forming with it a court-yard of considerable area for exercise, around three sides of which is a covered promenade or cloister. At one extremity of the plan is a small but comfortable house for the principal, and at the other a chapel. The whole building together gives a frontage to the beautiful vale of Towy of 200 feet. The arrangement of so great a number of rooms as is required for such an institution, so as to give facility of commun cation and supervision, each pupil having a separate dormitory, is no easy task; and the success with which this has been accomplished reflects great credit on the architect, Mr. Henry Clutton.

The architecture is of several distinct characters, all belonging to the late periods of English Gothic; and the details (which are executed in Caen stone) show that the architect is a thorough master of the spirit and principles of Gothic architecture. The Institution stands in the middle of a very commanding plot of ground, and looks out upon a view of unrivalled beauty. The ground is 10 acres in extent, and all of it will be devoted to the purposes of the Institution. Great credit is due to the spirited and obliging contractor, Mr. W. P. James, who has, in a comparatively short time, erected a structure of such large dimensions, in such a substantial manner, and with so much fidelity to the plans of the architect, as to be an ornament to the Principality.

We should add, that, in order to enable the Welsh Education Committee to meet the annual expenses of the Institution, some special assistance, in the shape of exhibitions, has been promised by the Committee of Council on Education, and some aid has been given by the National Society. But, in addition to these and other means at their disposal for the support of this Institution, the Welsh Education Committee earnestly solicit from the friends of education in Wales donations or subscriptions guaranteed for a period of five years from Michaelmas, 1848, in order to enable them to found a certain number of Exhibitions of £10, £15, and £20 a year each, for the support of deserving young men whose character and attainments point them out as fit persons to undertake the office of teacher, but whose resources will not enable them to defray their expenses whilst at the College, although the terms of admission have been fixed by the Committee at the unusually low rate of twenty guineas a year. A fund is now in course of subscription for this purpose; to which £100 has been given by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and a sum of £50 by her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

The Committee have awarded exhibitions to a considerable number of masters and mistresses, out of the grant of £1,000 placed at their disposal by the National Society for that purpose. These teachers have been trained respectively at the National Society's Institutions at Westminster; St. Mark's College, Chelsea; Battersea; and Whitelands, Chelsea. The larger number of these are now engaged in schools in the Principality; while the remainder continue at the Institutions, to complete their period of training.

Another object to which the funds of the Welsh Education Committee have been applied, is that of organising schools. Two masters have for some time past been engaged in this work—one in North Wales, and the other in South Wales.

With a view to the establishment of a training institution in North Wales for 30 pupils, the Committee have invested a sum of £1500 in the public funds, which will be available for that purpose when the plans can be matured and carried into effect.

PRESENTATION OF A SILVER CRADLE TO THE MAYORESS OF LIVERPOOL.

THE burgesses of Liverpool have just commemorated a "felicitous event" in the Mayor's year of office, by the presentation of the accompanying elegant tribute to the Mayoress; in accordance with a tradition that it has been customary, on the occurrence of an accession to the family of an approved Mayor of Liverpool, during the term of his official duties, for the burgesses to present his wife with *a silver cradle*, not only as a mark of compliment, but as a permanent memorial of the event.

The present Mayoress of Liverpool, Mrs. Horsfall, has just received this testimonial, purchased by subscription; and the ceremony of presentation took place on Saturday last, at the residence of the Mayor, at Mill Bank, West Derby. A deputation of the subscribers having been introduced, the elegant model Cradle was presented by the Secretary, after a congratulatory address, to which the Mayoress replied with much good sense, gracefulness, and self-possession. The Mayor added a few words; and the company then adjourned to the dining-room, and were most hospitably entertained.

We subjoin a description of the Cradle, which was designed by Mr. Solomon Gibson, brother to the celebrated sculptor. It was beautifully executed in silver, by Mr Mayer, of Lord-street.

The general form of the body is that of the nautilus shell, on one side of which is chased, in high relief, a group of figures, representing a mother paddling in the arms of its father their new-born child. Supporting the medallion on which the figures are placed are two angels with expanded wings: and issuing from beneath them, and under the medallion, are scrolls of poppies and lilies—emblems of Sleep and Peace. On the other side, the group consists of three figures, in which the father is seated; beside him stands the mother, and before them their daughter, to whom he is giving a book, typifying the care he takes of their child by offering it instruction. On the top of the scroll or arch of the cradle sits the Genius of Liverpool, with her well-known attributes, (the prow of a vessel supporting her right hand, in which she holds the wreath awarded to her as the great "City of ships," and "Queen of the world's commerce,") benignantly looking towards the bed of the cradle, and watching over the interests of her adopted child. At the foot of the cradle stands the Liver, the ancient bearing in the arms of the town.

The cot rests at each end on axles, so as to allow it to rock. These are passed through the stems of two large sea-weeds or lavers, as they are locally called, from which it is thought Leverpoole or Liverpool formerly derived its name, the banks of the pool or harbour at the first formation of the port being much covered with that plant. At the bottom of their stems are two sea-fish, resting on a richly-chased ground or shore, strewed over with shells, coralines, fuci, and other marine plants and objects; and at the base of the whole, which is of an oval and indented form, on one side is written the following, which is

YE SPIRIT OF YE LEGENDE.

O'f Leverpoles good maior sᵈ sweete bee
Maie fatherre vme hys yere off maioralte,
Thesse aal be gyfen, bye yᵉ inwomenne fro',
Ane silverre cradle tov hys faire ladye.

On the other side is engraved this dedication:—

This silver cradle is presented, by a number of the burgesses of Liverpool, to Mary, wife of the Worshipful THOMAS BERRY HORSFALL, Esq., Mayor, to commemorate, according to an ancient legend of the town, the happy event of an accession to his Worship's family, in the year of his Mayoralty, by the birth of his daughter, Mary Cox, on the 11th of January, 1848, and the opportunity is taken of hereon recording the universal approbation of his Worship's conduct during a period of great national peril. JOHN HOLMES, Chairman. R. C. GARDNER, Treasurer; JOHN SMITH, Secretary. Given at the Bank House, October 28th, 1848.

On the back of the canopy are enchased the arms of Liverpool, with its supporters and significant motto—"*Deus nobis hæc otia fecit*," underneath which are emblazoned the impaled arms of Horsfall and Cox.

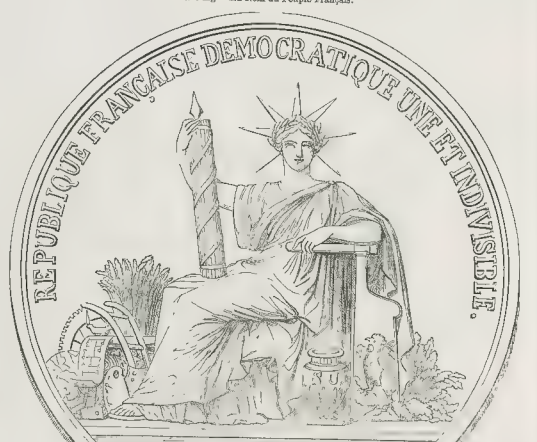
In the interior of the cradle are a mattress and pillow, of exquisitely-finished filagram work.

This beautiful work is of the value of £190; and, placed under a glass shade, it is a very tasteful drawingroom ornament.

SEAL OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

We have engraved the obverse, or principal design, of the State or Great Seal just adopted by the French Government. Our representation is of the actual size of the original. The artist is M. Barré, engraver to the Mint of France. The personification of the Republic is classically characteristic. She bears the Roman fasces, as the emblem of unity, "une et indivisible," according to the legend: at her feet are grouped the Gallic cock, and the insignia of agriculture, mechanics, and the fine arts.

The reverse, or opposite side of the Seal, bears the legend, "Egalité, Fraternité, Liberté," and a wreath of oak and laurel, united with a wheat-sheaf, and encircling "Au Nom du Peuple Français."



SEAL OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LONDON: Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1848.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 343.—Vol. XIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1848. [Sixpence.

EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS.

We notice with pleasure the simultaneous occurrence of movements in favour of Education in different parts of the country, by bodies very differently circumstanced, and of very various degrees of power and influence. Three of these movements are of especial importance, and will operate, each in its own sphere, no inconsiderable amount of usefulness. The first, and by far the most striking of the three, is the extension—long advocated and long postponed—of the plan of academical study at the University of Cambridge; the second is the commencement of negotiations between the authorities at the Horse Guards and the trustees of King's College, London, for the purpose of adding to that institution a department for military education; and the third is the growth and progress of the Lancashire Public School Association, for the purpose of affording the means of elementary instruction to all the children of the district, and of raising the necessary funds by a rate upon the inhabitants, as is done for the support of the poor.

The proposed reform in the University of Cambridge claims our first attention. It was, it seems, suggested by the Prince Consort soon after his election to the Chancellorship. It reflects high credit upon the sagacity of his Royal Highness, if the case were so, and will earn for him the gratitude as well as the admiration of all who desire that our great educational institutions should not lag behind the intelligence of the age. It has long been felt as a grievance by parents having sons at Cambridge, and by the *alumni* themselves, both while in the University, and after they had quitted it for the active pursuits of life, that mathematical proficiency should be the only medium by which the honours and the prizes of the University were to be obtained; and that, for mathematics, noble and useful as their study is, all other branches of knowledge should be either uncultivated or considered as secondary and of no account. Six months ago the governing body of the University debated on the suggestion of Prince Albert, and proposed an extension of the course of study, by which the University, taking cognisance of the intellectual and scientific progress of the age, should open its coveted honours to the young men whom taste, predilection, or organisation had not made exclusively mathematical. This plan was proposed in the Senate last week, and carried by a majority of two to one, both of the resident and non-resident members of the University. We unfeignedly rejoice at this result. It is a striking and most gratifying proof that the upper classes of this country will not, from any unreasoning veneration for the past merely because it is past, allow the magnificent seminaries where their youth are educated to be surpassed in usefulness by more modern and plebeian institutions that have no such princely or even assured means of support as the beneficence of former ages has secured to Oxford and Cambridge. It is likely, too, that the example of Cambridge will be contagious at Oxford; and that well-considered and wise reform of acknowledged and proved evils will silence the tongues of those who now complain that too obstinate an adherence to old ways has diminished the efficiency of that great national and richly-endowed seminary.

The negotiations for annexing to King's College a department for the military education of youth who are destined hereafter to be the commissioned officers of the British army, is equally significant. The reform at Cambridge is happily to be considered a *fait accompli*. The proposal with reference to the military class at King's College is yet in the embryo state. We can but hope that no difficulties will arise on either side to prevent its consummation. Public attention was first drawn to the subject by the *Quarterly Review*, a periodical which no one will accuse of advocating change for the mere sake of changing, or of being over-zealous in the recommendation of reforms. The insufficiency of the present seminaries for the education of youths destined for the army being conceded, the danger to be feared was the erection of a military University to be maintained at a very considerable cost, out of the public taxes, "in bad imitation," as the *Quarterly* observed, "of the military schools of France, Prussia, and Holland." Such a project, however, is not entertained, nor would it be likely to meet with favour either from the authorities of the Horse Guards or from the country. The offer made by the trustees of King's College shows how easily and inexpensively the needful reform can be effected, provided the project receive the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary at War. These functionaries are almost irresponsible in the matter—but are well inclined, it is believed, to exercise their power in the direction indicated. Should the negotiation commenced by King's College meet with a favourable hearing, it is probable that Harrow, Eton, Rugby, and other seminaries of equal importance will make similar offers; and that, without a farthing of expense to the nation, facilities hitherto unknown will be accorded for the education of the men who are destined hereafter to serve their country in the higher ranks of the military profession. As long as soldiers are necessary (and until the whole civilized world shall not only agree upon the beauty of peace, but learn to practise it amongst one another, we do not see how armies are altogether to be dispensed with) so long will it be desirable in the highest degree that Education should ennoble the officer and humanize the soldier. The better the officer understands all the details of his profession, the more skilfully and, therefore, the more mercifully will he exercise it; and the less bloodshed will result from the operations which it may be his duty to direct. In this, and indeed in all other respects, the officers of the British army have been a model to the world. But if they have attained this high character, the greater the credit that is due to them; for they have attained it without such efficient aid in the prosecution of their military studies as the Government ought to have afforded them. Their high sense of honour is their own. No Government can give them that; but proper facilities for the complete study of their

THE CITY OF VIENNA, AND THE GLACIS.—(SEE PAGE 292)

t are within its power. . . bestow. Whatever may be the immediate result in the pres... instance, there can, we think, be no doubt that even the public discussion of the subject will be useful; and that, sooner or later, the necessary reform will find favour with the men who administer the affairs of the army—to the great advantage, we believe, both of the army and the nation.

The movement made by the Public School Association of Lancashire is of a very different kind. The difficulties in the way of the establishment of a complete system of National Education, if not insuperable, are very considerable. If the zealous friends of Education folded their arms and waited until these difficulties were removed, the probability, if not the certainty, would be, that a new generation of the children of the poor would grow up to maturity in an ignorance as dense and a great deal more dangerous than that of their predecessors. To elevate the mob into a people, is the duty no less than the interest of every wise community. The only means to accomplish so noble an end is Education. The people of this country are an educated people in the truest sense of the term. They are educated morally, intellectually, politically, and religiously. Underneath the people—far lower down—lies a numerous, ill-fed, and dangerous mob, without education, either moral, intellectual, political, or religious. It cannot be neglected with safety. The children of the mob are costly to us in a thousand ways, and more costly the longer they are suffered to remain without instruction. Every one admits this truth. By constant effort much has been done to lessen the amount of the evil. No scheme that is not national will, we conscientiously believe, ever be found of sufficient potency to eradicate it, and to provide for all the children of the mob the instruction which shall elevate them into the ranks of the people. But, nevertheless, while such a scheme is growing in favour with thinking men, and fructifying in the minds of the general community—awaiting its development at some distant day—every partial and local effort in the good cause deserves the support and encouragement of the friends of Education. Of such a kind is the Lancashire Public School Association. We have already spoken of this new Society; we approve highly of its efforts as far as they go, although several of its warmest supporters are men who denounce any more comprehensive scheme to be propounded by the Government or the State as a tyrannical interference with parental rights. All that this Association asks of the Legislature is, to "empower the people to form themselves into school districts, and to levy rates upon themselves for the support of schools to be governed by themselves." In an excellent paper upon the subject, by Mr. Gardner, late M.P. for Leicester, and read by that gentleman at a recent meeting of the Association in Manchester, he stated that—

"In his own observation of what he had seen in countries where public education flourished, he was prepared to say that the state of education in Eu... taken as a whole, was disgraceful to the rank and civilisation of the country. With regard to what he had witnessed in the New England States, he had had then illustrated to him what could be done to elevate the masses, by the judicious and systematic efforts of a society which neither trusted the precious charge to the uncertain hands of private charity, nor to the paralysing influence of a central authority. There he was made to blush, not merely for the ignorance of the masses of his countrymen, but even for his own; for he found that the zeal of devoted men had introduced into these humble academies the proved methods for acquiring knowledge, which had not yet found their way into the public schools of England. He had since visited some scores of primary schools in New England; and, without going out of his way to make out a case, but taking them just as they came, leaving out normal and model schools, and speaking only of the rank and file of primary schools, the result was this: he had only seen one very good school which left nothing to desire, and where the results, he thought, could not be surpassed under any system whatever. Another school, connected with a manufactory, but not in this district, also stood out in his mind as a model establishment of the kind. He might have seen half-a-dozen more here and there, where fair and substantial results were obtained; but of the rest he could only predicate degrees of excessive badness.

Mr. Gardner is not alone in these opinions. He is supported by every intelligent foreign traveller, and by every native writer who has examined the subject for himself with impartiality and diligence. We believe that a scheme of the kind put forward by the Lancashire Association would be of benefit in some degree, provided always (and *here* is the great difficulty the State encounters), that the various religious bodies of the district would agree upon the kind of instruction to be afforded to the children out of the funds to which all the religious denominations of the district would contribute as rate-payers. But even on this supposition it would be but partially successful. It could employ no effectual means to educate the teacher himself, and to elevate his social position; and it would be altogether powerless in the case of large portions of mob, who know not the advantages of knowledge, and who will not allow their children to go to school, even if the means of instruction are gratuitously provided for them. Herein lies another and very serious difficulty, which no voluntary association can ever be expected to overcome. The law punishes the father who starves his child to death; but what can any voluntary association do with the equally guilty father who will not allow his child to be educated? Nevertheless, every voluntary effort is an effort for good, and we hail it as a proof that the thinking minds of the country are aware of the peril, and anxious to combat it by such means as may be at their command, with the certainty that if they cannot remove, they may, at all events, diminish the evil. We therefore wish all success to this and every other educational movement; and trust that the greatness of the danger will lead to efforts more systematic, and to the employment of machinery more calculated to effect the object in view, than all the isolated exertions of men acting upon the voluntary principle can ever be expected to accomplish.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. Nov. 7.

Convocation was holden this afternoon, for the purpose of electing a successor to the late Rev. John W. Miller, M.A. The candidates were . . . two only, viz. W. W. Harrison, B.A., Hulme's Exhibitioner, of Brasenose, and R. Blyth, B.A., organist of Magdalen, when the former was elected by a majority of 85; the numbers being—for Mr. Harrison, 117; Mr. Blyth, 31: non-contents, 86.

CAMBRIDGE. Nov. 7.

THE NORRISIAN PRIZE. The Norrisian Professor has given notice that the . . . year for the English prose essay on, "The internal evidence . . . the historical Books of the Old Testament that the several . . . of them were inspired by the Holy Ghost." Those who have examined the essay of a candidate for this prize, contrary (in the estimation of the appointed judges) to those Articles of the Church of England which relate to our Saviour's divinity, and the personality of the Holy Spirit, is disqualified.

THE DEAN OF CARLISLE'S INSTALLATION. Dr. Hinds, the new Dean of Carlisle was installed with the usual ceremonial, on Wednesday (last week). At . . . o'clock the Rev. Doctor entered the Cathedral, with the Rev. Canons . . . and Harcourt, the Rev. W. Rees, the Rev. Precentors Vaughan and Brown, the Rev. H. Lonsdale, Minor Canon, and the Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, Vicar of Stanwix, &c. The form of installation was then gone through in the usual manner.

BENEFICENCE OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty Queen Adelaide has, during the last few days, forwarded to the Rev. Thomas Dale, the Vicar of St. . . . , the munificent sum of £200 in aid of the fund now raising by the parishioners for the erection of two new churches in that immense district. This truly Royal contribution is enhanced in value by the fact that her Majesty had previously sent contributions for the separate funds of two or more of the . . . in course of erection.

THE Vicarage of Pentridge, near Woodyates, in the diocese of Salisbury, has become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. E. Nicholson, M.A. The benefice, which is of the annual value of £700, is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

DR. HIGBE, Dean of the Castle Royal (Dublin Castle), will, it is said, be named to the vacant bishopric of Down.

THE Queen has appointed Mr. H. Halford Vaughan, M.A., of the Inner Temple, to be the Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford.

THE Bishop of Oxford has instituted the Rev. George Carter, M.A., incumbent of Binley and Wykan, Warwickshire, to the Rectory of Compton Beauchamp, near Great Faringdon, Berkshire, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. E. Wentz, M.A., on the nomination of the Earl Craven.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Speculators transact in Paris on the question of the Presidential election, now that the discussions on the Constitution have ceased, and that the contest has been ascertained to be virtually between General Cavaignac and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. The chances of success inclines to the latter.

The Constitution, in its *ensemble*, was voted on Saturday in the National Assembly, there being only thirty dissentients, amongst whom were Red Republicans, Legitimists, and Orleanists; and in the evening, between six and seven o'clock, 101 cannon shots were fired to announce to the inhabitants that the new Constitution had been voted by the Assembly. The streets were soon filled with people anxious to learn what had happened to require the firing of cannon at such an unusual hour. The cause having been explained, the city resumed its usual tranquillity.

The Assembly has decided that the ceremony of the promulgation of the Constitution should take place on Sunday next, on the Place de la Concorde, in presence of the National Assembly, the members of the Executive Government, the great corps of the State, deputations of the National Guard, and the army and the entire population. A credit of 100,000 francs is to be opened in the Ministry of the Interior to defray the expenses of the ceremony, and a sum of 500,000 francs is to be distributed on the same day among the indigent classes in Paris and the departments. The Constitution is to be proclaimed throughout all France on the Sunday following.

The commissioners appointed to revise the sentences pronounced by the military conseils against the insurgents of June have recommended to mercy 991, who were to be immediately liberated. The commissioners have left Paris, and that measure into effect, and were authorised by the Government to restore to liberty any others who, by their repentance and good conduct since their confinement, should have entitled themselves to indulgence.

A banquet, under the title of "The Confederation of the People of Europe," brought together about 800 operatives, at the barrier Mont Parnasse, on Sunday last. The attendance was ill, not much. M. Ledru-Rollin, who was expected would have presided, did not make his appearance, and his absence caused great disappointment and clamour. There was no member of the National Assembly present, and M. Lachambaudie was called to the chair. The object of the banquet was expressed in the following terms:—"A confederation of all nations in the completion of the French revolution in Europe. The present fraternal banquet is intended to carry this object into execution." But few foreigners, however, responded to this appeal, and the meeting was composed of French workmen. The following toasts were then drunk:—"The abolition of wages." The democratic and social Republic." The Lombardo-Venetian people, and success to its glorious enterprise." "To the heroism of the democrats of Vienna." "Universal fraternity." M. Saint Just proposed the following blasphemous toast:—"To the most strong, courageous, and valiant in the cause of humanity. To Christ whose names serve as a guide, a support, and an example to the degenerate babies to all those whom history calls heroes! . . . . To Brutus, to Cabbine, to Jesus Christ, to Joan the Arcadian, to Attila! . . . To all the Thunkers of the middle ages! . . . To unfortunate thinkers! . . . To Jean Jacques Rousseau, and his pupil, Maximilian Robespierre!" This enumeration of names was received with a triple salvo of applause, and was followed with which request M. Saint Just complied. The banquet concluded with the "Marseillaise" and the "Chant du Départ," sung by the entire company.

The *Presse* gives a melancholy description of the distress existing among the population of the city of Paris. It shows, from the report of the Committee appointed by the National Assembly to examine a decree proposed by the Government for a grant of 9,000,000f. (£360,000), for the indigent poor of the department of the Seine, that "it will be necessary to feed at the public expense 263,000 persons during the present month, 285,000 during the month of December, 300,000 during the month of January, 310,000 during the month of February, 300,000 during the month of March, and 290,000 during the month of April next; and that the sum granted by the Assembly will not suffice to feed a hundred more than 12 centimes (4d. and 9-10ths) per day each to each person. At the same time the revenue of the city of Paris has fallen off by a sum of 16,000,000 f. (£640,000), which must be made good by an addition to the assessed taxes of more than 50 per cent."

The National Assembly was engaged during the week in discussing the various items of the Budget. On Tuesday M. Bouvet put some questions to M. Bastide on the subject of foreign affairs. Bastide replied that what the Republic wished for was European order. The negotiations with respect to the affairs of Italy had been opened—thanks to the *firmness and loyalty of England*—who had further recalled her consul at Naples. He added, that the place where the negotiators should meet would be settled in a few days. After this explanation the subject was allowed to drop. The question of the organisation of the army was then brought forward. M. Marchal proposed that the Assembly should adjourn from the 14th of the present month to the 14th of December, "to take the repose of which it had so much need." General Cavaignac opposed, on the part of the Government, that an end to which his colleagues desired to be strictly neutral on this question. The Assembly then divided, when the motion of M. Marchal was rejected by a large majority.

SPAIN.

The advices this week convey nothing but the usual accounts of various parties of marauders, under the titles of Carlists, Progressistas, &c., roaming about through the country, carrying desolation and bloodshed wherever they go.

BELGIUM.

The session of the Legislative Chambers was opened at Brussels on Monday last, without a Royal speech. M. Anspach, the senior member, took the chair. The Assembly proceeded at once to the formation of their bureaux; the retiring members were unanimously elected.

The Minister of Finance ascended the tribune and presented the budgets for 1849 in a speech giving a summary of the financial state of Belgium. The economies made by the Government amount to 4,000,000 francs.

The ordinary session of the Senate was also opened under the presidence of M. Zoude, the senior member. The retiring members were re-elected for the ensuing year with the exception of Baron de Waha, who is replaced as Secretary by Baron de Royer.

M. Dumon-Dumortier, in resuming his seat as President, expressed his thanks for this renewed mark of confidence, and the sitting then adjourned.

HOLLAND.

The Fundamental Pact, or new Constitution, was solemnly proclaimed on the 3rd instant throughout the Netherlands.

ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY AND PIEDMONT.—A project of electoral law for the convocation of the Italian Constituent Assembly was published in Turin on the 4th instant, according to which that Assembly is to prepare a federal compact, which, re... the ex stence of the different states and their form of Government, shall tend to ensure the liberty, union, and independence of Italy. All the states are to return an equal number of representatives; and the latter, 300 in number, are to be elected by the respective Chambers of Deputies. The Assembly is to meet at Rome a month after the approval of the present project by the three Italian Parliaments. The deputies of Lombardy are to be chosen by the Lombard Consulta; and those of the Venetian provinces, by the Committees and the Assembly of Venice. Those of Modena and Reggio are to be elected by the Modenese Chamber of Deputies. The confederation is to consist of the Kingdom of Upper Italy, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Pontifical dominions, the Kingdom of Naples, and the Sicilian republic; and is to have an army, a fleet, a treasury, and a diplomatic representation abroad. Its central authority is to be composed of a legislative Congress and a permanent Executive power. The Congress is to be composed of a chamber, in which each state is to be equally represented; and in the other, the representation is to be proportioned to the population. Both are to be elective. The members of the first are to be elected by the ministerial powers of each state, and those of the second by the people. The executive power is to be formed of a responsible President, and a Council of Ministers, equally responsible. The President is appointed, for a limited period, by the Legislative Council, and the Ministers by the President. The Congress is to deliberate on all matters of general interest for the confederation; to interfere in cases of a collision between the Italian and foreign countries, or of a difference arising between confederate states, &c.; all custom duties on goods passing from one state to another are to be abolished, and the foreign tariff is to be based on a uniform system of moderate duties.

The insurrection under Muzzini, in the Valtelline district of Lombardy, had been completely suppressed by the Austrian troops.

At Venice, on the 27th ult., the prison effected a sortie, in which they killed and wounded 200 Austrians, and captured 600 not, however, without experiencing a serious loss. Fourteen Sardinian ships of war were then in the harbour of Venice.

ROME.—The Jews' quarter of the city has been late the theatre of some bloody encounters between the Jews and a portion of the citizens. The disturbances had been suppressed by the military force.

NAPLES. There is no news of any interest this week; matters remain pretty much as they were at the date of preceding advices. Reports were prevalent that the French and English squadrons were to be broken up; three of the French large ships had left the bay for Toulon.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—In the sitting of the German Parliament on the 3rd inst., the motion of the Committee on Austrian affairs was carried, to the following effect:—"The National Assembly resolves to call upon the Imperial Ministry to take all possible care—1. That the Imperial Commissaries make a point of obtaining full consideration and recognition for the German power in all quarters. 2. That everywhere in Austria they may endeavour to protect the interests of Germany. 3. That they may exert the whole of their influence to disengage the complexities of Austria to proceed by way and without bloodshed. And last finally, whatever this *dénouement* may result in, they may take under protection and defend from every attack the rights and liberties accorded to the Austro-German races in the months of March and May.

PRUSSIA.

Some disturbances took place at Berlin on the 31st ult. Large crowds assembled on the Gensdarmen-Markt, in front of the place of meeting of the National Assembly. The mob wanted to influence the decisions of the Assembly as to the conduct to be adopted respecting the condition of Vienna. Some deputies were ill-treated when leaving the house, but order was restored in the evening by the Civic Guard. Some persons were severely wounded.

Another Ministerial crisis. The President of the Prussian Ministry, M. Von Pfuel, having tendered his resignation, on account of "the state of his health," the King accepted it, and entrusted Count Brandenburg, who is looked upon as an advocate of reaction, with the formation of a new Cabinet. The National Assembly immediately drew up an address to the King, containing a vote of want of confidence in the intended Ministry. Brandenburg, to whom address his Majesty, on the 3rd instant, returned an answer, positively refusing to yield to the request of that body, to withdraw his commission to the Count von Brandenburg to form a new Ministry. It was known in the Assembly, however, that the obnoxious Count had himself petitioned the King to the same effect; and it was expected that the Deputy Grabow would be entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

The accounts from Posen are not favourable. The German inhabitants of the . . . have appealed from the decision of the Berlin Assembly (viz. that the Grand Duchy of Posen should not be divided into two parts, German and Polish) to the National Assembly of Frankfort. In their address to the latter, they accuse the Berlin Parliament of having transgressed the limits of its competence.

The Poles, on the other hand, continue to assume a menacing attitude with respect to the Germans, so that a fresh civil war is anything but improbable.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The Danes are not satisfied with the state of things in Schleswig since the establishment of peace, and they demand a renewal of the war. The latest accounts say that addresses were pouring in from all quarters not merely from the Danish Islands, but also from Jutland and North Schleswig demanding a renewal of hostilities in imperative terms.

UNITED STATES.

We have intelligence this week from the States, but the political news is not of much interest.

The resignation of Governor of the state of Ohio was still in doubt.

WEST INDIES.

The Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's ship *Avon*, Lieutenant Philip Hast, R.N., Commander, arrived at Southampton on Wednesday with West Indian mails, by which we learn that there was every prospect of good sugar crops throughout the West Indies, the rains having fallen

Don Francisco Castelon was a passenger in the *Avon* from San Juan de Nicaragua to Jamaica, and would proceed to the United States previous to his visiting England as Commissioner, invested with full powers by the Government of Nicaragua to manifest that of her Britannic Majesty on the question of the Mosquito boundary, and to enter into commercial and other treaties with Great Britain.

At Port-au-Prince, since the return of the President Soloyne from the south of the island on Sept. 21, both political and commercial interests had assumed a more encouraging aspect, confidence was daily increasing, and no further executions had taken place.

There had been a slight misunderstanding in the city of Aux Cayes, but no outbreak ensued.

From Jamaica we learn that Admiral the Hon. Sir Chas Grey, the Governor, and Lady Grey, were to leave that island on the 1st inst.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LOSS OF THE "NETLEY." ORDNANCE SLOOP. No accounts whatever have been received as to the fate of this unfortunate vessel, which left Devonport on the 23d ult. for Woolwich, with a cargo of shot and guns. She is supposed to have been lost off Spithead, and to have foundered in one of the late gales through the shifting of her cargo. As the imperative orders of all the captains are to communicate with the superintendent of ordnance shipping, in case anything causes their detention, there is now no hope for the safety of the unfortunate crew. A number of boats' oars and other gear, apparently belonging to a vessel of the *Netley*'s size, have been picked up on the coast between Portland and Corfe Castle, Dorset.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.—The distribution of the prize-money of the navy generally has been delayed to accommodate the officers of Sir Jas. Graham's Leone neglecting to acknowledge the receipt of the proclamation of 1846. The Admiralty, however, have decided upon allowing the distribution to take place immediately under the new delivery of shares.

SMOKING IN GUARD-ROOMS OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Extract from Garrison Orders, Oct. 18:—"The prohibition of smoking in guard-rooms has been removed from all parts of the garrison, for the distribution to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates engaged in the actions in the Peninsula during the period from 1808 to 1814.

OFFICERS PROCEEDING ON LEAVE. By an order, dated Horse Guards, Oct. 31, 1848, it is directed that leave of absence may commence as soon as the half-yearly inspection shall have taken place, but that no leave can in future exceed the 30th of March next, when all officers and soldiers are to be present with their respective regiments. One field officer, one-half of the captains, and one-half of the subaltern officers, are always to be present with their regiments. No officer (except in the performance of duty, or for the purpose of joining his regiment) is to quit the United Kingdom without having first received her Majesty's special permission.

PAYING OFF SHIPS. The Portsmouth correspondent of the *Times* correctly observes:—"The practice of paying off ships at the time that they are in the very highest state of efficiency, and ready for sea, we are glad to see giving way to a more sensible and economical arrangement. There is more money wasted in materials destroyed in the premature dismantling and laying off her Majesty's ships, than any other department of the navy, or indeed in all the other departments put together. The *Superb*, 80, Captain Corry, is, according to an official report made to the Admiralty by Sir William Parker, after 365 days' manned service, as fit for any service she ever was, and in excellent condition in every respect that she is fit for another commission without being previously dismantled. The *Rosamond*, steam-sloop, Commander Foote, just returned from two years' foreign service, is also ready to be kept in commission. And why not all ships longer than three years, the usual term? It is a well-admitted fact that, on a ship's return from three years' service, if properly officered, she is in the finest state of preservation—every man and everything well accustomed to his and its place. The ship, on arrival at the nore-head, is even painted and decorated as if in full dress going out. She is inspected, her crew turned up and paid off, and then comes the work and destruction spoken of by the Irishman Chantrell of Deputies. The confederation is to consist of the Kingdom of . . . sloughing down, spars stripped with ruthless carelessness, all in haste, and as it were regardless of materials, to get the craft quickly stripped and paid off; and if quickly, that is called 'smart.' The ship undergoes an expensive barring to pieces, to see if she is sound, which entails an expensive process of readjustment; and then, after other overhaulings, too various and too numerous to mention here, after a few months or a few years, to be again brought to the dockyard, again overhauled and probed, and ultimately again commissioned, to undergo the whole of the above process when sent to sea, and when again paid off. It is to such masters of dockyards' and Commissioners' of Residence' should direct their attention and inquiries, and not to how many men they can reduce and throw upon the parish."

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BLACKWALL RAILWAY EXTENSION TO THE EASTERN COUNTIES.—Much interest is excited in the engineering circles by the construction of the two suspension iron bridges of the Blackwall Railway Extension, over the Commercial-road and Regent's Canal. They are erected on a new principle, and in point of extent are the largest railway bridges to be found in the vicinity of the metropolis. This branch, which was expected to have been opened for the service of the month, will, it is said, be completed on the 1st of January next year. It is about two miles in length, and is formed on brick arches. It joins the Eastern Counties line at Bow. The gauge on the Blackwall Railway is being altered to admit of locomotive traffic.

LOCKWOOD BRANCH OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN.—The South-Eastern Railway Company, who work the Greenwich line, have dismissed, from motives of economy, several of the *employés* who for many years have managed the traffic of the line. Boys in some instances supply their places; and the police, with one or two exceptions, are discontinued at the intermediate stations.

RAILWAY PRESSURE. During the past week, 600 labourers have been discharged from that portion of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway which is in course of construction near Sheffield. Difficulty in getting in the calls, and of obtaining loans, is assigned as the cause of this reduction. The intended line this season is to be proceeded with; and operations are commenced for the re-erection of the 22 arches of the Rother viaduct, which recently fell.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR MAKING RAILWAYS. The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains the formal certificate of the Railway Commissioners, in favour of the Cornwall Railway, and of the Delabole and Look Railway, for an extension of time in carrying the same into effect. By an act passed last session, entitled "An Act to give further time for making certain railways," this important power is conferred on the Commissioners; and the specific object of the Act is to relieve the pressure on the money market, occasioned by calls on railway shares, and likewise to put the railway companies in possession of a more expeditious and less expensive mode of proceeding than is involved in a direct application to Parliament. A large number of railway companies have availed themselves of this relief. 120 applications have been received and considered: of these 121 have been entertained, and in most cases the applications for the extension of time asked for has been granted for the full additional term of two years allowed by the Act: four applications were refused, on the ground that there were special provisions in the Act making the completion of the railway compulsory.

THE FRIENDLY DEFIANCE.

Throw shalt not rob me, thievish Time,
Of all my blessings, all my joy;
I have some jewels in my heart,
Which thou art powerless to destroy.

Thou may'st denude mine arm of strength,
And leave my temples seam'd and bare;
Deprive mine eyes of passion's light,
And scatter silver o'er my hair;

But never, while a book remains,
And breathes a woman or a child,
Shalt thou deprive me, whilst I live,
Of feelings fresh and undefiled.

No, never while the Earth is fair,
And reason keeps its dial bright,
Whate'er thy robberies, O Time,
Shall I be bankrupt of delight.

Whate'er thy victories on my frame;
Thou canst not cheat me of this truth—
That though the limbs may faint and fail,
The spirit can renew its youth.

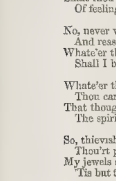
So, thievish Time, I fear thee not;—
Thou'rt powerless on this heart of mine:
My jewels shall belong to me;
'Tis but the settings that are thine.

CHARLES MACKAY.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GEORGE-ALAN BRODRICK, VISCOUNT MIDLETON.

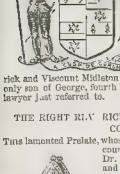
The death of his Lordship, by his own hand, while in a state of temporary insanity, occurred on the 1st inst., at his seat, Peppor Harrow Park, near Guildford. The unfortunate nobleman had completed his forty-second year. He married, 14th May, 1833, Ellen, daughter of Mr. Griffiths, but had separated from her Ladyship about a twelvemonth since. The first of the family raised to the Peerage was Alan Brodrick, an eminent member of the bar, who, having filled the chair of the House of Commons in Ireland, and the offices of Solicitor and Attorney-General, was appointed Lord Chancellor, and created Baron Brod-



rick and Viscount Midleton in 1717. The Peer who deceases we record, was only son of George, fourth Viscount, and great-great-grandson of the learned lawyer just referred to.

THE RIGHT REV. RICHARD MANT, D.D., BISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR, AND DROMORE.

This lamented Prelate, whose death took place at the Rectory House, Ballymoney, county Antrim, on the 2nd instant, was the eldest son of Dr. Richard Mant, Rector of All Saints, Southampton, and descended in a direct line from the learned Joseph Bingham, Rector of Havant, author of the "Ecclesiastical Antiquities." He was born 12th Feb., 1776, and had, consequently, completed his 72nd year. He received his education at Winchester School and Trinity College, Oxford, and, in 1798, was elected a Fellow of Oriel. In 1812 he became Bampton Lecturer in the University, and the following year was appointed Chaplain to Dr Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, which office he continued to hold till 1820. During this period he co-operated with Archdeacon, Dr. D'Oyly, in editing the Holy Bible with a selection of notes, for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and, in 1818, he received from Dr. Howley, then Bishop of London, the Rectory of Bishopsgate Without. In 1820 he was consecrated



Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora; and in the spring of 1823 was translated to the see of Down and Connor, over which he presided for more than 25 years and a half. In 1842 the charge of the diocese of Dromore also devolved upon him, under the provisions of the Irish Church Temporalities Act, on the decease of Dr. James Saurin.

The writings of his Lordship are voluminous, chiefly on theological subjects, evincing great power and acumen of mind, deep piety, sound learning, and underating attachment to the Church, of which he was a distinguished ornament.

Dr. Mant married, in 1804, Miss Elizabeth Woods, daughter of a gentleman of Sussex, and by her, who died in 1846, has left three children a daughter, married to the Rev. Dr. Martin, Rector of Kilrashandra, county Cavan; and two sons, of whom the elder is Archdeacon of Down, and the younger, Rector of Armoy, in the diocese of Connor.

CAPTAIN M. L. DOSTAL, OF THE NETHERLANDS ARMY.

This gentleman was the son of Captain J. F. Dostal, of the Artillery, and born at Sourabaya, on the island of Java, on the 19th Nov., 1813, during the time of the English administration on that island. He entered, in his 15th year, into his Netherlandish Majesty's military service as Cadet-Fusileer; and, after having gone through the different grades of cadet, non-commissioned officer, received his commission as Second Lieutenant of Infantry on the 3rd of April, 1833. He distinguished himself during the whole of the insurrection in Java, from 1825 to 1830, for which his Netherlands Majesty honoured him with the Java medal. He also served with much credit in most all the actions that have taken place on the island of Sumatra; and, on one occasion, his meritorious services were rewarded by promotion to the rank of First Lieutenant, on the 8th of March, 1838. His brave conduct in an expedition against Baripee, a fortification also on the island of Sumatra, was highly approved of by a Royal decree of his Netherlands Majesty of the 24th of February, 1843. His continued serving in his last rank he obtained his Captaincy on the 8th of March, 1843, by seniority.

On the 9th of March, 1848, he was appointed from the 14th to join the 3rd battalion of infantry, destined for an expedition to Bally, which left Sourabaya in three ships, on the 19th of May; and, after having rendezvoused at Besoeke, arrived at Bally on the 4th of June, and on the 5th the whole of the troops disembarked, and commenced operations against the enemy, encumping for the night near one of the enemy's fortifications at Djagga Raga. Early on the 9th of June he was armed with his company for the occupation of one of the enemy's redoubts, to accomplish which he made three different attempts; twice was he repulsed, and the third time succeeded in gaining it. Shortly after he was overwhelmed by superior numbers of the enemy, and received a severe contusion on the head and breast in falling from the heights of the redoubt, which caused his death within an hour after the attack. His loss is deeply deplored by his family and his numerous friends and acquaintances. He married, 23rd September, 1847, Miss W. A. Nash.

MRS. ELIZABETH STARKE.

This lady died on the 30th ult., at her residence, Langharne Castle, after a long illness, aged 71. She was the relict of Lieut.-Colonel Starke, of Epsom, Surrey, formerly of the 2nd Life Guards, and only child of Co. Ravenscroft, of Langharne, and of Fredham, Cheshire. The Castle of Langharne, with its beautiful grounds, was bequeathed to deceased by her grandfather, Penoyre Watkins, Esq., and grandfather of Lloyd V. Watkins, Esq., M.P., and Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Brecon. She is succeeded by her only son, Lieut.-Colonel Starke, Esq.; having left, besides, one daughter, married to R. Fitz-Gerald, Esq.

THE CHARTIST PETITION.—At a meeting at Aberdeen, the other day, to hear a lecture from Mr. Feargus O'Connor, the representative from that city to the National Convention (Mr Sharpey) entered upon a number of charges against Mr. O'Connor and his "creatures" in the "National Convention. Among other things he was the following: Mr. Cuffey was present in the Land Office when Mr. O'Connor came in to ask what number of names were at the Nat onal Chartist Petition. The reply was, that the signatures were "less than two millions." On hearing which, Mr. O'Connor said, "By God, I have stated to the country that there will be five millions of signatures at it, and I'll declare it yet! They will never count the signatures they did not do so in the case of Duncombe's and you all know that that petition contained less than three millions, which was the number that it was represented to the country to contain." Mr. Cuffey made this statement in the assembly, in presence of Dixon and M'Grath, two of Feargus's agents. Mr. Barron made other charges against Mr. O'Connor, to which that gentleman assayed to reply, but he never answered one single word. *Aberdeen Herald.*

MAILS FROM MARSEILLES.—The following notice has been given by the Director of the Post-office. "The public is informed that the Post office packets for carrying the mails and passengers between Marseilles, Alexandria, and Beyrout, will henceforth, instead of the 10th and 25th of each month, start from Marseilles on the 2nd and 21st of each month, at eight in the morning, for Malta, each day at Malta, and Alexandria. The packets which leave Marseilles on the 2nd will arrive at Malta on the 8th, at Alexandria on the 12th, and at Beyrout on the 15th. They will start again from Beyrout on the 16th, at twelve o'clock, reach Alexandria on the 18th, Malta on the 22nd, and Marseilles on the 28th. The packets which have Marseilles on the 22nd will arrive at Malta on the 28th, Alexandria on the 30th, and Beyrout on the 2nd of the next month. They will leave Beyrout again on the 3rd, at twelve o'clock, and reach Alexandria on the 9th, Malta on the 11th, and Marseilles on the 14th."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Constant Reader*" should never leave "queen up" on *Enigma so simple. The solution is*:—1. *Kt to K B 3rd*; 2. *Kt to K 5th*; 3. *Kt to Q B 4th (ch)*; 4. *B mates.*

"*Senex.*" *See our notice in last week's Number.*

"*S. L.*"—*Too easy.*

"*M M*" *Your former communication was destroyed upon being answered.*

"*Inquisitor.*" *There appears to be no difficulty, whatever, in disposing the White men that the Black King shall occupy no square without going into check. We have received several proposed methods of effecting the object, but have not space to give them.*

"*D. R. R.*" *and* "*J. F. L.*" *are thanked.*

"*Carlo Fidero.*"—*The position is right enough. Whites first move is to Castle; the rest you will easily discover.*

"*W. H. C.*" *All all terms most welcome.*

"*A. A.*" *It shall have due attention.*

"*H. E. B.*"—*We shall find space for it ere long.*

"*R. F.*," *Cardiff.*—*The game is only another version of the hackneyed position erroneously called "Philidor's Legacy." Very pretty, certainly, but too well known by everybody to need re-printing.*

"*G. S. J.*," *Oxford.*—*It is true there is no rule to prevent a player moving a piece over various squares while he retains his hold of that piece: the practice, nevertheless, is most unfair, and we should hesitate to play a second time with any one who adopted it. Letters are not sent to the correspondents of our Problems, they must be carefully written out on diagrams; as none such, they are quite illegible.*

"*Rex Mann.*" *We are sure, will understand that our expression of opinion regarding his Problems has reference only to their suitability for publication. Many ingenuities in Chess, which form agreeable topics for gossip over the board, are ill adapted for the miscellaneous reader of a public paper. The last three positions shall be attentively examined.*

"*F. T. G.*"—*The limited space allotted to this department renders the insertion of your long communication impossible. Your should forward it to the editor of the* Chess-Players' Chronicle.

"*Delta.*" *A new edition of the "Chess-Players' Handbook" has just been published, to which all the corrections you suggest, and many others, have been made.*

"*H. J. C. A.*"—*Your former letter only reached us this week.*

"*Argus.*"—*See the notice above, to "Delta." The work can be got through any bookseller in Europe.*

"*J. P.*," *Glasgow.* *Both 354 and 371 are correct, and can be solved in the stipulated number of moves. The latter you have copied inaccurately. No. 246 is also quite right.*

"*H. E. F.*" *Mr. Kling is not a teacher of Chess, but a professor and composer of music, and has capabilities which promise some day to render him as distinguished in that science as he has become in the construction of stratagems in Chess.*

"*Joseph.*"—1. *Play the game over again, and you will find it perfectly correct.* 2. *In the position mentioned you could not Castle, as there is an express law which prohibits the capture of a piece in the act of Castling. The other subjects shall be considered.*

"*Both Inn.*" *Try both 380 and 382 again. In the first you are quite abroad.*

"*Bogle.*"—*Next week.*

"*M. Udloff.*"—*The Key move is Q to E 6th.*

"*Beta.*" *St. Neot's, is thanked for his reply to "Inquisitor's" question.*

"*W. S.*" *Stalemate makes a drawn game.*

"*R. H. A.*"—*You have failed in No. 380. The other is correct.*

"*T. P.*"—*The small diagrams alluded to are printed from moveable type, the exclusive property of the publisher, Mr. Bohn.*

Solutions by "*Perseverance*," "*J. S. K. V.*," "*Peto*," "*B. V.*," "*A. A.*," "*Inquisitor*," "*Otho*," "*H. V.*" "*A. A. L.*" "*A. W. B.*" "*F. G. R.*," "*T. P.*," "*Sheppey*," "*Perseus*," "*F. B.*," "*G. S. S.*" "*J. W.*" "*Carlo Fidero*," "*Rev. A. C. N.*" "*W. B. C.*" "*Alpha*," "*W. L. Jun.*" "*M. E. R.*" "*G. S. J.*," "*H. E.*" "*M. Udloff*," "*H. T. T.*" "*J. B.*" "*C. A. M. E.*" "*Alfa*," "*Dicer*," "*Kegna*," *are correct. Those by* "*Mila*," "*W. B.*," *are wrong.*

The answers to several communications are unavoidably deferred until our next.

** The account of Mr. Harwitz's exhibition of playing Chess without seeing the board, together with the two interesting games which he conducted simultaneously on the occasion, reached us too late for insertion this week, but shall appear in the next Number.

Amateurs in the neighbourhood of Peckham and Camberwell are informed that the first meeting of the Peckham Chess Club was held at the Lecture-room, Hill-street, Peckham, on Friday, the 3rd ult., and that the room will be open for play every following Friday during the season. For particulars, apply to the Secretary.

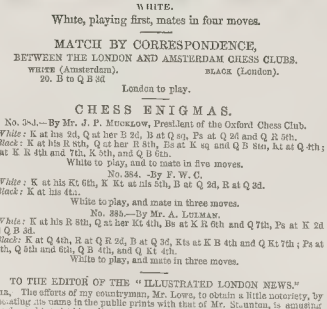
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 250.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Kt 6th	K to R 6th	3. Kt to K B sq (ch)	K to R 6th
2. B to Kt 6th	K to R 7th	4. Kt to B 4th—Mate	

PROBLEM NO. 251.

By MESSRS. KLING and HORWITZ.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
20. B to Q B 3rd	

London to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 383.—By Mr. J. P. MUCKLOW, President of the Oxford Chess Club.

White: K at his 2d, Q at her B 2d, B at Q 8th, Ps at Q 2d and Q R 5th.
Black: K at his R 8th, Q at her R 8th, Bs at K sq and Q B 8th, Kt at Q 8th; Ps at K K 4th and 7th, K 5th, and Q 6th.

White to play, and to mate in five moves.

No. 384.—By F. W. C.

White: K at his Kt 6th, K Kt at his 5th, B at Q 2d, R at Q 3d.
Black: K at his 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 385.—By Mr. A. LUEMAN.

White: K at his R 8th, Q at her Kt 4th, Bs at K R 6th and Q 7th, Ps at K 2d and Q B 3d.
Black: K at Q 4th, R at Q R 2d, B at Q 3d, Kts at K B 4th and Q Kt 7th; Ps at K 4th, Q 5th and 6th, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

SIR,—The efforts of my countryman, Mr. Lowe, to obtain a little notoriety, by associating his name in the public prints with that of Mr. Staunton, is amusing enough, and irresistably calls to mind the old fable of "The Frog and the Ox." As some proof that the opinion you have expressed as to Mr Lowe's capabilities is not only that of the best players here, but is participated in by those of his own country, I beg to say that I shall have much pleasure in engaging in a match with Mr. Lowe, giving him the *Pawn and two moves* for seven games; the *Pawn and move* for seven games, and play him *seven games even*, for any reasonable stake upon the result of each event.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, yours, obediently,

BERNARD HORWITZ.

London Chess Club, November 8, 1848.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Thursday, last week, a large and respectable meeting, consisting principally of artisans of her Majesty's Dockyard, was held in the Town Hall, Plymouth, for the purpose of adopting a petition to the Lords of the Admiralty, praying them not to make any reduction in the Government yards, by discharge or general superannuation. The Mayor, J. Beer, Esq., presided.

The Lords of the Privy Council have appointed to meet in the Exchequer Chamber on Monday next, the 13th inst., to settle the roll of Sheriffs for the ensuing year.

Some time ago two packages of gunpowder were found on a shelf containing books in the Library of the National Assembly. On the opposite shelf four other packages of gunpowder, exactly similar to the first, and appearing to have been placed at the same time, that is, during or just after the *journées* of June, have also been discovered.

A considerable body of troops is about to be assembled at Versailles, near Paris. The Minister of War has ordered the great stables of the Château to be prepared for the lodging of as many men as possible.

Twenty-two miles below Cincinnati there is a field of corn covering six thousand acres, the crop of which is valued at £100,000, the field producing 75,000 quarters!

A supplement to the *London Gazette* appeared on Saturday, containing the directions and regulations of the Board of Health (published in our paper of last week), and giving a schedule of the names of towns and parishes to which the directions apply. Special clauses authorise the poor-law guardians of Hamilton, Dudley, Gateshead, Jarrow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sunderland, Wolverhampton, and York, to provide "rooms, or places of refuge," to which necessitous persons attacked by cholera, and who cannot be properly treated at their own houses, may be removed.

The Earl of Ellesmere has just given instructions to Mr. Barry to design and construct a staircase to the picture gallery at his new mansion, Bridgewater House, especially for the purpose of admitting the public to the Bridgewater collection, without any other restriction or condition than being attired in decent apparel.

A beautiful new steeple has recently been added to the ancient church of Melmerby, and the church itself, at the same time, undergone a thorough repairation. The whole of the work has been done at the expense of the worthy patron, and executed by Mr. William Hodgson, of Penrith.

The bodies of the whole of the individuals who were deprived of life by the falling of the sugar-works in Alston-street, Glasgow (noticed last week), have been recovered from amongst the ruins. Fourteen is the number killed, and five dangerously injured by the accident. A subscription for the relief of the families left destitute by this melancholy accident has been originated by the Glasgow Town Council, at a meeting of which, on Thursday, £34 10s. was given by the members.

The examiners have fixed the Michaelmas Term examination of persons applying to be admitted attorneys for Tuesday, the 14th inst., at the hall of the Incorporated Law Society, Chancery-lane. The number of candidates who have given notice of admission for this term is 597, and of these 45 have been already examined.

The Mayoralty of Bristol, according to the local papers, goes a-begging again this year. Several gentlemen, well suited for the office, who have been applied to, have expressed their determination to pay the fine (£100) rather than take it.

A short time since, an inconsiderate order of the Admiralty gave permission to two officers of the Swedish Royal Navy to inspect our dockyards, and to make drawings and notes of what they saw there. This order has since been rescinded.

The Governors of Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar-School, Southwark, have awarded a gratuity of £50 a year, for three years and a half, to W. R. Randolph, a former pupil, who has just obtained a Bible clerkship at New College, Oxford. This is the third exhibition of the same amount which has been granted this year to pupils of this school. The former successful applicants were W. H. Davies and J. F. Hall, who have been entered respectively at Jesus and Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

A fatal accident on the South-Western Railway occurred on the Farnborough station on Friday night week. A gentleman who had been out shooting with a party of friends approached one of the trains, when he slipped and fell headforemost into the narrow space between the wheels and the wall of the platform. The unfortunate gentleman got out, but the injuries he had sustained were so severe, that he had expired before he was extricated.

Mr. Adderley, M.P., has given land and a donation for the erection of a training college for schoolmasters, at Saltley, near Birmingham, in connexion with the Diocesan Board of Education. It is to be commenced immediately, within a short distance of the church about to be erected at the same place, mainly at the cost of, and endowed by, Mr. Adderley. The funds necessary for the building are nearly provided, and the college is to receive a Royal charter.

The Chandos testimonial from the farmers of Bucks, disposed of at the recent sale at Stowe, was purchased privately of Messrs. Christie and Manson, with the view of re-presenting it to the Duke of Buckingham. The subscription now covers the amount of the purchase, and the members of the committee are about to meet to decide on the best mode of proceeding relative to the presentation to the Duke.

Lord Palmerston has just concluded a treaty of peace and alliance with the president of Liberia, who is now in London. The mission of the president in Europe is for the purpose of forming treaties of amity with Great Britain and France, and the recognition of the independence of the new Republic of Liberia. The treaty with Great Britain is on the footing of the most favoured nations.

On Monday night, the *Britannia*, of 600 tons, left the London Docks with a large number of emigrants, English, French, German, and Irish, for Australia. There is almost a fleet of vessels lying off the jetty, and in the basin, preparing to start for that colony.

The Royal Mersey Yacht Club, on Monday, presented to their Commodore, Thomas Littledale, Esq., a massive gold snuff-box, as a memorial of the admiration of his gallantry and humanity he displayed on board his yacht *Queen of the Ocean*, in saving, under circumstances of great difficulty, the lives of thirty-two of the crew and passengers of the emigrant ship *Ocean Monarch*.

On Saturday, the 6th instant, a general meeting of the Academicians was held at the Royal Academy of Arts in Trafalgar-square, when Mr. Robert Thorburn and Mr. Augustus Leopold Egg were duly elected associates of that institution.

The Great Western Railway Company have been assessed in the sum of £1100 instead of £2600, as previously, for that portion of the railway which passes through the town of Cheltenham; their total contribution to the poor-rate of which place is now £1900 per annum.

Viscount Oliver d'Arcbiac, son-in-law of the French Marshal Gérard, lost his life within the last few days by the following accident:—Being out shooting near Meaume, he was giving his dogs some bread, when, in their struggles for the morsels, one of them touched the trigger of his fowling-piece and set it off, lodging the charge in his head.

A few days ago, as a dragoon was passing over Mount St. Gothard, an avalanche fell upon it, and one of the passengers was killed.

Mr. Gavan Duffy, in a letter to the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, explains the circumstance of his bankruptcy, which was, he says, caused by a creditor who would not be satisfied with the arrangement vesting his property in trustees, though these will pay all his debts in full.

On Thursday, the Court of Common Pleas appointed, under the 6th Vic., cap. 18, sittings to be held on the 13th, 16th, and 20th instant, to hear and determine all appeals against decisions of the revising barristers under the above Act. There are only six cases set down for argument; the first of which, an appeal from the decision of the revising barrister for the borough of Newport, Isle of Wight, is fixed for the 13th instant.

The *Sheffield Times* says the burgess roll of that borough exhibits the startling decrease of 1935 burgesses during the current municipal year.

On Monday, the *Francis Ridley*, of 850 tons burden, received 310 persons on board, destined to settle at Port Philip, South Australia. They consisted of 210 adults and 80 children.

A communication has taken place between the authorities at the Horse Guards and the trustees of King's College, with the view of adding to that institution a department for military education.

On Tuesday, about four o'clock, at Green's shooting-gallery, Leicester-square, a man named Macloughlin, brother to the celebrated jockey of the name, entered and asked for two pistols to be loaded, which having been given to him, he immediately shot himself through the head. Pecuniary embarrassment is stated to be the cause of deceased's committing the rash act.

James M'Wheelan, who was lately executed at Ayr, in Scotland, for murder, made a dying confession, implicating another man as the actual murderer, while he himself participated only in the robbery. The individual in question, named Edward Stewart Hill, has been apprehended, and conveyed to Ayr for examination.

Mr. Lumsden, the late Lord Provost of Glasgow, has commenced the erection in that city of dwellings for the working classes.

The Commissioners of London Improvements Commissioners have obtained possession of nearly the whole of the houses on the north side of Bow-street, Long-hill, and on the east side of Cannon-street, extending to Turnbull-street. The whole of which are forthwith to be pulled down to widen the thoroughfare of Cannon-street, and form a new street from the end of Walbrook into the Poultry street, southwark-bridge.

The treasure lost overboard from the *Penguin* packet at Falmouth, consisting in cash, and amounting to about 9000 dollars, has been recovered. One of the Admiralty divers went down repeatedly for some days in search of cash, and found it on Monday.

According to a notification published on the 24th ult., the Minister of Foreign Affairs informs skippers and traders that a fair will be held on the Parades Wetingen, near the Parade-Markt, Brussels, which will be opened every night from sunset to daybreak, during from the 1st inst.

The inhabitants of Bethnal-green, on Monday, presented Inspector Waller with a handsome sword, in acknowledgment of that officer's coherent services during the Chartist disturbances on Kennington Common. The sum remaining after the purchase of the sword was divided among the men who served under the inspector on the occasion referred to.

HUNGARIAN NOBLE AND PEASANT.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, after a partial bombardment, and several days' hard fighting between the insurgents and the Imperial troops, surrendered on the 31st ult. to Prince Windischgrätz. From the German papers, we learn that "on the 28th the most violent cannonade was raging from 10 o'clock A.M. till midnight. The inhabitants of the suburbs fought with the greatest bravery; on the other hand, the courage of the military did not yield to theirs. In consequence of a very lively skirmish, the troops began to storm the lines on several points. Those of Jellachich particularly distinguished themselves, as they stormed thirty barricades within three hours. At seven o'clock in the evening again four different parts of the suburbs were on fire, especially in the faubourg Wieden and in the Landstrasse, where between thirty and forty houses were burnt down. At 11 o'clock at night nothing as yet was decided, beyond the victorious advance of the troops. The inhabitants of the city itself were said to have raised white flags of truce as early as the previous evening, which, however, were torn down by the operatives. Messenhauser, the Commander of the National Guard, had proclaimed martial law, and threatened with capital punishment all those who should shut their houses. On the other hand, Prince Windischgrätz had threatened with the same fate all those who should not shut their doors and windows. The deputies sent into the camp thought fit not to communicate this proclamation to the city. Only a few shells were thrown on the evening of the 28th, as a means to inspire terror. They were directed against the University, but a great number of rockets and shrapnells were thrown on the following day.

On the 29th, at midday, the troops were already on the glacis, at a distance of only 200 to 400 steps from the wall of the inner city.—*(See the Engraving upon the front page.)*

On the morning of the 30th, a deputation of the Communal Council repaired to the head-quarters, in order to induce the General-in-Chief to desist from his resolution of putting the city in a state of siege even after its capitulation. The Prince, however, refused to comply with the proposal, and demanded unconditional submission. He nevertheless promised that he would not fire any more on the city throughout the whole of that day, in order that the inhabitants might have time for reflection.

In the evening, the Communal Council assembled in consequence of the Prince's reply, and summoned the Commander-in-Chief, and all the other officers of the National Guard, in order to deliberate whether the city could be any longer defended, and whether it would be advisable to continue the resistance.

The Council, after much deliberation, passed a resolution to submit by a majority of two-thirds of the members. On the same evening a deputation repaired to the Prince to inform him of their submission, and a proclamation announcing the fact to the citizens was immediately posted about the streets. In consequence of this declaration hostilities ceased.

The terms imposed by Prince Windischgrätz were to the following effect:—

1. A large Imperial Austrian flag shall be raised on the tower of St. Stephen, and white flags are to be raised at the city gates as a sign of pacific submission.

2. The General of Artillery, Baron Recsey, and all the other prisoners are to be conducted to Hetzendorf with all the honours.

3. All the cannon in the possession of the insurgents is to be transported to the artillery barracks of the Palace of Schönbrunn. All the other arms are to be deposited in the Arsenal.

4. All the money in the possession of the National Guards and of the armed corps is to be handed over without delay to the Municipal Council.

5. Those of the National Guards whom the Municipal Council shall propose as guards over the public buildings are to remain armed.

6. All these stipulations are to be carried into effect before 8 o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th, otherwise the military operations shall be resumed.

On the 31st ult. the Municipal Council announced that it accepted those terms, and that the preliminary measures for disarming the population had been adopted.

On the 30th the Imperial troops attacked the Hungarians, who had made a forward movement, and, after some severe fighting, drove them back.

On the 31st the Imperial troops proceeded to enter the inner city, after they had taken all the suburbs. The white standards, according to the conditions, had been placed on all the bastions. The troops approached them, but were treacherously received by a sharp fire of grape and canister, which they immediately returned with shells and rockets. At the same moment the Imperial Library and the castle were observed to be on fire. The bombardment was continued for some time, and the city was compelled to surrender in the evening. The troops immediately occupied the castle, the Kärnthner-Strasse, and the Stephansplatz, where the people continued for some time firing upon them from the windows.

On the 1st inst. the entire city, except a few isolated points, was taken possession of by the Imperial troops before 3 P.M. The insurgents cast away their arms, and sought safety in flight, so that when the Croats stormed the Aula, where the last defence was vigorously made, instead of finding it garrisoned by the students, they only encountered a hundred or more armed populace, many of whom, fighting desperately and refusing to surrender, were cut down or hanged. The streets were strewed with arms, and the most active leaders sought safety in all directions; but a severe search was ordered, and the gates, walls, and suburbs were strictly guarded to prevent escape. The most violent resistance was made at the Salzgries barracks. In consequence of the treachery by which the troops had suffered on the 31st ult., the field-marshal ordered the utmost vigilance to be observed both in the city and suburbs, whilst a strong body of cavalry, consisting of 5000 horse, were despatched toward the Hungarian frontier, and numerous patroles were directed to scour the cross-roads and paths that intersect the vicinity of the city.

Vienna has suffered considerably. The palace, the library, and several public edifices and churches were on fire; but, with the exception of the Augustine and Capucine churches, the fires that menaced the rest were extinguished without committing ravages to any extent. The invaluable contents of the public library have not been injured. The sufferings of the inhabitants during the siege were intense. Bem, Messenhauser, and other leaders of the armed people and National Guards, compelled those who were suspected of lukewarmness to fight in the front ranks; and thus these persons, many of whom were among the fallen, were exposed to death in front and in the rear. It is understood that none of the Legations have suffered except that of Prussia, which was fired by a shell that wounded one of the persons attached to the Embassy. On the 2nd the disarming was carried on without further interruption, and all conflict having ceased, the Imperial troops were tranquil masters of the whole city.

All accounts concur in stating that the damage done to the city is comparatively trifling. The fires at the Palace and Library were extinguished without injuring any of their valuable contents. The Church of the Augustins has suffered severely, but Canova's statue has escaped, and the collection of natural history has not suffered. Some private habitations have been burned and others injured; but the loss, considering the circumstances, is less than could have been anticipated. In the suburbs, however, it is otherwise; there the destruction has been great, in proportion to the desperate nature of the resistance, and long duration of the combat. The whole of the arms in the hands of the populace, students, &c., have been nearly recovered, and deposited in the specified *depôts*. The students have disappeared, and General Bem also, it is said, has succeeded in escaping. It was understood that although the conditions of the state of siege and of Windischgrätz's proclamation would be strictly maintained, it would not weigh upon the general liberties of the land, and that the people would not be deprived of any of the advantages obtained by them in March. As soon as the ringleaders were punished, a general amnesty would be proclaimed. Prince Windischgrätz and Baron Jellachich had established their quarters in the Imperial Palace. The leader of the Academic Legion had been arrested, together with an aide-de-camp of General Messenhauser. General Cordon had been appointed Governor of the city.

Prince Windischgrätz on the 2nd, published a proclamation, by which he declares the conditions previously laid down to be null, owing to the rupture of the capitulation. He established new ones, among which are the complete dissolution of the Academic Legion, the dissolution of the National Guard for an undetermined period, the suspension of all journals and associations, forbidding more than ten persons to assemble in the streets, domiciliary visits to be made, to discover *dépôts* of arms and individuals not belonging to the city. The Diet had been prorogued by the Emperor for fifteen days. The German Deputies wished to assemble, but Prince Windischgrätz declared that the members present at Vienna formed only a portion of the Diet, and that the only legal place of meeting was that of Kremsier, a little town in Moravia, which had been fixed by his Majesty. The Deputies, however, continued to hold a sitting. Prince Felix Schwarzenberg surrounded the place of sitting, closed the

HUNGARIAN GUARD ON THE BORDERS OF THE DANUBE.

doors, and occupied all the outlets. The Diet, therefore, held a secret sitting.

The new Ministry is composed as follows:—Wessenberg, President, without a portfolio; Prince Schwarzenberg, Foreign Affairs; Bach, Home Department; Buchner, War; Heifert, Public Instruction; Bruch, Commerce.

Messenhauser, chief of the National Guard of Vienna, who was accused of inciting the treacherous order to violate the truce, and to recommence the combat, whilst white flags were waving from the bastions, has published the following denial —

"The undersigned, Commander-in-Chief of the Vienna National Guard, hereby solemnly protests against the imputation that he, upon the 31st of October, sanctioned the attack renewed by some of the moveable corps upon the Imperial troops. He calls upon the Town Council to prove that he, on the contrary, was occupied from daybreak in disarming the Guards; and that, at the risk of his own life, he succeeded in conveying several pieces of cannon to the bastions, and exerted all his energies for the restoration of peace and tranquillity. He again most energetically protests hereby against the imputation of his having in any way encouraged or ordered a breach of the capitulation.

(Signed) "MESSENHAUSER.

"Vienna, October 31."

On the 3rd the capital was completely restored to comparative tranquillity. Several houses had been plundered by the soldiery. It is said that in most instances it was impossible to prevent them, as the aggression generally came from those houses which were forcibly entered, and, as a natural consequence, robbed of their contents. Wherever houses were entered for the mere purpose of plunder, it is stated that the culprits were immediately shot.

The battle between the Hungarians and Austrians on the 30th, which ended in the repulse of the former, was very sanguinary. It was supposed that the Hungarian army had proceeded against General Simonitch, who, though once beaten, had reappeared with 10,000 Austrians in Hungary, coming from Galicia.

Accounts from Presburg state that active preparations were being made by the Hungarians to defend that town.

Attempts had been made at Brunn, in Moravia, by the workmen, excited by a proclamation of the Democratic Association, to get up an insurrection in favour of the insurgents of Vienna; but after a fight in the streets, in which the National Guards acted with the troops, the rioters were completely subdued, without much bloodshed.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first Engraving illustrates the comparative condition of the Hungarian Nobleman and Peasant. There is a certain degree of picturesqueness in the costume of both ranks: the noble in his furred and embroidered uniform, and the peasant with his spencer jacket and pointed beard. The dolfed hat and bare head mark the standard of respect paid to the luxurious upper classes.

The second Illustration is a night scene on the borders of the Danube, with the Hungarian Guard Keeping Watch.

The accompanying Portrait of the Emperor of Austria, is engraved from a large picture at the mansion of the Austrian Embassy, in Chandos-street, Cavendish-square. His Majesty is gorgeously robed, and decorated with splendid orders; whilst upon the table are grouped the insignia of imperial dignity.

In our Journal for October 2, 1847, we engraved a smaller portrait of the Emperor, to which was prefixed a memoir of his Imperial Majesty, with some interesting details of his lineage from the House of Hapsburg. We quote the style and title of the present representative:—Ferdinand (I.)-Charles-Leopold-Joseph-Francis-Marcellin, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and of Bohemia, King of Lombardy and of Venice, of Dalmatia, Croatia, Sclavonia, Galicia, Lodomeria, and Illyria. He is son of the late Emperor Francis I., by his second Empress, Maria-Theresa-Caroline-Josephine, daughter of the late Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies; and was born the 19th of April, 1793. He was crowned King of Hungary, September 28, 1830; King of Bohemia, September 7, 1836; King of Lombardy and Venice, September 6, 1838; and succeeded his father on the Imperial Throne, March 2, 1835. Married, February 27, 1831, Maria-Anna-Carolina-Pia (born September 19, 1803), daughter of the late Victor-Emmanuel, King of Sardinia.

Vienna, seen from across the Glacis, is represented upon the front page of the present Number. Mention of the locality occurs in the news of the late Siege. We have already given some details of the City itself. The ancient fortifications having become, from the extension of the suburbs, nearly useless, Joseph II., in 1781, caused roads and walks to be formed through the entire Glacis, and the whole to be planted with limes, chesnuts, and acacias, thus forming a most agreeable park round the whole city. A portion of the Glacis is shewn in our Illustration, with its fine trees and verdant lawns, intersected by the Wien. Across the Glacis lies the old Bourg, or city, the cathedral nearby in the centre, on the highest ground, proudly presenting its rich Gothic tower far above the surrounding mass of buildings. Facing the Glacis, and within the ancient walls, is the wide *façade* of the Imperial Palace, with the Emperor's garden, and the extensive grounds of the Volksgarten in front, and a long line of fine houses facing the ramparts; behind, is one dense mass of buildings, churches, vast palaces, and immense public edifices, so closely built, that the streets dividing them can scarcely be defined. Towards the left, are seen several of the largest suburbs; and the view is closed by the lofty Kahlenberg and other mountains, forming part of a vast chain covered by forests and vineyards, that stretch far towards the south until they fade in the distance.

We may here, with advantage to the reader, direct his attention to some admirable Views of Vienna, with descriptive details, in Dr. Beattie's "Danube Illustrated;" the clever engravings from drawings by W. H. Bartlett.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—DRAWN FROM A PICTURE AT THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY, IN LONDON.

ABD-EL-KADER.—This ill-fated Prince was removed on Thursday (last week) from the Château at Pau (Basses Pyrenees), where he has resided since his arrival in France, to the residence selected for him by the Republic—Amboise on the Loire, about midway between Blois and Tours. Shortly after noon the Emir left the *château* in an open carriage; he wore his usual white costume, and appeared pale and melancholy, nothing but little the salutations and marks of respect paid him by the spectators. He was accompanied by no military escort, but the carriage was surrounded by a troop of gensdarmes. The women, children, and suite of the fallen Emir followed in three diligences. During his residence at Pau Abd-el-Kader has scarcely stirred out of his room. Easy of access, and affable to those who had real occasion to see him, he chafed at being made an object of idle curiosity.

ANOTHER convoy of 326 insurgent families, consisting of 853 individuals, left Paris on Saturday last for Algiers.

COMMUNICATION WITH BELGIUM.—On and after the 12th inst. the mail-boats will leave Ostend every night between the hours of 10.30 P.M. and 3 A.M., so that letters will arrive in London at half-past ten on the morning following their departure from Brussels. On and after the 1st of November the steamers will leave Dover every night between the hours of 11.15 P.M. and 3 A.M. So that the mails which leave London at eight o'clock in the evening will arrive at Brussels and Antwerp in ordinary weather at noon next day, and letters for Germany can arrive at Cologne in the same day.

ON THE WEATHER DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 1848, SEPTEMBER 30.

To the Report of the Registrar-General upon the state of the public health of the past quarter is appended a more than usually well analysed account of the meteorology of the seasons, deduced from the observations of competent observers residing in different parts of the country, and discussed with great labour and care by Mr. Glaisher. We have looked over these reports with increased interest, and find that the particulars of the weather are well described and classified, and we regret that our space will not permit us to copy all we could wish from these reports; but we strongly urge all gentlemen interested in these pursuits to see the report itself, accompanied, as it is, with well-arranged tables of all the subjects of research. The report says that, with the exception of a few days in July, and the period between the 9th and 23rd of September, the weather was wet, with very little sunshine. The month of August was extremely wet; and, in many places, the falls of rain, both in July and September, were unusually great. So much rain falling in a period immediately following the previous bad weather renders the season and the year very remarkable. On July 1 the mean temperature of the air was 8° 4′ below the average value of the same day in the seven preceding years; and on the 6th it was 12° 2′ in excess above the average: on the former day the mean temperature was 46° 7′, and on the latter day it was 74°. On the 9th it was 3° below the average, and on the 14th it was 9° 4′ above the average; and on the 15th it was again below the average. These changes were great and abrupt. From July 11 to September 19 the temperature of the air was almost always below the average value, and particularly so between the 11th and 16th of September; on the 12th the departure from the average was 12° 6′. From the 20th of September to the end of the quarter the temperature of the air ranged somewhat above the average values.

The mean temperature of the air for July was 61° 5′, for August was 58° 5′, and for September was 53° 8′, and for the quarter was 58° 6′, which is 1° 2′ below the average value for seven years.

The mean temperature of the dew point in July was 54° 6′, in August was 5[illegible]′, in September was 50° 9′, and for the quarter was 52° 8′

[illegible]r the quarter the mean weight of water in a cubic foot of air was 4¼ grains; the degree of humidity was 765, complete saturation being 1000; the mean elastic force of vapour was 0.411 inch; and the mean reading of the barometer was [illegible]·797 inches, the last-mentioned value being the same as that of the average of the seven preceding years.

The rain in the quarter amounted to 9 inches at Greenwich. The average fall of rain during this quarter, as derived from the observations since the year 1815, is 7 inches. In the year 1824 the fall of rain in this quarter was 9 inches; in 1826 it was 12½ inches; in 1829 it was 11 inches; and in 1839 it was 10½ inches. The total fall this year till September 30 was 24½ inches; in the years 1841 to 1847 the amounts were 21, 14, 17¾, 16, 16¾, 17¾, and 11¾ inches respectively. The excess of the fall of rain this year over the average for the seven preceding years is 7¾ inches

In the years 1824 and 1826 the depth of rain fallen to the end of September exceeded 23 inches; and in the years 1829 and 1839, the amount collected exceeded 20 inches. So large a fall as 24½ inches within the first nine months of the year has probably not been exceeded within this century.

At Stonyhurst the fall within the past quarter was 15 inches; at Hereford it was 13 inches; at Beckington it was 12½ inches; at Leeds it was 12½ inches; at Torquay it was 10¾ inches; and at all other places it was less—more particularly on the eastern coast and at Durham and Newcastle. Rain fell on nearly every day in August, and on the average it fell on two out of three days during the quarter. On July 14th, rain to the depth of half an inch fell in half an hour; at Thwaite, on Sept. 24, it fell so heavily that more than two inches fell within five hours. On the 28th, 29th, and 30th of Sept. rain was falling, with slight exceptions, continuously all over the country; and the amount was 2½ inches at most places

There were five exhibitions of the aurora borealis during the quarter, which occurred on July 11th, August 28th, Sept. 4th, 8th, and 18th.

Thunder storms occurred on July 14th, 26th, August 1st, 3d, 4th 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 22d, 23d, 31st, and Sept. 5th; and lightning, unaccompanied by thunder, was seen on July 24th, August 23d, 24th, 25th, Sept. 22d and 29th

Gales of wind took place all over the country on Aug. 20th, 21st, and 22d, but more particularly on the 21st; at many places trees were blown down, and a great deal of injury was done. Coasting vessels and fishing-boats generally suffered very much.

The following remarks are added, relative to agriculture. The great prevalence of rain during the quarter, together with the very short periods of sunshine, has harassed the farmer in gathering in the crops. The month of July was about its usual character, but the constant rain in August impeded the farmer in his operations, and in many of the southern counties injured the crops considerably, causing the corn to sprout, and seed leaves to appear of fully an inch in length by the middle of August. The greater coldness of the northern counties prevented the sprouting of the corn, but it otherwise was seriously injured. There are agricultural reports from different places, and the concluding remarks are:—The recent heavy rains (now Oct. 6) excite fresh anxiety with respect to seed-time. On wet lands a great deal is needed to be done to prepare them for sowing, which operation must be late, and, therefore, to a certain extent, more precarious than if performed under the more favourable circumstances of a good seed season

The publication of these reports cannot fail greatly to improve our knowledge, not only upon meteorology itself, but also upon its bearing upon the public health, agriculture, &c. The debt of gratitude already due to the Registrar-General is much increased by the facilities thus given by him to the useful application of these various meteorological observations, as thus examined and discussed by Mr. Glaisher.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR AND THE BAR.—On Saturday, a numerous meeting of the members of the equity bar was held at the Old Hall, Lincoln's-inn-fields, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Lord Chancellor to render the sittings of the courts at Lincoln's-inn more convenient. Shortly before four o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. S. Lovett. There were at the time about forty gentlemen, including the Solicitor-General, present. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that although he was generally in favour of publicity, he thought it would not be an act of respect to the Lord Chancellor to sanction any report of the meeting to go before the public. He therefore hoped that if any gentlemen present were attending as reporters, they would withdraw. The reporters present then withdrew. Mr. Malins, at the rising of the Vice-Chancellor of England's Court on Saturday, requested the postponement of a cause in order that he might attend the meeting of the bar respecting the proposed alteration of the sittings of the court, and at the same time expressed a hope that his Honor was favourable to the wishes of the bar in desiring that the sittings might be held as long as possible at Lincoln's-inn for the convenience of the junior bar. The Vice-Chancellor said he was decidedly of opinion that the new regulation for holding the sittings at Westminster during the session of Parliament was the most salutary that could be come to. He thought, moreover, that the juniors did not do themselves justice. This expression of his Honor's (says a correspondent of the *Times*) was supposed to mean that the junior barristers did not rise early enough to get through their business. An application was subsequently made to the Lord Chancellor, on the part of the deputation of the junior bar, which terminated in an assurance that the sittings for the present and Hilary Terms were an experiment; and that the question with respect to the sittings at Westminster after the other terms was still open to consideration.

THE ALLEGED LOSS OF THE EMIGRANT-SHIP "THETIS."—We have received the following communication from Lloyd's:—"The report of an account having been received at Lloyd's of the loss of the emigrant-ship *Thetis*, is incorrect. The *Thetis*, Captain Case, sailed from Plymouth on the 7th February last, and arrived at Sydney on the 27th May. After landing her passengers she sailed on the 1st July for Launceston, Van Diemen's Land. In the report alluded to of the loss of this vessel, it is stated that she was wrecked on the 26th June, being several days prior to her leaving Sydney for Launceston. The *Thetis*, Captain Maitland, arrived at Plymouth on the 13th October last. The *Thetis*, Captain Dodds, sailed from Plymouth on the 19th October last for Port Philip." It is understood that the *Thetis* lost belonged to Sydney, Captain Collins, master and part-owner.]

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THE ILLUSTRATED

LONDON ALMANACK

FOR 1849,

Being the Fifth Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by RICHARD DOYLE, B. FOSTER, &c.; and finely engraved by DALZIEL, VIZETELLY, &c. Country Scenes, by THOMAS MILLER; besides a variety of useful Tables usually published in Almanacks. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Published by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, London.

*** Country orders supplied for cash only.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, Nov. 12.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity. Cambridge Term divides at midnight

MONDAY, 13.—Britain

TUESDAY, 14.—Uranus south at 9h. 36m. P.M.

WEDNESDAY, 15.—Michaelmas.

THURSDAY, 16.—Jupiter south at 5h. 56m. A.M.

FRIDAY, 17.—Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln. The Moon enters her last Quarter at 6h. 47m. P.M.

SATURDAY, 18. The Sun rises at 7h. 25m., and sets at 4h. 5m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 18.

For Day	Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
2	2	20	3	43	4	28	5	14	6	0	6	50
A.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
14	30		15	15	15	58	16	40	17	20	17	56
M.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
3	7	35	8	20	9	5	9	50	10	36	11	25
A.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
15	0		15	40	16	20	17	0	17	40	18	20
M.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
4	12	20	13	15	14	10	15	5	15	55	16	50
A.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
16	0		16	40	17	20	18	0	18	40	19	20
M.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
5	17	50	18	50	19	50	20	50	21	50	22	50
A.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
17	0		17	40	18	20	19	0	19	40	20	20

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*H. H. H.*" *The Tree Kangaroo, engraved in our Journal of October 28, is darkish shaky brown above; the under parts and tail, yellowish gray. It was originally observed by Miller, in Outer part wore on the Dutch Indian Colonies. An account of his observations, with some additional particulars, will appear in the "Proceedings of the Zoological Society," before the end of the year. The specimen we figured was brought to this country in the Dædalus, by Captain M'Quhae.*

"*S. Snider*"—*Apply to a music seller.*

"*J. H.*"—*Malton. We believe the statement to be in the main correct.*

"*Tatton*" *should apply to a shop-keeper.*

"*C. C. L.*"—*As your recollection seems to be at fault, you had better pay the demand than dispute it.*

"*H. S. B.*"—*See Lempriere's "Classical Dictionary."*

"*A Governess,*" *Bromley, is recommended to consult one of the professional persons who undertake to cure di fficulties.*

"*Fretwork.*"—*Church is not exempted as such by the law of England until they are consecrated by a bishop.*

"*A Constant Subscriber at Barton*" *is thanked; but we have already engraved the view in question.*

"*T. T. R.,*" *Winchester.*—*Inquiry of one of the corporals would, doubtless, solve the question: we cannot.*

"*D. S. S.*" *The Shakspere Society print MSS., or reprint works of the time of Shakspere: the annual subscription is One Guinea.*

"*F. G.*"—*Not a formal call, upon a united day.*

"*Anna M.,*" *Kennington.*—*We believe there to be a wood-engraving class at the Government School of Design, Somerset House.*

"*G. W. C.,*" *Birmingham. We regret that we cannot find room for the Cute.*

"*Monenas.*" *The person in question will not be liable to the penalty, unless not being game*

"*Honeyon,*" *and* "*H. B.*" *–Received.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*" *Mr Erasmus Wilson, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, author of a work on skin diseases.*

A. B." *Dublin.*—*Taylor's "Short-hand," improved by Hardwy*

E. B.," *University College, Durham.*—*Thanks.*

"*D.*," *Launceston.*—*We have not room for the verses*

S. M. H."—*Dublin's "Sunday Library" is in six volumes*

"*Reflection.*"—*The Royal Exchange Chimes play the "Hundredth Psalm," "God save the Queen," "Rule Britannia," and "The Roast Beef of Old England.' The bells were not part of the contract of Mr. Dent, who supplied the clock*

"*Flautist.*"—*Hamilton's "Catechisms" and "Musical Grammar" are excellent There are also the works of Mesers. Moberya, Vogler, Berche, Turbil, Czerny, Callcott, Choron, Dr. Crotch, Pain, Kramer, Pinsford, &c.*

"*G. B.*"—*Inquire of Jullien and Co and of Wessell and Co.*

"*J. D.*"—*The [illegible] question especially referred to in this day's notice was Henry the Seventh. We are quite of his opinion*

"*J. B.*"—*Mr. Warburton's statement in "Bells and his Rose" is quite correct. By right of birth Queen Victoria is not entitled to quarter the Plantagenet arms, being descended from Elizabeth Woodville, wife of Edward IV., and never did become, as heiress. The Duke of Modena, on the contrary, has the honour of being the heir general of the Royal Houses of Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart, being the representative of our King Charles I., through his Majesty's daughter, Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans.*

"*W. C.,*" *Dublin The late Chief Justice Tindal was not, we believe, able to prove any connexion with Tyndal the Martyr. We cannot solve the authorship.*

"*Sub ab Initio.*"—*Lozenges, as our Correspondent suggests, should be substituted for the 3rd*

"*E. M. P.*"—*The daughter of a Commoner, when married to the younger son of a Peer, becomes entitled to the courtesy prefix of "Honourable."*

"*C. M. H.*"—*The Duke of Wellington has no son in the Church*

"*Chevron.*" *A cup of nourishment, or coronet, cannot be substituted, ad libitum, for the wreath.*

"*S. S. S.,*" *Weymouth, is thanked; but the subject is scarcely of interest enough to warrant a special journey.*

"*Query,*" *Leeds*—*Pronounced "Sick"*

"*Eaton-place.*"—*The Public Nuisances Act, passed last session, may provide you a remedy*

"*S. H.,*" *Boston*—*We have not room*

"*Virginia,*" *Chester, is correct in his interpretation.*

"*J. L.*" *near Leeds, is thanked, but the large pig has too long a tale.*

"*E. E.*" *Leek, Staffordshire Address at the office of the British Southern Whale Fishery Company, 5, Crosby-square, City*

"*H. B. C.*"—*Dagger a dagger is a mark of reference.*

"*W. L.*" *Wrotham At the Amaranth.*

"*Bastogne,*" *Guernsey.*—*Lacer, or Lecer, was the name of a bird said to frequent the sea of the town of Lecer-land. We cannot solve the authorship.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *St. Leonard's.* *The omission was a [illegible]*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Huddersfield, may [illegible] by post the Literary edition of our Journal on Saturday morning. [illegible] Shoeing*

"*N.,*" *Stockport. A Treatise on "Pus" may be had of Groombridge, Paternoster-row*

"*Sportsman,*" *Ireland, can claim to the extent [illegible]*

"*A Looker-on.*"—*We cannot find room for the supplement as to th. Sea-Serpent*

"*C. W.*" *[illegible] to the Consumption Hospital, at Brompton, apply on Thursdays.*

"*Wren.*"—*By interest at Court The Journal can be had for 6d.*

"*C. P. L.*" *For the price of Bells, &c., apply to Messrs. Mears, Foundry, Whitechapel.*

"*Isis.*" *A lobster is an articulated animal of the class Crustacea.*

"*Lucy.*"—*Replies to your questions would be unparliamentary.*

"*Bianche.*" *Mr. Thomas Moore is, we believe, in good health*

"*[illegible]*" *[illegible] consult a solicitor*

"*[illegible]*" *The wife of a Brevet Colonel in the Army, and the wife of a Postmaster in the Navy, have the same precedence*

"*A Subscriber.*" *"The Last Cavalier"* "*Sir Richard Hotspur. Bart.*"

"*[illegible]*" *We have no clue to the origin of the family of Sentred, or Southern*

"*[illegible]*" *[illegible] My family, although [illegible] of whom a memoir appeared in our Journal of the 21st inst. [illegible] must remain unknown*

"*G. W. H. W.*" *The inscription on the Column of Falconstone is not yet to be [illegible] and the Trinity passage still remains undecided. The claims of the Duke and Duchess of [illegible] were not forgotten by many to before the House of Lords, and Rear-Admiral Worthy Tracey, Esq., Lieutenant, R.N., now, also, before the same tribunal The 3rd part of the "Illuminated Heraldic Illustrations" will be published by Mr. Charnock, next week*

"*Lucubro Dek*" *[illegible] Marshal Soult, who is very aged, has retired from public life, and is resident on his estate in the country*

"*Cognomen*" *[illegible] entitled to quarter his mother's arms, was to marry a lady not on his estate, he would simply impale her wife's arms with his own quarterers*

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Mr. Hawaiin's Letter to the Marquis of Lansdowne.—Linley on Cookery.—The History of Ireland.—Lays [illegible]

The Violet of the Valley.—Oh, sigh not my Lute.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1848

VIENNA does at length been occupied by the Imperial troops, after a siege which will rank as one of the most memorable in history. The negotiations were conducted with great firmness, yet with great moderation, by Prince Windischgrätz; and the final result, after negotiation had failed, was obtained with far less destruction both of life and property than might have been expected in a struggle so protracted. Let us hope that Prince Windischgrätz and the advisers of the Emperor will act with equal prudence and moderation, now that they are once again the masters of the Austrian capital. We may blame the conduct of the Viennese people as much as we will; we may abhor the murder of Latour; we may condemn the breach of faith of which the excited insurgents were guilty, when from the high tower of St. Stephen's the watchers announced that the Hungarians were approaching; we may deplore the excesses of the ignorant mob; we may regret, for every possible reason, the commotion among the German population of Austria; but we must, nevertheless, remember that all the blame of these events is not justly attributable to the people. Even the few statesmen of the old school still left in Austria must confess, and, indeed, have confessed, that the system pursued for more than thirty years under the auspices of Prince Metternich was founded upon an error. Any attempt to return to that system would be the most fearful mistake that the reigning family could commit. It would be, indeed, a proof of signal incapacity on the part of the advisers of the Emperor—whether they be constitutional Ministers, or an irresponsible Camarilla—to believe, because the Germans have not, in the very infancy of their political liberty, known how to use it with the wisdom of men who had long been accustomed to free institutions, that they were utterly unfit to be entrusted with them. The ignorance of rulers and the ignorance of mobs are equally deplorable. The political education of a people is not attainable in a day. To embark in a reactionary policy would only assuredly lead to further and more dreadful evils. It should be the great object of all the true friends of Austria to prepare the people by slow and cautious, but strictly progressive and liberal steps, for the quiet, sober, and rational exercise of the constitutional liberty, of which, England, two centuries ago, began to set an example to the nations, and which must, sooner or later, extend over all Europe. Were Prince Windischgrätz as wise in policy as he is great in strategy—could he rule with as much moderation and good sense as he has exhibited in the capacity of a leader of armies—and were he supported by the statesmanship and intellect of the country, there might be much reason to believe that the worst was over; and that the future struggles of Germans, Sclavonians, Magyars, and Italians, to attain the liberty they severally desire, might be unattended with mutual hatred and exasperation, and unstained with the blood of one another. We must confess that such a result is scarcely to be hoped for. Much, however, will depend upon the manner in which the victory over the Viennese shall be turned to account. Vienna cannot continue to be occupied by Croats. Unless German Austria be ruled by Germans, the old animosities will be produced and re-produced in miserable perpetuity, and the rational desire for free institutions of the various populations will be superseded by the unreasonable and brutal hatreds of race against race, and nationality against nationality. The turbulent mob has received a signal discomfiture. It is now the time for the Emperor to conciliate the powerful classes immediately above the mob: the classes that have something to gain from order accompanied by rational liberty, and that have everything to lose from disorder. These classes must be crushed and become a mob themselves under the heel of anarchy. It is the duty of the men who now wield power to prevent such a consummation. They have taken one step towards it by restoring order. The next step is to secure it upon the basis of true liberty.

THE French Constitution—Organic Laws included—has been finally voted by the National Assembly. A hundred salvos of artillery from the *Invalides* announced the important fact to the affrighted Parisians; who, previously unaware of, and caring little for the circumstance, imagined that a new insurrection of the Red Republicans had taken place, and that the guns of Cavaignac were once again pointed at those terrible and ever-discontented faubourgs. In the faubourgs themselves a similar idea prevailed; and in some of the districts the Communists and Red Republican workmen actually commenced, at the first sound of the artillery, the erection of new barricades a significant fact, which General Cavaignac, M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, or whoever the new President may be, would do well to bear in memory, as showing the constant readiness of a section of the population to try the chances of insurrection on behalf of their ideas.

It has been resolved that the passing of the Constitution shall be celebrated as a national *fête*; and that one of those imposing and poetical ceremonials, so dear to the imagination of the French people, which ornamented the first Revolution, and which were revived by the Gallic genius of M. Ledru-Rollin in the palmy days of the Provisional Government, shall take place to-morrow (Sunday). A lofty tribune is to be erected in front of the gate of the Tuileries Gardens, looking towards the Obelisk and the pumps Elysées. The Constitution is to be formally read by the President of the Assembly, the members of which, as well as those of all the great bodies of the State, are to be present. The area of the Place is to be occupied by the National Guard of Paris and deputations from those of the departments; and the sum of 600,000 francs is to be distributed among the poor. On the succeeding Sunday the Constitution is to be formally read by the Ministers of the Executive Power of France, in a public place. We miss in this ceremonial the gorgeousness which characterised the earlier *fêtes* of the Revolution: but funds are not quite so plentiful at present as they were then; and the cost of previous *fêtes* has somewhat soured the spirits and drained the pockets of the tax-paying community. The present *fête* will, nevertheless, be sufficiently expensive; and the mere contemplation of the bill which Lucullus Ledru-Rollin and his colleagues will be, by the enthusiasm which in all crowds is contagious, will lead it a magnificence to which the gilded cars and heathen personifications of the earlier *fêtes* could have added little or nothing.

The Assembly, although it has done its work, has refused to adjourn. It is evidently afraid, that, once separated, it would never meet again a very likely result in the present temper of the Parisian population. A motion for adjournment until the day after the Presidential election was decated by a majority of 507 against 214; but, notwithstanding this vote, the applications of members for leave to visit their families are so numerous, that fears are entertained that there will not remain in Paris a sufficient number of representatives to form a quorum.

In the meantime there is a perfect panic in the Money Market. The recent exposition of the financial state of the Republic, than which nothing could well be worse, has thrown the Bourse into a confusion which has not been paralleled since the Revolution. Generals Changarnier, and Bedeau, and Bugeaud the hero of the Algerine razzias—have severally declared to stand for the Presidency, so that there are now but two real candidates in the field—General Cavaignac and M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. It is generally considered that the chances of General Cavaignac have decreased.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.—On Wednesday, her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners appointed nine vessels for the conveyance of emigrants [illegible] to carry not less than 2,5.0 to New South Wales [illegible] the ensuing month of December. On the 15th, for Port Phillip, [illegible] 14th, and 21st for Adelaide, and to embark at Plymouth; and on the 25th for Sydney, and to embark at Plymouth; and on [illegible] for Adelaide, from London; 7th, for Port Phillip, from Deptford; 8th, part from Plymouth, 11th, for Port Phillip, and [illegible] The total number of persons to be conveyed by these ships [illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

SCOTCH BANKING IN LONDON.—A preliminary meeting, consisting of several influential gentlemen belonging to the City, was held on Wednesday, to consider the expediency of establishing, under the title of the British Bank, a new joint stock establishment on the Scotch system. John M'Gregor, Esq., M.P. for Glasgow, and late Secretary to the Board of Trade, was called to the chair; and after an able statement from him, explanatory of the objects sought to be obtained by the proposed bank, resolutions were passed, appointing a committee of three gentlemen present, including Mr M'Gregor, who were authorised to take all steps requisite for the formation of the bank, and to report the result to an adjourned meeting

AMALGAMATION OF THE BOARD OF STAMPS AND TAXES WITH THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.—It is understood that the long-contemplated union of the Excise and the Stamps and Taxes departments will shortly be carried into effect, the preliminaries for that purpose having been arranged

Sir Robert Gardiner has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar, in the place of Sir Robert Wilson, whose period of service has expired. The new governor is an Artillery officer, who served with much distinction throughout the Peninsular war, and at Waterloo

ELECTION OF MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday, Mr J. B. Moore, the chairman of the dock trustees, was elected Mayor of Liverpool by a majority of 2. Mr Alderman John Holmes was nominated by the party in council favourable to the ruling of the dock estate. The numbers were respectively 30 to 28.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

AUSTRIA.

Our latest news from Vienna is to the 5th instant. Prince Windischgrätz was vigorously putting Vienna in a state of siege. His troops were bivouacking in all the public streets and thoroughfares. Jellachich had just marched in triumph through the streets at the head of twenty-five of his Croats in their red cloaks. The aspect of these soldiers has created great sensation in Vienna. No one is now allowed to leave the place: even the deputies have not been allowed passports. The Diet had dissolved itself, only sixty members being present in the capital. The head-quarters of Windischgrätz were still at Schönbrunn, but which had taken up his quarters in the Palace of Archduke Maximilian's Est.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Sunday morning the Queen and the Royal Family and household attended Divine Service in the private chapel of the Castle. The prayers were read by the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, domestic chaplain to the Queen; the sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. Philpott.

On Wednesday afternoon the Queen Dowager and suite arrived at the Castle at half-past one o'clock from Marlborough House in carriages and four, with outriders. The Queen Dowager was received at the grand entrance by her Majesty and the Royal Children, the Princess Royal, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, &c. The Queen Dowager's household, the ladies in waiting, the maids of honour, &c., in attendance. It was expected that the Queen Dowager would prolong her visit to the Castle until Saturday (this day)

On Thursday the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was celebrated. The troops in garrison at Windsor assembled in the Home Park, and passed in review before her Majesty and the Royal family, after which they fired a *feu de joie*. In the evening there was a Royal banquet in the Waterloo Chamber, at which a number of the nobility were present.

THE Queen of the Belgians left Claremont on Saturday, and proceeded by the South-Western Railway to Dover, where her Majesty was received by the Duke of Wellington. The Queen embarked immediately on board the *Garland* for Ostend.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening a general meeting of the committee and subscribers to this society was held at the London Tavern; Mr. Henry Fly, of Bangor house printing establishment, in the chair. The report for the past year was read, and was stated to be of most satisfactory character. Although at the close of the last election there were 55 pensioners on the funds (5 beyond the original number contemplated), the annual subscriptions had been more than sufficient to meet the expenditure, which was partly attributable to the unusual mortality which had occurred amongst the pensioners, no fewer than 12 having died within the year, all at an advanced age, the length of time they had been upon the society ranging from 6 months to 19 years, making an average of 9 years each. A further addition of £430 6s. 10d. had, in the last year, been made to the funded property of the society, making a total amount of £5061 4s. 6d. The number of pensioners, including the Whittingham pensioner, is 52; and since the formation of the society upwards of 180 aged and infirm members of the trade have been relieved. The total amount of receipts for the last year, from all sources, was £1378 3s. 9d.; leaving £117 12s. 9d. balance in hand.

BASINGSTOKE CANAL COMPANY.—This company held their half-yearly general meeting at the Gray's-Inn Coffee-house, on Monday. The minutes of the last general meeting were read and confirmed, as also was the statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Company for the past year. On the motion of Mr. Labouchere, proprietor, it was agreed that the sum of £1000, now invested in Exchequer Bills, should be sold out, and that at present invested in debentures of one of the great railway companies. A committee of three was at the same time nominated, for the purpose of watching the railway company in whose debentures the investment should be made. After some other formal business had been transacted, the meeting separated

WESLEY AN MISSIONS.—On Monday evening, the annual meeting of the Southwark branch of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held at the Southwark Chapel, in Long-lane; W. Atherton, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the total income of the parent society for the past year was £106,513 11s. 1d., while the expenditure during the same period amounted to £114,606 17s. 6d., leaving a balance of £5093 5s. 5d. due to the treasurers. The income of this branch during the past year had amounted to £435 1s. 9d., showing a falling off of nearly £40, as compared with the previous year. The report concluded with an earnest appeal to the meeting not to allow the missionary cause to decline through apathy or want of funds.

FREE BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—On Monday the committee made a special report, accompanied by an appeal for assistance, in support of the institution in Goulston-square, East Whitechapel, for the cleanliness amongst the poor, by baths, wash-houses, and cleansing and purifying their dwellings, without a farthing of expense to close and resort to its advantages. During the last twelve months 30,360 had bathed, 34,843 washed and dried, and 1,640 had froned. The receipts of the Baths and Wash-houses for the past year were £274 6s., while the expenditure amounted to £367 3s. 11d

THE LONDON COFFEE AND EATING-HOUSE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—On Monday a meeting of the committee of management, and others interested in the welfare of the society, was held at the Freemason's Tavern, for the transaction of general business; Mr. William French, President, in the chair. The report stated that the institution was established in 1837, having for its objects the relief of aged members, and annuities to widows and orphans; that for the past year the funded property had been augmented to £1969 8s. 10d.; and that there was a balance in hand of £69 11s. 11d. There are now five pensioners on the funds, who receive 5s. per annum, being within £9 3s. 4d. of the yearly interest on the capital invested. The report concluded with an appeal to their brother tradesmen, to enable the committee to extend the benefits of the institution.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday a very large and respectably-attended meeting of the members and friends of this association was held at the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution, Aldersgate-street. The Lord Mayor took the chair, and was attended by several influential gentlemen and friends of the metropolis. The proceedings were opened by a short address from the Lord Mayor, who stated in accordance with the views of the association for putting an end to the late hours of business. His Lordship further remarked that the meeting that he had presided over a similar one at Exeter Hall in March last, and, as on that occasion, he could not but devote the last evening of his year of office to a better purpose than that which had called them together. The secretary (Mr Littell) then read several letters from ladies, merchants, and others, who had expressed their approbation of the objects of the association. Amongst them were letters from the Bishop of London, Baron Rothschild, Mr. Masterman, M.P., and Mr. Mechi, of Leadenhall-street. Mr. Reed, a gentleman who had been a member of the shopkeeping classes and explanatory of the manner of vindicating those rights, were then put by the Rev. Mr. Brenth, Drs Lankester and Guy, and several other gentlemen, whose addresses in support of the different resolutions were highly applauded by the audience. The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.—On Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, the annual general court of the governors and subscribers to this institution, which was established in 1827, and incorporated in 1843, was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing 40 children out of a list of 155 candidates on the funds of the asylum. Charles Pearson, Esq., vice-president, presided; and shortly after three o'clock, when the poll closed, he announced the names of the successful candidates. From a report which was submitted to the meeting, it appeared that the institution was founded with a view of clothing, nursing, and educating on the principles of the Church of England orphan children of either sex, who remained within its walls until the completion of their eighth year, when they were found for reception into more advanced establishments. The charity was designed more especially for such as were respectably descended, and it had continued many orphans of clergymen, of army and navy officers and others; some, however, were admitted whose parents had married themselves by honest industry, independent of parochial aid. The building was adapted to the accommodation of 400 children, and the present election made the number of children admitted within the last two years 195, nearly completing the number for which the asylum was designed. Upwards of 1,00 children had been admitted into the charity since its establishment; nevertheless, want of funds [illegible] compelled them sometimes very much the extent of [illegible] An urgent appeal, therefore, was made for increased donations

GENERAL BENEVOLENT FUND. A meeting of the members of this association was held on Wednesday, at the Lyceum; Mr Worrell in the chair. From the last annual report it appeared that the funded capital of the institution exceeded

£4000, and that the members had been enabled to make an addition of £6 per annum to each of the annuitants of £25, elected in 1846. Her Majesty had become an annual subscriber of 100 guineas. Among other patrons of the drama, who are warm supporters of the fund (which admits members of the profession not eligible for the funds of Covent-Garden or Drury-Lane Theatres), may be mentioned the Duke of Devonshire, the Earls Ellesmere and Ellesmere, Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart., Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., Hon. T. Hope, Mr. [illegible] Mr. Charles Kemble, and many others. Several gentlemen were elected, thanks were voted to the secretary.

THE REFUGE FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS DISCHARGED FROM PRISON.—On Wednesday, a meeting of governors and committee of this institution was held at the board-room of the institution of the male establishment in Hatton-garden. The meeting was called that the old building in the [illegible] and having long been found inadequate for the wants of its inmates, a resolution had been passed that a freehold piece of ground, situate at Battersea, a most salubrious spot, extending over three acres, should be purchased for a new erection. The land would cost £3000, and would [illegible] hundred and fifty males and females had, during the last year, been [illegible] of above 7000. The boys are employed in shoemaking, tailoring, and netting; the girls in laundry, needle, and household work. In addition to which they undergo a course of religious and intellectual training. The former are provided for by apprenticeship and emigration, the latter by servitude.

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS.—A meeting of the British Anti-State-Church Association was held on Wednesday evening, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, Mr. [illegible] M.P., in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Townsend moved the first resolution, declaring that the existence of a state church is injurious to the best interests of Christianity, and incompatible with the full enjoyment of religious liberty.—Agreed to. The second resolution, moved by the Rev. Mr. Green, pledged the meeting to offer them most determined opposition to the scheme for the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy for Ireland, which, it is supposed, will be brought forward in the next session of Parliament. A Mr. Jones explained the plan of agitation against the Established Church which the association has determined upon, by sending a corps of lecturers to various quarters to institute a provincial agitation during the ensuing winter. This resolution was also agreed to, and the meeting separated.

THE PROTECTION OF TRADE.—On Tuesday a special general meeting of the London Association for the Protection of Trade was held at Exeter-Hall, called by the solicitor, Mr. Cottam, on the requisition of three members, requiring to receive and consider a report from a provisional committee of subscribers, relative to the proceedings recently adopted by the committee of management of the association in having voted the amalgamation of the association with another society, without the concurrence of the association, in discharging all the officers of the association, suspending the business of the association, and in disowning themselves as committee, without having given notice of either of those intentions in the summons for the meeting at which the important proceedings were adopted, and also in contravention of an existing by-law of the committee of management, and also to pass such resolutions as the meeting might deem expedient. Mr. Cottam having been called to the chair, recalled to the meeting the purposes for which the Protection of Trade Association had been formed, among which was the suppression of solicitors, who, after receiving applications by the secretary of the association for the payment of debts due to members, was to apply professionally for the debts so unpaid. Between the months of June and September, 1848, the association, by its own applications, had collected £2156 of debts; and in the same period, the solicitor had further collected the sum of £1664 14s. 9d., having further given advice to members on many matters in 200 cases—his salary for these and all other duties being £100 a year. But certain differences which had arisen between the secretary of the association and the solicitor had given opportunity for a scheme, on the part of eight of the committee, for special reasons, to amalgamate with the City of London Trade Protection Society, the objects of which were wholly different from those of the West-End association, and then to throw overboard those who, satisfied with the past course of the West-End association, wished to continue it on the same footing as heretofore. A resolution, declaring the amalgamation void, was passed, and a new committee of management was appointed; and Mr Cottam was nominated President, in the room of Alderman Copeland, M.P., resigned, which closed the proceedings.

ABOLITION OF CHRISTMAS BOXES.—On Tuesday evening, a meeting of deputations of the tradesmen of all trades from St. Luke's, Islington, Mile-end, St. Pancras, Clare-market, Southwark, &c., representing several associations in those neighbourhoods was held at the London Coffee-house, Snowhill, "for the purpose of affording tradesmen of the above districts the opportunity of expressing their opinion for uniting firmly in suppressing the custom at the ensuing Christmas, and to adopt measures to carry that object into effect." A long conversation took place on the best plan to be pursued, when a resolution was agreed to unanimously, "that the custom of giving Christmas boxes is unjust in principle, injurious in practice, and entails such a heavy tax upon tradesmen that it ought to be abolished."

TRIAL BY JURY.—On Tuesday the 54th anniversary of the triumph of trial by jury, as exemplified in the acquittal of Thomas Hardy, John Horne Tooke, John Thelwall, John Augustus Hodgson, and other members of the London Corresponding Society, who, in 1794, were tried for high treason, was celebrated at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars. Nearly 100 gentlemen sat down to dinner, Mr. Parry, the barrister, occupying the chair. Mr. Hume, Mr. Wakley, M.P., Mr. Duncombe, M.P., and other gentlemen who have taken a prominent part in the progress of reform, being present. Amongst the toasts given were "The Sovereignty of the people," "Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, &c.," "The Scottish martyrs, Muir, Gerrald, &c."

THE COURT FOR THE TRIAL OF CRIMINAL APPEALS.—The new court under the act mentioned in the last week's Gazette for trying appeals against decisions of the circuits and sessions has appointed Saturday (this day), at two o'clock, for its first sitting. The court will, in pursuance of the provisions of the statute, consist of the chief baron and Justices Patteson, Coleridge, Erle, and Maule.

SALE OF THE REGENT-STREET COLONNADE.—On Tuesday, the elegant fluted cast-iron columns which form the colonnade in the Regent-street Quadrant were brought to the hammer of Mr. Horne, at the Auction Mart, in the City. Paris, Vine-street, by order of Mr. Kelk, the contractor for the Quadrant improvement. The sale was well attended, and the columns, which are of the Roman Doric order, and are 25 feet 3 inches high, including the plinth, are in six, four, and two each, at prices from £7 8s. to £7 10s. per column. The large granite plinths upon which the pillars rest were also sold, and realised 22s. to 24s. each. By one of the conditions of sale, the whole of the colonnade is to be cleared away within twelve days.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—An official report of the commencement of management of the baths and washhouses for the labouring classes in the north western district of London has been published, from which it appears that the total number of bathers, from the opening up to the 8th of October last, amounted to 281,418; the number of bath washers, dryers, rubbers, &c., to 13,430; and the number of persons washed for, &c., to 378,729. The number of baths during the four weeks ending the 8th of October, 1848, amounted to 8209, against 6408 in 1834; the number of washers and dryers to 477, against 3303, in 1847, and the number of individuals washed for, &c., to 19,108, against 13,320 in 1847. A report from the department for cleansing, purifying, and ventilating the dwellings of the poor, from the opening on the 2d of January to the 8th of October, 1848, shows that during that period there were cleansed and lime-washed, and otherwise purified, 320 rooms, 180 staircases, 271 closets, 184 passages, 112 areas. The receipts of the institution, up to the 8th of October last, amounted to £4825, and the expenditure to £4125; whilst a sum of £3702 has been paid off in reduction of the debt.

NECESSITY FOR VEHICLE OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE METROPOLIS.—An inquest was held on Tuesday, before Mr. Mills, at the Builders' Arms, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, on the body of [illegible] who was accidentally knocked down by a Chelsea omnibus, while coming up Whitcomb-street, Leicester-square, at a speed of between six and seven miles an hour, by which his right leg was fractured. In a few days, disease of the chest manifested itself, of which disease he died on the 27th of October. The witnesses swore that the driver might have prevented the accident, if he had only stopped a minute, and that omnibuses went up Whitcomb-street in a reckless and dangerous manner. Deceased's son observed that the inhabitants informed him that they were every day in danger of their lives by the omnibuses.—The Coroner remarked that it was a great thoroughfare, and that he thought the Commissioners of Woods and Forests should pave it so as to have it wider the street.—Verdict—"That the deceased died from a disease of the chest; that the Jury are of opinion that the street in which the said accident happened is a dangerous and unsafe thoroughfare for carriages, which daily pass therein, and that we recommend that some means should be adopted to prevent omnibuses and other vehicles from travelling along that street as they at present accustomed to do."—Mr. Mills suggested to the inhabitants living in the street, then in the [illegible]-room, to memorialise the Commissioners of Police for them to place a policeman there on duty, for the purpose of checking the speed of the omnibuses.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c.—The number of deaths registered in the returns of the Registrar General for the week ending Saturday last in the metropolis amounts to 1118; being, notwithstanding the long continuance of wet weather, and the reported increase of the cholera, 89 below the weekly average for 1847 and the four preceding years. The greater number of deaths have arisen from zymotic diseases, the number being 493, the average of deaths in former years from these diseases was only 370. The deaths from tubercular diseases are 161; being 26 below the average of former years. From diseases of the lungs the deaths for the last week were 126, being 57 below the average. From small-pox, 36; being above the average. On scarlatina, 3; being in the return of the average. From cholera, 5; [illegible] in former years, the average per week was one; and [illegible] phus, 77, the average number being 50. From phthisis, 101; being 21 below the average. The proportion of the deaths of males and females is almost even; those of males being 565, and those of females 550. The total number of births registered during the same week was —of males, 734 (of females, 727, being 346 births above the number of deaths

"THE DANDY BROADWAY SWELL."—The *New York Tribune* says: "If there's a peculiar hat both and worn in Bond-street, London, a new revolutionary blouse in Paris, an extraordinary pair of trousers in Berlin, a special style of beard among the Persians, Russian whiskers or Roman moustache, look for it in Broadway, and you'll find it."

FIRE AND LOSS OF PROPERTY.—On Friday night week, Mr. Chadwick's wool mill, at Villafield, Aberdeen, was reduced to ashes. The building was a three-storied one, and contained with a large and valuable stock of wool and worsted [illegible]. It is [illegible] that the building was insured, but not the goods.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE PIRATED ROYAL ETCHINGS.

(Before Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce.)

On Monday, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, and Mr. W. M. Kime, moved *ex parte* on behalf of the Attorney-General (representing her Majesty), for an injunction against [illegible] and others, restraining them from publishing circumstances, as appeared from the affidavits filed in support of the motion. The defendant, William Strange, a printer and publisher in Paternoster-row, had published a pamphlet, entitled "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Royal Victoria and Albert Gallery of Etchings," the introduction to which contained the following:—

The great interest which every loyal and affectionate subject of her Majesty cannot fail to feel in all the relics to works of art executed by her Majesty and the Royal Husband, Prince Albert, has induced the proprietor of this portfolio, unless otherwise a decision of etchings to submit them to public exhibition, and thus enable the whole nation to form an opinion of the [illegible] Majesty and the Prince Consort's [illegible] of the fine arts, as well as of it has been admitted it is so difficult to exec [illegible], or even to [illegible] and his Royal Highness Prince Albert) contains portraits of the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales (the Queen being at the head of the other members of the Royal family and personages of the day), many of which were drawn by her Majesty from life, as likewise the transfer to copper was most admirably effected by the Queen and his Royal Highness. The collection also contains portraits of the favourite dogs of the Queen and Prince Albert, taken by the Royal artists while alive, many [illegible] to old and dear departed friends by the possession of her Majesty, several, from the originals, designs of the Queen and his Royal Highness, representing events in the journals of the Queen's and Prince Albert's domestic life, and a variety of interesting works (some from fictional drawings by Landseer and other eminent artists), the whole being of a character which cannot fail to interest all classes."

The case came before the Court upon an information as regarded the etchings of her Majesty, and upon a bill filed by Prince Albert as regarded those of his Royal Highness. The relief sought was, that the defendant Strange might be ordered to deliver up all impressions and copies of the etchings, and might be restrained by injunction from exhibiting them, or from making any copies of the same, or from in any manner publishing them, and from publishing the descriptive catalogue. Various passages from the catalogue were set out in the pleadings, and which were comments and criticisms on the various etchings (53 in number) described in it. The original motion for an injunction was made during the session, upon affidavits, and a motion was made by Prince Albert.

An injunction was granted on this application; but it had been since discovered that a person named Jasper Tomsett Judge, and his son, Jasper A. T. Judge, of Windsor, were connected with the intended publication, and Lucy having been made defendants to the suits, by amendment, the present motion was made to extend the injunction to them.

In support of the application, Mr. John Burgiss Brown, of Windsor, printer, deposed that he was entrusted by her Majesty and the Prince with the printing of impressions from the etchings in question, and always faithfully returned to [illegible] Palace all the perfect impressions which were made; that he employed in the work a pressman, whom he had always considered as a confidential servant, but was, now believes, careful as to the quantity of print paper which he gave out, and in seeing that it was all returned. A printer, named Whittington, who worked for Mr. Brown, deposed that a few days after the 20th of May he had surreptitiously took off impressions of the etchings for himself on card or common paper, and that the deponent had himself about 13 of those impressions which were produced and given him, but that the deponent had not delivered any one of those impressions except his wife. He had met the defendant Jasper Tomsett Judge in the street, who accosted him in such a manner as evidently showed he knew that the deponent had some of the prints, and the defendant Judge said he could make it worth the deponent's while, if the deponent wished to dispose of them; but the deponent declined the offer, and did not meet the defendant Judge as what he had got.

A gentleman named John Farrow Lawrence, of Albert-terrace, Windsor, also deposed that he knew the defendant Jasper Tomsett Judge: that he recollected hearing a conversation between the defendant and his son Jasper Tomsett Judge had a collection of prints and etchings made by her Majesty and Prince Albert; and he afterwards met the said Jasper Tomsett Judge, and he said to him in substance that he had some drawings of the Queen's and the Prince's, to which the said Jasper Tomsett Judge replied, "Oh, you are quite welcome to see them and that about a month after such conversation he called at the house of the defendant Judge, who then produced to him a portfolio, from which he took it, and told him they had been engraved by the Prince and Queen, and that he observed the names of the Queen and Prince Albert on them, and he noticed that they were executed in the manner as appeared now produced.

The Vice-Chancellor asked if there was evidence of an intention to publ

The Solicitor General read the affidavits to indicate the intention.

The Vice-Chancellor: Then let the injunction be extended to those defendants.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.

IN RE DION DE BOURCICAULT, DRAMATIC AUTHOR.—(Before Mr Commissioner Law.) This insolvent, the dramatic writer, author of "Used up," &c., applied on Wednesday, under the Protection Act. From the insolvent's examination, it appeared that he had, in June last, appeal to the Court of Bankruptcy, under the Debtor and Creditor Private Arrangement Act, as to the learned Commissioner termed it, "The Clandestine Bankruptcy Act," and his petition had been dismissed. On being asked what countryman he was, he said he was an Irishman, but his father was a Yorkshireman, and his mother was Bourcicault, and when in France he had passed as Viscount de Bourcicault, to which title he had a [illegible]. He had pleaded to an action for some Bradford dresses, a plea of infancy, by the name of John Dion Bourcicault. He was interested in a new opera, entitled "Esmeralda," for which M. Jullien had offered him £300, and Mr. Addison, the stage manager, £292. He had written Jealous Wives, and Mr. Benedict composed the music. Mr. Nichols put the manuscript of the opera into the hands of the registrar of the Court, saying that if he was given up to the creditors, the opera would be lost. In answer to further questions, the insolvent and he was author of "Used Up," performed at the Haymarket Theatre, for which he received £30; and, on account of his success, Mr. Webster had given him £100. He said also that in

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

NEW DECORATIONS AT GUILDHALL.

YEAR by year have we illustrated the pageant splendour of the great Civic Festival—the memorable 9th of November—when what would have been called in times of yore the Installation Feast of London's Lord, takes place in the Guildhall of the City. The out-door Pageant, and the in-door Banquet, have annually been pictured in our pages; and our Artists have even travelled many centuries back, to pourtray the ceremonial in all its antique grotesqueness, compared with which the Show of the present day is but a quiet affair.

In the fittings of the Guildhall and the adjoining apartments, there has been, from time to time, a considerable advance of ingenuity and taste. Improved modes of lighting—gas, for example—have greatly heightened the brilliancy of the scene. And, within these few years, there has been a good deal of very meritorious exertion on the part of the superintendents of the entertainment to provide highly artistic gratification for the company—an elegant species of exhibition peculiarly fitted to succeed the Banquet itself. The reader is, doubtless, aware that upon this occasion the Courts adjoining the Guildhall are used as reception and promenade rooms. In the Council-Chamber, a sort of levee is held by the Lord and Lady Mayoress before dinner, and after, this spacious room is devoted to dancing. In a corridor adjoining was exhibited, for the first time, on Thursday night, the fine transparent model we have here engraved. The subject is the famed Rialto, at Venice, built in 1589-91, by Da Ponte, and consisting of a single arch, 98 feet span. The model is cleverly constructed, and painted by Mr. F. Fenton, under the superintendence of Mr. J. B. Bunning, Clerk of the Works to the City of London. It is a very effective piece of set scene-work, lighted after the improved method now adopted in our theatres.

The Insignia, which we have also engraved, were placed over the Lord Mayor's Table in the Guildhall. The group consists of the gigantic insignia of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the feathers being nine feet high, and made of spun glass. Beneath are the civic emblems.

A new entrance has also been constructed for the exterior of the Guildhall. It consists of a large central arch, flanked with canopies, surmounted with pinnacles—the whole decorated with flags, and emblazoned with arms. At night, when the light of a large gas star was thrown upon the screen and the Hall front, the effect was very brilliant, especially when seen from the end of King-street.

ROYAL AND CIVIC INSIGNIA, AT GUILDHALL.

SWEARING-IN OF THE LORD MAYOR.

THIS ceremony took place in the Guildhall on Wednesday, after the members of the Company to which the Lord Mayor belongs, the late Lord Mayor (he being virtually out of office), several of the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and a number of the civic authorities, had partaken of a sumptuous breakfast at the Mansion-house. Shortly after two o'clock, the civic procession reached Guildhall, and advanced in the first instance, to the new Council Chamber, and then into the hall, when Sir James Duke took the various oaths of allegiance and supremacy. The Lord Mayor entered the chamber on the arm of his brother Aldermen, and was conducted by his predecessor into the civic chair; when the Chamberlain delivered to his Lordship the purse, and to the mace-bearer and sword-bearer their respective badges of office, which his Lordship restored to the present bearers, expressing a hope that they may long continue to enjoy their office. After the usual forms and ceremonies, the Lord Mayor and the members of the Corporation returned to the Mansion-house.

NEW PICTURE-MODEL AT GUILDHALL.—THE RIALTO, AT VENICE.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION ON LORD MAYOR'S DAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1848.

Police Constables to clear the way.
Boys belonging to the Royal Marine Society, with Banners.
Six Police Constables.
Band of the Royal Artillery.
Royal Standard. The Arms of the Grocers' Company
The Arms of the Right Hon. William Pitt. The Arms of the Marquis Cornwallis.
Saint Anthony. Arms of Sir John Hopkins.
The Arms of the City of London. The Union Flag.
The Barge Master, Watermen.
The Beadle.
The Clerk of the Company in a Chariot.
The Gentlemen of the Livery in Carriages.
Gentlemen of the Court of Assistants in Carriages.
The Wardens of the Company in a Carriage.
The Master in a Chariot, accompanied by his Chaplain.
A Military Band.
Watermen, bearing the following Banners:—
Streamers of the Company's Arms. Streamer of the Arms of the City of London.
Royal Standard.
Arms of the late Alderman Sanatary. The Arms of Mr. Sheriff Finnis.
Arms of the City of London. The Union Jack.
The Arms of the Worshipful Company of Bowyers.
The Clerk of the Company in his Chariot.
The Gentlemen of the Court of Assistants in their Carriages.
The Wardens of the Company.
The Master in his Chariot.
Under Beadle of the Worshipful Company of Vintners.
Three Watermen of the Vintners Company in their Uniforms. Three Watermen Company in their Uniforms with cockades.
Full Dress.
Vintners' Dress.
Full Uniform
The Worshipful Company of Vintners
Watermen in Liveries.
Banner of St. Martin.
Bacchus drawn by Leopards.
Banner of M
The Grand Streamer, supported by Three M
the Vessels borne by Two Pages.
Two Watermen in Liveries, Two Watermen in Liveries to roll
Mayor's Sa
The Master in his Chariot, accompanied by
The Beadle of the Worshipful Company of S
The Barge Master,
Watermen, the following Banners
2. The Banner of St
4. The Arms of the late Alderman
5. The Arms of William Clarke
6. The Arms of John Lidson.
9. The Arms of Ja
10. The Arms of H
12. The A
13. The Arms
14. The Arms
15. The Arms of the Upper W John Skeswright, Esq
16. The Arms of the Ri Marquis of Downshire
17. The Arms of the Mas Hon. the Lord Mayor.
18. The Arms of
Key
19. The Arms
Banner of
The Junior Master
The Clerk of the Company in his Chariot.
The Court of Assistants in their Carriages.
The Wardens of the Company in their Carriages.
The Lord Mayor's Beadle
FULLY RIGGED MANNED
on a Car drawn by Six Horses.
The Lord Mayor's Barge Master in his State Dress.
The Bargemen bearing the various Colours.
The Pages
The Captain of the Thames Barge.
The Principal Assistant Water Bailiff
The Watermen with Colours.
A Grand Military Band.

The Two Under-Sheriffs.
The City Solicitor,
The Remembrancer
The Comptroller,
The Two Secondaries
The Four Common Pleaders.
The Judge of the Sher ffs' Court.
The Town Clerk
The Common Sergeant.
The Chamberlain.
Assistants
He staid in a Tavern with the Aldermen, England and Flamed,
Kettle Drums. Guard on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback.
Trumpeter on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Standard-Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Sword.
Yeoman of the Guard.
ANCIENT KNIGHT,
Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-a-pie, in a suit of Polished Armour, and Plumed.
Armourer
HARI
Trumpeter on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Standard-Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight
bearing the Sh eld
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Sword.
ANCIENT KNIGHT, Yeoman of the Guard.
Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-a-pie, in a suit of Burnished Brass Scale Armour, Armourer, and Plumed. Armourer. Guard.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Mr. SHERIFF FINNIS, in his State Chariot.
The Aldermen who have not passed the Chair.
The Recorder.
The Ald rmen who have passed the Chair.
THE LATE LORD MAYOR.
Trumpeter on Hors trumpeter on Horseback
trumpeter on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback.
Armour, bearing the Banner of h i Knight
Squires in Half-Armour,
Guard
ANCIENT KNI
pie, in a suit of Polished
Armour Armourer
on Horseback
drawn by Six Horses, joined the
on its return from Westminster
back. Trumpeter on Horseback.
trumpeter on Horseback
the Banner of his
Shield
Sword.
Lieutenant of the Guard.
ANCIENT KNIGHT,
Cap-a-pie, in a suit of Burnished
Armour, and Plumed
Armourer
Guard on Horseback.
the Liveries.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR
In his State Carriage drawn by Six Horses,
Attended by the Chaplain, Sword Bearer, Common Crier, and the Water Bailiff
Guard of Honour on Horseback

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR, SIR JAMES DUKE, M.P.

THE LORD MAYOR—SIR JAMES DUKE.

SIR JAMES DUKE, the present Lord Mayor, is the son of a merchant of Montrose: he entered the civil department of the naval service at an early age, and brings to his civic office the experience of a wider sphere of observation in his youth than most of his predecessors.

He first served under Captain Sir Peter

MALCENIO (WHITWORTH). LOREDANO (REEVES). DOMENICO (CORRI) HAYDEE (MISS LUCOMBE) RAFAELLA (MISS MESSENT). ANDREA (MR. HERBERTE).

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "HAYDEE," AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Parker, and was with Lord Exmouth when Commander of the Mediterranean station. He was also secretary to the late Admiral Sir John Gore, at the end of the war. On the establishment of peace, he engaged in commercial pursuits in London, where he was established in 1819. The next public event in his career was his being chosen Sheriff of Middlesex, in 1836 : in the previous year he had been appointed magistrate for the county. In 1840 he was elected Alderman for the Ward of Bridge Without. He represents the borough of Boston in Parliament, for which place he was first returned in 1837. He is a Liberal, and has generally voted with the Whigs, though on some points he is rather in advance of the majority in that party. He received the honour of Knighthood from William the Fourth.

The accompanying Portrait of the Lord Mayor is from a Daguerréotype, by Beard, of King William-street, City.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

THURSDAY was a brilliant day for the Show, though not quite so genial as last year's Ninth of November. Two fine Lord Mayor's Days in successive years is a meteorological occurrence of great rarity. On Thursday the sun shone resplendently, and there was but little for upon the river to obscure the water pageant. The people came forth in the streets to see the Show ; and the line of streets through which it passed was crowded with spectators.

Early in the morning, the Lord Mayor entertained his predecessor in office, with several Aldermen and personal friends, at the Mansion-house, at breakfast. Hitherto, a public breakfast was given on this day in Guildhall ; this year it has been abolished, in consequence of its materially interfering with the arrangements for the banquet in the evening

The Lord Mayor and party having attended the Church of St. Lawrence, as usual, he proceeded to the Guildhall. The procession started at 12 o'clock precisely.

His Lordship on entering the state carriage was much cheered ; so also was the late Lord Mayor. The procession left in the order given upon the preceding page

The procession passed along King-street, Cheapside, Newgate-street, Skinner-street, Farringdon-street, and New Bridge-street, to Blackfriars-bridge thus grazing a great portion of the inhabitants of the Lord Mayor's Ward (Farringdon Without) with a sight of the pageant : in the fine broad line of Farringdon-street, it was seen to great advantage.

His Lordship, who looked extremely well, was loudly cheered, and flags were hung from several houses in the Ward.

At Blackfriars-bridge the civic party "took water" Then the gilt barges went pleashing on the river, their emblazoned banners gaily fluttering in the wind and the share of partners were crowded with spectators ; and as the gay flotilla passed through the arches, the applause was gone al

THE PRESENTATION AT WESTMINSTER

On reaching Westminster-bridge, the party landed, and walked in procession to the Court of Exchequer, which they entered at two o'clock. Their arrival having been announced to the Judges, their Lordships immediately made their ar ance on the bench in full costume. The Lord Mayor, the late Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the City Remembrancer, and other civic functionaries entered the Court, and having taken up their position in the front row, respectively bowed to the bench

His Recorder then delivered an eloquent address to their Lordships, stating, that he had the honour to present to them the Right Hon. Sir James Duke, who had been chosen by the citizens of the city of London to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. It was with the perfect concurrence of both branches of the Corporation, the Livery and the Court of Aldermen, that this distinction had been conferred upon him, viz. being chosen the chief magistrate of their ancient city ; the advancement of Sir James Duke attracted the attention of his fellow-citizens. He became a Common Councilman, and in 1840 an Alderman of the city of London, having previously been elected to the office of Sheriff, in 1836, in the course of which year he received the honour of Knighthood ; and on the termination of his year of office he was presented by the Corporation with a valuable piece of plate, as a token of their esteem and approbation of the manner in which he had lately called forth the loyalty of the citizens of London, he concluded by stating, that, should any period of difficulty and danger arise, they would confidently rely upon the zeal and stability of his character to meet it, being particularly reminded of the services rendered by his eminent predecessor, the late Lord Mayor, in anticipating the emergency to which he had alluded. "In conclusion," added the Recorder, "nor is this the only instance and example of praise and panegyric on which the citizens of London might be tempted to dwell and enlarge. Following the late Lord Mayor into the retirement and privacy of social life, his domestic progress was signalized in the most amiable light ; and in the assemblies of the Corporation, in the justice-room and the Mansion House, he has left a deep impression of his superior aptitude for business, of the kindliness and affability of his nature, of the sagacious of purpose, sagacity, and good sense, that never failed to mark his public deportment throughout the mayoralty."

The Chief Baron congratulated Sir James upon the high and distinguished honour which had been conferred upon him.

The form of swearing-in was then gone through ; after which the Recorder, as usual, invited the Judges to the banquet at Guildhall.

The Lord Mayor, attended as before, then left the court and proceeded in procession to the Court of Queen's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Courts of Chancery, where the invitation to the banquet was also given. The civil party then returned, and re-embarked for Blackfriars-bridge.

RETURN OF THE PROCESSION

The civic procession having re-formed, returned by Bridge-street At Whitehall Obelisk it was joined by H. Ambassador, her Majesty's Ministers, the nobility, Judges, Members of Parliament, and other guests for the banquet.

The streets were densely crowded, and the Lord Mayor, as well as his personal escort, was warmly cheered The procession in its line of costumes of all ages, and vehicles of various build, from the gilt coach of the last century to the state carriages of yesterday, its assemblage of horses of old and of to-day, its martial bands and emblems of peace, is mock en valry, and alternations of theatric taste and real civic state—appeared to be longer than usual. The Companies came out in stronger muster than last year : we had, for instance, the Bowyers' Company, carrying back to a far-distant age. The distinctive and great point of attraction was a large model of a ship of war, drawn upon a car, with "streamers waving in the wind," &c. &c. The model was manned by a living crew ; and this emblem of our "wooden walls" was loudly cheered. The Fishmongers had a happy reference to the Lord Mayor's early services. If we remember rightly, Alderman Sir John Pirie introduced the ship in their procession.s, both these Lord Mayors being connected with the mercantile marine.

THE DINNER

In the evening, the Lord Mayor gave the customary entertainment in the Guildhall. Among the numerous guests present were, on the right of the Lord Mayor, Alderman Hooper, late Lord Mayor, the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Campbell, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Sheriff Finnis and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, &c. On the left were the Lady Mayoress, the Lady Mayoress, Lord Denman, Mr Baron Parke, Mr Justice Patteson, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Sheriff Goodhart and lady, Mr. Justice Coltman, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General.

Lord John Russell was prevented being present by indisposition.

Grace was said by the Rev. Mr. Cutley, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor.

After the cloth was withdrawn and the wine cup had passed round,

The Lord Mayor said : I congratulate myself that the first act of my official career is to invite you to pay a mark of respect and enthusiasm to our beloved Sovereign (loud cheers) ; and amidst the mighty changes which have occurred, elsewhere, it is matter of rejoicing that we can still bear testimony to the loyalty of the City of London, and of the inhabitants of the kingdom at large. (Cheers.) But we may be the changes occurring elsewhere, we have the satisfaction of feeling that the country remains firmly united together in attachment to our most gracious Queen, and in obedience to the law. With these observations, I beg you will join me in drinking the health of our most gracious Queen, and a long and happy reign to her.

The toast having been received most enthusiastically, with all the honours, Air. Sheriff Johnson proposed "Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family."

His Lordship next proposed in laudatory terms "The Army and Navy," which was suitably responded to by Lord Hardinge

Admiral Dundas shortly returned thanks on behalf of the Navy

The next toast, "the late Lord Mayor," was acknowledged by Mr. Alderman Hooper.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing "Her Majesty's Ministers," expressed his deep regret at the temporary indisposition which caused the absence of the Prime Minister on the present occasion, and then went on to observe—Though it is well known what are my opinions with regard to the present Government, and that I am always happy to give them my humble support, yet I think I shall not be suspected of making any party observations when I say, that our best thanks are due to them on the present occasion It must at all times be matter of gratification to the citizens of London, that the Government that citizens of London will always be happy to set an example of loyalty to the Sovereign, and of obedience to the law. I have much pleasure in proposing the health of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the other members of her Majesty's Government. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Lansdowne, on rising to acknowledge the toast, was received with loud cheers. He said, I beg leave, on behalf of my colleagues here present, to return you our hearty thanks for the honour which you have done us. I cannot do so without at the same time, expressing great regret that my noble friend, the noble Lord at the head of the Treasury, and who is also one of your representatives in Parliament, is unable, from indisposition, to attend here this day. It is matter of peculiar regret for him : because never was there a moment at which all persons, whether invested with authority or without it, might be more proud to render respect to this city of London, and to partake of its hospitality, than at the close of this eventful year—a year which, I say, has placed the city of London in the most advantageous point of view, as compared with any other city in the world, because, after the events of the year, however we may sympathise with the feelings, and however we may desire the triumph of the sword which has been drawn in the cause of order, and in defence of society—it is, nevertheless, matter of great satisfaction, and will be, to our dying day, that, during the whole of this eventful year, this great city has remained in peace, and that it required nothing more than that peace, but the exercise of the civil power. That is a reflection which we shall always carry with us—which must also be a source of satisfaction to us; for neither the Government nor the people of this country are likely to forget that the peace and the tranquillity of the City was preserved, and all apprehensions of danger were allayed, through the exertions of the citizens themselves, and in an especial manner through the exertions of the gentlemen who sits at my right hand (cheers), whose zealous, steady, and successful discharge of his duties as Lord Mayor last year has left the city of London as he has left the constitution of the country, in a happier, prouder, and safer condition than ever it was in before (loud cheers). He then proposed the health of the Lord Mayor elect, and prosperity to the city of London.

The Lord Mayor shortly returned thanks, and then, in a complimentary address, proposed the health of M. de Beaumont, Minister of France, and the Foreign ambassadors.

The French Ambassador, in acknowledging the compliment, offered the best thanks of his colleagues for the cordial hospitality which of late had been so kindly bestowed upon a gentleman of the name of Orleal, visit to the country (Cheers). The land of England was a land of liberty, and of hospitality for all foreigners: it was a bond of friendship for Frenchmen. England had opened her arms as well as her frontiers to Frenchmen. She did right in doing so : she did right for her own interest. A noble country like England, in order to be admired and beloved, wanted only to be known. The best answer she could make to still existing, though every day vanishing prejudices, was to show herself to every eye. "Let us, my Lord," said his Excellency, "enjoy—let Europe, let all the people of Europe enjoy—the blessing and the benefit of that mutual good understanding which is and ever will be, the best security for the maintenance of the peace of the world. We no more entertain, neither in England nor France, that false opinion, that the prosperity of one country is founded upon the misery of another. (Cheers.) We think, on the contrary, that the best guarantee of their happiness is the happiness of all. (Continued cheering.)

Allow me in conclusion, and in apologising for bad English (laughter and cheers), to tell you that it will be for my countrymen a most happy and delightful day when a visit as very desired visit of Englishmen to Paris, will afford the Parisians an opportunity of expressing, better than I can do by words, the feelings of kindness and of sympathy which they entertain for all England, particularly for the City of London." (Great cheering.)

Several toasts followed, including "The Bar," "The Sheriffs, &c.; and the company separated at a late hour, after a most agreeable evening.

The dinner was excellently served by Messrs. Younghusband and Son, of Gerard's-hall-chambers, Basinghall-street.

Among the improvements at Guildhall should be mentioned the facilities for the ingress and egress of visitors, instead of the single entrance in the centre porch, by side entrances, through the hall and lobbies of the law courts, into excellent clock and waiting-rooms. These new entrances and lobbies are fitted up with the large plate-glass doors of the most magnificent gas chandeliers, and the arrangements are so perfect that the cold draughts of wind hitherto complained of have been prevented to a considerable extent.

THE STATE LIVERIES, which are in superb taste, were made by Messrs. Wade and Fowler, Holborn-hill. The coats are of Waterloo blue, the other garments of white kerseymere ; the whole profusely embroidered with gold in oak leaves interspersed with roses, the emblem of Sir James Duke's native town Montrose : the ladies, his crest, a griffin rampant holding a wreath of roses in the fore paws. The hats, by Messrs. Lincoln and Bennett, are decorated in the same costly style The wools of the embroidery has been executed by Messrs Wilson, of Lombard street ; this being the first time these eight years that the liveries have been entirely executed within the City of London.

MUSIC.

M. JULLIEN'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The scene at the opening concert at Drury-Lane Theatre, on the 3rd instant, has formed the topic of universal conversation. The oldest play-goers do not recollect such a spectacle. The display of loyal enthusiasm at the execution of the National Anthem. It was not merely the assemblage of the regular orchestra, with an additional phalanx of four military bands, the whole surmounted by a colossal drum ; nor was it the combination of the most powerful instruments and voices of the combined band of two hundred executants, but it was the co-operation of the assembled thousands in the theatre, heart and soul, in the cause which rendered this performance of "God save the Queen" such a remarkable event. Upwards of five thousand persons were packed almost upon each other in the interior. From the upper gallery to the very rear of the theatre, fitted up as a ready-room, where the Chinese fashions and the illustrations of the World in the Illustrated London News might be seen, there was one continuous and dense mass of spectators, who seemed divided into waving black lines, like the swell of the ocean. The undulating movement of the parts on the platform had the most curious effect. That there were factious fights amongst such a multitude, may be concluded ; but the dispositions for order had been excellent, and the police did their duty firmly, but with discretion. In the majority of instances, the audience adopted a summary Lynch law, after their own fashion, a little rough sometimes, but bestowed with much good-humor.

The *finale* during the last part was accompanied with the sensations experienced when the bands executed the anthem. The cries of "Hats off !" were followed by the exhibition of a series of spasmodic and quivering hats at the ends of sticks from the pittes, whilst the women waved handkerchiefs, bonnets, and even shawls, from the boxes and galleries. Three cheers were given for the performers, and the bands retired ; but this was not enough. The masses insisted upon their return ; and for a quarter of an hour the anthem was sung in sections, with an under-current of "Rule Britannia." The mixture of majors and minors, and occasional fierce yells —of frenzied imitations of animals and birds of screams and shrieks of laughter and of roaring—formed an *ensemble* of sounds impossible to afford any notion of. Say that Jullien's band, with the same capacity, on the last night, by Barret, Maycock, and Prospere, and the "Ratapian," by Koenig, first-rate The crescendo of the Bombardon of the Pogmadis is well brought out ; and Jullien's shake of the stick at his favorite Grunia, highly impressive and St. Bartholomewish

Miss Miran is the vocalist for the year She has been very well received in her songs. The company of which she now works, is enough to produce a good Italian Opera, is enormous. The "Pif paf," on the opheoleide, by Collinet, is marvellously done ; Baumann's bit on the bassoon, "In mistress' eyebrow is true and beauty," is done with the same capacity, in the last act, by Barret, Maycock, and Prospere, and the "Ratapian," by Koenig, first-rate The crescendo of the Bombardon of the Pogmadis is well brought out ; and Jullien's shake of the stick at his favorite Grunia, highly impressive and St. Bartholomewish

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Philharmonic Society. -At the yearly meeting on Monday last, the nights of the concerts for the season 1849 were fixed for Mondays, March 12th and 26th, April 16th and 30th, May 14th and 28th, June 11th and 25th. The directors are Sir H. R. Bishop, Messrs Anderson, Griesbach, Howell, Lucas, Neate, and Surte. Mr. G. Budd is secretary and librarian ; Mr. Anderson, honorary treasurer; and Mr. Cusk, conductor of the orchestra.

Sacred Harmonic Society. -The second performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will take place on Friday next at Exeter Hall, conducted by Costa, when Misses Birch, Dolby, A. Williams, and Duval, Messrs Lockey, A. Novello, and Phillips, as principal singers

Society of British Musicians. -The first concert for the season will be given on Monday next

Western Madrigal Society. -There was a full attendance of members at the first meeting of the society, last Saturday night, at the rooms in Lisle-street, J. Evans, Esq., the President, in the chair. Mr. Turle conducted the madrigals

Miss Linn's Tour. Two operatic performances at the theatre, and one concert at the Town Hall, were given at Brighton, last week. On Friday week, this tour, so far as records exists, terminated : M. Reger being obliged to return to Paris to fulfil his engagement at the Théâtre de la Nation (French Grand Opera-House) on Monday next Mdlle. Lind was at Covent Garden, listening to "Haydn :" we also noticed in the house Thalberg, who had a narrow escape from the Vicenzo revolutionists ; Balfe, Regar, Siemon, F. Labiache, Balatti, &c. On Wednesday, the 8th, a morning concert was given at the Victoria Rooms, Southampton, which were filled but not crowded, the prices (a guinea and a half, two guineas, and half a guinea) being considered too high. The band played the "Oberon" and "Gazza Ladra" overtures. Mdlle. Lind, who was enthusiastically received, sang an air from Weber's "Der Freyschutz," "Non piangete" from Mazzet's "Flauto Magico" (encored), the trio for voice and two flutes from Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia," (encored), and "Ah! non giunge" from Bellini's "Sonnambula" (also encored), with Signor Balletti, the duo, "Per pieroce," from Rossini's "Turco ;" and with Signor F. Labiache, Fiorvante's "Singing Lesson." The remainder of the scheme was filled up with singing by F. Labiache and Balletti, and instrumental [illegible] *quatuors* on themes from "Norma." played by [illegible] Piatti (violoncello), Anglois (contra-basso), Amplini (bassoon), and Zoss (cornet-à-pistons). Mr. Balfe was the conductor

Royal Academy of Music. We are requested by the committee of this institution to state, that, notwithstanding M. Sainton has accepted the post of Professor of the Violin at the Royal Academy of Music, and the duties of which he has fulfilled for many years, with much credit to himself and to the institution. We willingly give place to this rectification of announcement ; and we are gratified to learn that the Royal Academy is not to lose the services of such a valuable professor, who, we may anticipate, will found what was long wanting—a grand and legitimate school of violin playing in this country.

French Opera in London.—Mr. Mitchell is actively engaged in organising a company for French comic operas, to begin in December next, at the St. James's Theatre. Mdlle. Cuarton, Mdlle. Darcier, and M. Coudere are already mentioned amongst the engagements.

Foreign Musical News.—The concert given at the Palace of Versailles, under the direction of Berlioz, in aid of the funds of the "Association des Artistes-Musiciens," was brilliantly attended. The English (horn), Remusat (flute), and Signor [illegible] *quatuors* on themes from "Norma." played [illegible] Piatti (violoncello), Anglois (contra-basso), Amplini (bassoon), and Zoss (cornet-à-pistons). Mr. Balfe was the conductor

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Foreign Musical News.—The concert given at the Palace of Versailles, under the direction of Berlioz, in aid of the funds of the "Association des Artistes-Musiciens," was brilliantly attended. The English concert took place in the theatre, brilliantly lighted up, the effect of which was magnificent. This *salle* [illegible] was not constructed in the time of Louis the Fourteenth, as erroneously stated, but was only finished a few years so late as 1770, having been begun in 1753 ; and the first *fete* was on the occasion of the marriage of Louis the Sixteenth with the Archduchess Antoinette, in 1781, at a *fete* in honour of the Dauphin, Marie Antoinette dancing a minuet with a private of the body guard. It was in this saloon, in 1789, that the unfortunate Queen excited the fatal enthusiasm of these guards. It was dispelled during the Revolution, but Louis Philippe restored the theatre to its former grandeur, and it was re-opened in May, 1837. M. Marrast, the President of the National Assembly, was present, and Carafa conducted, applauding with all his force ; but a critic complains of the toilettes of some of the lady performers, who appeared with *fanchons, des marmottes, des jupes de laine brune, &c.*, little in harmony with the gilded saloon The band played the Beethoven "Leonora" and Rossini's "Gazza Ladra" overtures, Berlioz's "Hungarian March," a movement from his "Romeo and [illegible] symphony, and Weber's "Invitation à la Valse ;" in the latter [illegible] eighteen harps. The chorus-singers sang the "Ave verum" of Mozart, and [illegible] scenes from Gluck's "Armida." Madame Meyerbeer, Mdlle. Dorus Gras, Madame Widemann (the contralto, and M. Alexis Dupont the tenor. Madame Dorus sang the "Et vau Perigne," from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," and the palaces from the "Puritani." Madame Widemann gave the "Captive" of Berlioz, and [illegible] vatine from "Semiramide ;" and M. Dupont Beethoven's song of "Adelaide," with the chorus of executants, and the receipts were 6000 francs.—On the report of the Minister of the Interior, M. Dufaure, General [illegible] was to [illegible] three nominating a permanent commission for the [illegible] which is to [illegible] Minister in all questions concerning their administration and legislation, to carry out the existing laws and decrees on things theatrical. M. Bixio is named as President of this commission, and M Lanoue some time ago appointed head examiner already in the Dramatic Office of the Ministry. The members, besides are MM. Barroche, Altaroche, Chorton, and Gerard, who are representatives of the people in the Assembly ; MM. Scribe, Jules Gerard, Mennes, and Halévy, of the Institute, MM. Delsvigne (G.), de Longfré, Gonbaux, Ed. Monnais (*Auteurs de lettres*) and M. Perrot, as *compisé* at the *bureau des théâtres* in the Ministry of the Interior. An energetic proposal for considerable reductions in the Budget in the grants for fine arts and literature has been addressed to the Assembly, by the Mixed Committee of the "Association des Lettres et des Arts." The document is signed by the names of the eminent painters, musicians, sculptors, actors, singers, *hommes de lettres*, publishers, &c. Mdlle. Masson, who sang in Clapisson's new opera of "Jeanne la Folle," at the Théâtre de la Nation, recently visited a mad-doctor on the score of beauty, in order to do better prepared for her part, had a narrow escape from the attack of a frolicsome woman, who threw two large ladles of hot soup in the face of her mother-in-law, who is entitled "Tartan," in a ruinated fit. Gothic and St. Leon, in which the latter will play the violin.—At the fourth Gewandhaus concert at Leipzic, a MS. overture, by Mendelssohn, was played. -The Stuttgard and Frankfort Opera-Houses have been attended of late.—Mdlle. Cruvelli has been singing with success, as *Norma*, in Berlin ; where Lucile Grahn is dancing.—M. Musset's management at the Opera-House, in Brussels, is triumphing over its difficulties ; the pieces in the *grand genre*, and M. Garcia the tenor The singing of Calzolari, the tenor, at the Italian Opera, in Brussels, is praised in "Lucrezia Borgia," which was sustained by Madame Severs, as *Lucrezia* (Alboni's part). Madame Rossi-Caccia.—Letters from St. Petersburgh announce that the popular contralto, Signora Angri, has recovered from her attack of cholera ; for three days her life was despaired of.—Accounts from Italy describe the extraordinary success of the English *prima donna*, Miss Hayes

THE THEATRES.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Auber's opera of "Haydée, or the Secret," was produced on Saturday night, and repeated on Monday and Wednesday. This work was originally produced in Paris, at the Théatre de l'Opéra Comique, on the 28th of December, 1847. In the Illustrated London News of January 8 of this year was published a long and careful notice and analysis of the opera of "Haydée," but, although the English adaptation follows the French version very closely, we must not trust to the memory of our musical readers, and shall, therefore, rapidly again refer to the principal situations and musical images.

It should be premised, that, prior to the opening of the drama, *Loredano*, a Venetian nobleman, when a mere youth, had been a dissipated prodigal and gambler, and, in a moment of desperation, after having lost all his fortune, cheated at dice his friend *Donato*, the Avogador. In consequence of the latter having died at his wealth, he committed suicide, leaving a niece, *Rafaela*, and a son, *Andrés*, without resources. The latter disappears ; but *Loredano*, overwhelmed with remorse, adopts *Rafaela* as his ward, bequeaths the fortune he had then spent at play to the son, *Andrés*, whenever he can be found, and then by numerous acts of charity and benevolence, endeavours to seek death, but does not succeed ; on the contrary, his brave, intrepid, and skilful conduct in the Venetian wars subsequently raises him to the rank of Admiral, and he acquires greater and greater riches, all of which, at his death, enter the Donato family first by his own marriage with *Rafaela*, but more love, but in order to atone for the loss of her uncle.

Thus stand matters at the rising of the curtain, which displays a rich saloon, the palace of the Governor of Zara, in Dalmatia, at the period of the action a Venetian colony. Here *Loredano* is discovered drinking with his comrades in arms, amongst whom is *Malpero*, a Neapolitan, who is not here, a captain of bombardiers in the pay of the Council of Ten, as a spy on their own admiral A pen picture of *Loredano* by day discovers the horror of *Loredano* at gaming ; and an offer on the part of the former to marry the admiral's ward, and the admiral's refusal, still further increases the animosity of the Venetian spy, who insultingly declines the proffered services of *Loredano* by day discovers the horror of *Loredano* at gaming ; and an offer on the part of the former to marry the admiral's ward, and the admiral's refusal, still further increases the animosity of the Venetian spy, who insultingly declines the proffered services of *Loredano*, and in a drunken swagger, but who, at the intercession of *Haydée*, is enlisted into the admiral's staff. This *Haydée* is a Greek slave, bought by *Malpero*, and sold by him to *Loredano*, for whom she soon finds that her sympathies become a passion, and she watches by night on the watch to discover *Loredano's* actions and the scenes of his continued melancholy, overhears him in a fit of somnambulism tell the tale of his own dishonour. In his nocturnal delirium, *Loredano* goes through the scene of winning his friend in early life, and *Malpero* is enabled to take from the admiral's convalescent hands, the will, avowing his crime. This incident ends the first act.

In the second act we are introduced to the three masted ship of war of the Venetian admiral, who has just defeated the Ottoman fleet. After the victory, *Donnemo*, a devoted sailor and attendant of *Loredano*, proposes to play for a sack of rice taken from the enemy, but the admiral again intervenes, to show his detestation of gambling. *Malpero* then malignantly hands *Loredano* with the motives for the hatred, and menaces him with exposure if he will not consent to the union of *Andrés* with *Rafaela*. *Andrés* then joins

semble is effective; but to those who witnessed its performance at Paris it is not likely to be over-gratifying. A passage in our former notice (see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of January 8) will explain the reason. We then remarked, "Auber's 'Haydée' is certainly a magnificent production of an opera which he developed the charm and grace of exquisite orchestration in a higher degree; his airs are haunting, and his concerted pieces broad and effective. But Scribe, the author, has committed one fault, which may, perhaps, prevent 'Haydée' from being Icard everywhere. He has created such a difficult part in the *Admiral*, that we do not think there is any artist in Europe who would attempt it after Roger. The latter, in addition to the charm of his voice, and fine song, combines the qualities of a great tragedian. *Loredano* is a part for a Macready or a Phelps. It is stated that Jullien intends to give 'Haydée' at Drury-Lane. This seems impossible without altering the construction of the *Admiral*, for the interest of the opera as a drama is centered in him; and if the artist who is the representative be not up to the mark, the piece must inevitably fall."

We hope we shall prove to be bad prophets, but must certainly think the *Loredano* of Reeves affords no guarantee for the permanent popularity of "Haydée." He has never been seen nor heard to less advantage, although here and there his fine voice redeemed the coldness and pointless style of his acting. But as a song-singer this brilliant triumph of Miss Lucombe to record. Albeit her first appearance on any stage, this charming vocalist, so popular formerly in the concert-room, displayed as simple earnestness and marked intelligence in her acting, as well as the most accomplished school of vocalisation, that she fairly absorbed the interest of the representation, and may, perhaps, ensure the success of the opera. Miss Lucombe's figure is low and slight, and her organ of moderate volume and power, to state that nature has been bountiful in gifts to her. What qualities she possesses she owes to intellect and cultivation; but we recollect no English singer who has ever approached her in the finished execution of florid passages. She may be called the Dorus Gras of the English stage, only that she has more animation as an actress, and less brilliancy as a vocalist than her French rival. Miss Lucombe has a romance, "He tells me in language pure," a charming composition in the first act, in which the archness of her acting tells well. In the second act she has an air. "The breeze," a very pretty translation of the French words, "C'est la corvette." This ballad is rapturously encored every evening. The reprise of the chorus is not so cleverly managed as in Paris, where the action is more ideal in describing the breeze filling the sails of the vessel; but here it is, perhaps, more real. In the third act, Miss Lucombe has a grand scena, "I am here in the palaces," terminating with a series of bravura passages, superbly articulated, which is also always encored. She has three duos—one with Miss Messent (*Gulnare*), "Oh! calmly o'er the waves," in the first act; and two in the second act, with *Malgeno* (Mr. Whitworth) and *Loredano*, in the last act: both the latter a-e full of dramatic power.

Reserving a nice eatable in the quattror in the first act, besides his grand scena of somnambulism, in which there is a delicious bavarola, "Oh! how the balmy night." In the concerted music of the second act he has much to do, besides a duo with Whitworth. In the passage, "It is to thee," he sings a bit of pathetic ardour, Mr. Reeves was encored. The romance, "Farewell, thou city of my fathers," was too coldly delivered, considering it is descriptive of *Loredano's* despair just prior to his supposed suicide. Mr. Hobday, who has the animated air, "Ah! let me rove," the subject of which is sung by *Loredano* in the second act, and who ought to have sung the gem of the opera, a barcarole, "O'ilde dong, good barque," completely failed. Travers or Barker could not ought to have sustained the part.

One of the loveliest melodies in the opera is the air of *Rafaela*, "By ties of blood united." The theme is the oboe bit in the beginning of the overture, which contains, also, the subject of the finale of the second act. The ballad, "With that voice whose breathing," is another elegant melody, but it was a little too high in the latter portion for Whitworth, whose rich bass notes told well in the concerted pieces.

It would have been, perhaps, better to have curtailed the dialogue considerably and converted it into recitative. It is true that at the Opéra Comique there is speaking, but the French actors delivered Scribe's rapid and natural dialogue with point and emphasis. Who would have recognised, in Charles Kean's correct speaking of *Domenico*, the hearty, frank, bluff, and jovial sailor of Regnier, an *ensemble* who always keeps an audience in good-humour?

Schira, the conductor, has improved considerably upon the reading of the first night, but there is room for greater improvement still. He hurries the time too much, and the delicate instrumentation of Auber is not sufficiently developed, whilst the forces are too numerous.

The mounting, under the able superintendence of Mr. Ellis, is admirable: the scene of the deck of the ship of war is alone worth seeing; and the incident of *Andrevet* announcing to *Loredano* to the command of a ship, has been selected by our Artist for illustration.

On Tuesday night Mdlle. Nissen, the "Swedish Flute," made her *début* in *Norma*, Mr. Bunn and King standing for the first time as *Adalgisa*. The two *artistes* made decided hits; the enthusiasm of the audience was, in fact, unbounded. Mdlle. Nissen's antecedents have been auspicious. Like Jenny Lind, she is a native of Stockholm, and the two Swedish singers were at the same time the pupils, in Paris, of Manuel Garcia, the brother of Malibran and Viardot, and one of the most famed singing masters of modern times, who has given to the world a most valuable work on the art of vocalisation. Mdlle. Nissen made her *début* in the French capital, some years since, as *Adalgisa*, in "Norma." Her subsequent career has been chiefly in St. Petersburgh and in Italy. In Rome, her *Norma*, *Lucrezia Borgia*, and *Semiramide* are said to have been her best parts. In this country only as a concert singer prior to Tuesday. Her figure is slight, but she is exceedingly easy and graceful; and, if her face be not handsome, when lighted up it has a very pleasing effect. Her acting was that of an intelligently but not commandingly given. The holding note at its termination was well sustained. The andante of the cavatina, "Casta Diva" (Cenzie Goddess), was given in a very elaborate style; but her use of the chromatic scale and of the shake proved that she was a singer of no ordinary stamp, and it was encored. She declined the compliment; and in the cabaletta, "Deh! bello a me ritorna" (To Norma's arms returning), poured forth a torrent of florid cadences very brilliantly, in some of her ornaments resorting to the *staccato* ones with the most artistical finish. She thus, in the first scene, stamped herself as a most accomplished vocalist, and the audience was, accordingly, increased in her first duo with *Adalgisa*, "Sola furiva." In the terzette, "Oh! di qual sel," she delivered the passage, "Tremble," with great effect, and was encored with fervour.

It was here that the audience were enabled to draw their conclusions as to Mdlle. Nissen's histrionic and vocal attributes for the part of *Norma*, and highly favourable were the conclusions. Her voice is certainly not of the finest order of organs, it is very much in the medium notes, and not particularly full in the lower portion of the register, and her upper notes are at times thin; but there is such marked intelligence in all she sings, such exquisite taste in the management of her powers, that such passages as, sometimes, shall be impossible not to be interested; and she has always a moment when she will provoke enthusiasm.

In the second act, the duo, "Ah! cos'ho," with *Adalgisa*, produced quite a *furore*. The finale, "Si fino all' ore" ("Yes, we together will live"), was demanded twice and thrice, but the *artistes* bowed their thanks on the third occasion. With the songs to the *Druid* priestesses, Mr. Bunn and King, the wife of the tenor of that name, who made her *début* at the Surrey Theatre, under Mr. Bunn's management. By many amateurs, and we of the number, it was thought that Mr. King's triumph was even greater than that of the *Norma*. The tenor's exit was owing not so much to the scientific acquirements of the English singer by the side of the Swedish vocalist, but to the possession of one of the sweetest and most pathetic mezzo soprano voices we have ever heard. So rich and so unctuous were the tones, that the audience frequently broke forth in cheers of admiration as she was warbling her sweet strains.

After the Minuet had been danced at the fall of the curtain, Mrs. Donald King received a similar compliment, a proof that although *Ada-ipsa* is not alone at scene, her memory was uppermost in the minds of the audience. Mr. Harrison was the *Pollio*, and Mr. Bertram was the *Oroveso*, both parts displaying good singing and energy; and the former character was sustained in a manner to show how the finest voice may be destroyed by a vicious style. The chorus and orchestra were decidedly a word of praise, and possess immense advantage over the Italian Opera schooling and resources was clearly proved.

The director has reason to be satisfied with his week's successes; three such *artistes* as Mdlle. Nissen, Miss Lucombe, and Mrs. Donald King are an honour to any lyric establishment. "Ecco," with Mdlle. Nissen, and Miss Romer, is announced for next week. Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," and Schira's new opera of "Knallworth," are to be produced forthwith. This is the right policy: novelty should be the order of the day, and then no invidious comparisons can be drawn.

DRURY-LANE.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean returned to this theatre on Monday evening, after an extended provincial tour, throughout which they have everywhere been greeted with the warmest approbation. They may now be considered as permanent members of the stock company at the Haymarket, rather than "stars." We cannot too highly commend this position. The throwing up of certain names in the bills in larger letters than those of the general company has always depreciated the value of the general assistance of a theatre; and, when this practice, we expect that the lessee will find a profitable result. Mr. and Mrs. Kean reappeared in the ever-welcome "Wife's Secret," and, as usual, received the liveliest plaudits. We have so frequently noticed their performance in this cover play, that further criticism is superfluous. *Sir Walter* and *Lady Evelyn* are, to our thinking, their best characters.

MARYLEBONE.

A very smart little piece, called "Which is the King," brought out here on Monday evening, gives Miss Villars a capital opportunity of sustaining the part of *Henry IV.* (of France) with a great spirit and effect. It is admirably mounted, played throughout with general correctness, and, as a matter of course, entirely successful. "Poor Jack" has been revived for Mr. T. P. Cooke, who finishes his [illegible] at this evening's performance. The [illegible] Mr. Rae play the characters formerly enacted [illegible] Farren, with an effect and truthfulness that leaves [illegible] to fear or comparison. The [illegible] have been excellent, not only in regard to numbers, but the quality of the visitors.

SADLER'S WELLS

The production of "Richelieu" has proved, as we expected, a most satisfactory step on the part of the management of this theatre. There are several reasons for this. First, the chief character is admirably suited to Mr. Phelps; secondly, the whole working company of Sadler's Wells is brought into play most effectively, in the cast; and, lastly, the drama, for such we may call it, is in the highest degree interesting, and likely, above very many others, to command the presence and attention of a general audience. Since Mrs Warner threw up the reins of management, Sadler's Wells may be regarded as the chief "legitimate" stronghold amongst the metropolitan theatres—a position it would never have gained but for the untiring exertions and keen judgment of Mr. Phelps. Whatever we may understand by the term, we may rest confident in seeing done well, whatever it be a character in the hands of the lessee himself, or of the humblest performer, who only gives a message, in the company.

STRAND.

The popular ballad of "Jeannette and Jeannot" has afforded a subject for a little operatic musical piece of the same name, brought out on Monday, the principal being personated by Miss Rebecca Isaacs, and the hero by Mr. H. Webb. The piece itself is the merest trifle, but is a very good vehicle for the three well-known "Songs of a Country"—one of which has had a more extended barrel-organ popularity, which is, after all, the aim of most composers—than any other song in late times, apart from an opera. These airs very effectively given by Miss Isaacs and Mr. Webb; the young lady getting a hearty encore. We think that Mr. H. Webb is the best low comedian of the "minors" in London.

Some nice scenery has been painted by Mr. Brunning, and the house has been decorated in a light and agreeable style.

Mr. Leigh Murray having recovered from his late indisposition, returned to his post at the Queen's on Monday, in the elegant little drama of "Borrowing," and was warmly received. On the same evening, a farce called the "Row! Sugar Boy" was produced with entire success. Preparations are making already for great doings in and after Christmas, the season is now drawing to the present time having been very great.

Mr Brough's burlesque on "The Tempest," so successful at Liverpool and Manchester, will be produced at this theatre on the 20th instant, and with considerable splendour. Mr. O. Smith will be *Prospero*; Mr. Paul Bedford, *Alonzo*; and Mr. Wright, *Caliban*. Miss Woolgar will, of course, be the *Ariel*; and, from the character in her hands, much humbugging may be expected, as the "dainty spirit" is made a sort of hybrid between *Prospero's* original familiar and a modern "boy in buttons."

The Christy Minstrel *troupe* are performing to crowded houses at Liverpool. They will remain there until Christmas, when they will commence their London engagement at DRURY-LANE. All the favourites of last year are in the company, and a new clown named Mahomet is spoken of as a very wonderful personage.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT IN A CHURCH.—On Sunday, the 29th ult., the Church of St. Sidwell, in the city of Exeter, was the scene of a disgraceful riot during the time of the evening service, in consequence of the Rev. J. Ingle, who officiated as the lecturer, entering the pulpit in his surplice. It appears that Mr. Ingle, who is a young man, has created a great deal of excitement by evincing the dislike of the parishioners to such proceedings, and notwithstanding the pastoral directions of the Bishop of the diocese some time back, in consequence of the same practice in the office. Mr. Ingle still persisted to read his text, but was quite inaudible, and the row increased, some of the congregation waving their hats, standing on the seats, jumping over the seats, bawling, roaring, and gesticulating, like a mob at an election. The reverend gentleman, in the midst of the confusion, despatched a messenger to the mayor, requesting his assistance; and whilst the messenger was gone on his errand, a rush was made in three open doors, and the church was filled with a mob, whilst a mob outside besieged the doors of the building. A cry of "Fire!" was raised, followed by an announcement that the church doors were closed, and a reward

"SAINTS."—PAINTED BY TADDEO GADDI.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

PICTURES BY TADDEO GADDI.

THE present century, among the various changes it has produced in matters of art and taste, exhibits one very striking and important feature, which clearly distinguishes it from other ages, in its pertinacity for looking back as an assistance in the act of progression. All works of the Middle Ages were, a hundred years ago, alike neglected and despised as relics of a period clouded by ignorance and stained with barbarism; and it was considered that nothing in painting, sculpture, or architecture could be worthy of imitation, or even of notice, which did not belong to the days of the classical Greeks and Romans, or to a date since the "revival" of the 16th century. Our forefathers carried this feeling to such an extent, that, as it is well known, the "restoration" of an ancient Gothic edifice, ecclesiastical or secular, if required, was by them carried out in a style completely at variance with the original; but, as they imagined, in a purer and a better taste. There have, however, since been discovered, in these mediæval monuments, beauties which were then misunderstood and unappreciated; and the style which they have handed down to us has formed the type of four-fifths of the churches erected in the nineteenth century.

The paintings of the Middle Ages are now also regarded in a new light. Ancient diptychs and triptychs are no longer converted into gaudy cupboards, or destined for a more destructive fate; nor are pictures from the giant pencil of Giotto any longer classed with the efforts of South-Sea Islanders, and so handed over to the shop of the insignificant broker

We now see in the early school of painting the germ of all the light and life and loveliness which was so refulgent under Raffaelle and Titian; we enjoy tracing, step by step, the dawn of anatomy—light and shade and perspective—in these quaint works upon gold backgrounds; we admire them as the fathers of an heroic race, and we treasure them as historical documents. Exactly in such a view must be regarded the two pictures by Taddeo Gaddi, the pupil and successor of Giotto, lately presented to the nation by the liberality of Mr. Coningham, and deposited in the National Gallery, which has lately been re-opened to the public after the usual recess.

"TOMBS OF PAUL AND VIRGINIA."

We present to our readers an Engraving of one of these works, perhaps the more artistic of the two. It pourtrays a group of saints: the centre in the lower line is St. John, and the three above are St. George between St. Peter and St. Barbara. It is painted in bright colours, on a background of gold, richly engraved, according to the custom of the period, with mantles and ornamental patterns.

The pictures are in a fine state of preservation, and, as the representatives of a school, are a valuable, if not an absolutely necessary, accession to the walls of our National Gallery.

"THE TOMBS OF PAUL AND VIRGINIA."

Oh! gentle story of the Indian Isle!
I loved thee in my lonely childhood well,
On the sea-shore, when day's last purple smile
Slept on the waters, and their hollow swell
And dying cadence lent a deeper spell
Unto thine ocean pictures. Midst thy palms
And strange bright birds my fancy joy'd to dwell,
And watch the southern Cross through midnight calms,
And trace the spicy woods. Yet more I bless'd
Thy vision of sweet love—kind, trustful, true—
Lighting the citron-groves—a heavenly guest—
With such pure smiles as Paradise once knew
Even thou my young heart wept o'er this world's power,
To reach and blight that holiest Eden flower.

Mrs. Hemans, on reading "Paul and Virginia" in childhood

This delicious retreat in the island of Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, possesses extraordinary attraction for junior Lieutenants and Midshipmen, and others of the age of romance. If they can only get on shore for a few hours, they hire or borrow horses, and proceed with all speed to this interesting scene. On reaching the spot to which they are directed, they enter a pretty garden, and are conducted along a walk bordered with rose-bushes, with a stream of clear water flowing on each side. At the end of this walk the visitor sees a vase upon a pedestal, which, he is told, is the tomb of Virginia; and, at the termination of a similar avenue, on the opposite side of the gardens, appears another monument, the counterpart of the first, which is the tomb of Paul. Unfortunately, the whole affair turns out to be a piece of misinformation, of which the author of the work entitled "Recollections of the Mauritius" thus endeavours to disabuse the visitor:—

"After having allowed his imagination to depict the shades of Paul and Virginia hovering about the spot where their remains repose—after having pleased himself with the idea that he had seen these celebrated tombs, and given a sigh to the memory of those faithful lovers, separated in life, but in death united—after all this waste of sympathy, he learns at last that he has been under a delusion the whole time—that no Virginia was there interred—and that it is a matter of doubt whether there ever existed such a person as Paul! What a pleasing illusion is then dispelled! How many romantic dreams, inscired by the perusal of St. Pierre's tale, are doomed to vanish when the truth is ascertained! The fact is, that these tombs have been built to gratify the eager desire which the English have always evinced to behold such interesting mementoes. Formerly only one was erected; but the proprietor of the place, finding that all the English visitors, on being conducted to this, as the tomb of Virginia, always asked to see that of Paul also, determined on building a similar one, to which he gave that appellation. Many have been the visitors who have been gratified, consequently, by the conviction that they had looked on the actual burial-place of that unfortunate pair.—These 'tombs' are scribbled over with the names of the various persons who have visited them, together with verses and pathetic ejaculations, and sentimental remarks. St. Pierre's story of the lovers is very prettily written, and his description of the scenic beauties of the island are correct, although not even his pen can do full justice to them; but there is little truth in the tale. It is said, that there was indeed a young lady sent from the Mauritius to France, for education, during the time that Monsieur de la Bourdonnais was governor of the colony—that her name was Virginia, and that she was shipwrecked in the St. Geran. I heard something of a young man being attached to her, and dying of grief for her loss; but that part of the story is very doubtful. The 'Bay of the Tomb,' the 'Point of Endeavour,' the 'Isle of Amber,' and the 'Cape of Misfortune,' still bear the same names, and are pointed out as the memorable spots mentioned by St. Pierre."

BUST OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.

SHORTLY after the lamented death of Lord George Bentinck, there was expressed on the part of his admirers a desire to erect a statue of his Lordship, as a testimonial commemorative of the high respect entertained for his public and private worth. It was proposed, therefore, to carry the same into effect by subscriptions, limited to five guineas each; and in the list of subscribers to this fund we find the names of the Duke of Cleveland, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Eglinton, the Earl of Southampton, Viscount Melville, Lord Feversham, Lord Burghley, Sir John Tyrrell, Bart., and several members of the House of Commons.

The Bust, which we have engraved, has been modelled for the proposed Statue, by Mr. James Wyatt, the sculptor, and may be viewed at No. 25, Charles-street, St. James's. It is in the antique manner, with the chlamys; and the face is admirably suited for this classic treatment. The likeness is considered to be remarkably striking.

BUST OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.—BY JAMES WYATT.

A bust of Lord George Bentinck has also been modelled by the Count D'Orsay, and is regarded as very successful. Of this work we intend to present our readers with an Engraving next week.

A SUBJECT FOR ANTIQUARIAN SPECULATION.—On Thursday (last week), at Glasgow, the workmen of Mr. Brownlie, the contractor for the erection of the new quay on the south side of the river, made a discovery while engaged in excavating the ground fronting the Clyde there, which we doubt not will open a field of interesting inquiry to antiquaries, geologists, and others. About 300 feet from the margin of the present channel of the river, they came upon a canoe imbedded in fine sand, at least 20 feet from the surface. The boat, when measured, was found to be 10 feet in length by 2½ deep, and 2½ feet wide. It has a sharp prow and square stern, and has been cut out of the solid oak. From the length and other appearances, it would seem to be adapted for six oars. The wood is in pretty good preservation considering the position in which it was found, but part of it was unfortunately broken by the workmen digging it out; but the piece broken off will be preserved, along with the rest of the ancient-looking structure.

THE ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.—A report which has been published of a meeting of the contributors to this fund shows wretched mismanagement. The late secretary, Mr. Edward Wyon, had been reinstated after having been a defaulter to the amount of £85, his sureties having paid the money. Mr. Wyon was re-elected secretary to retrieve his character by being put a second time into this office of trust, and the result has been a second defalcation of £826 18s.

JEROME PATUROT.—ILLUSTRATED BY GAVARNI.

JEROME CONFESSES HIS REPUBLICANISM TO HIS WIFE.

JEROME PATUROT
IN SEARCH OF THE BEST REPUBLIC.

TRANSLATED AND ABRIDGED FROM THE FRENCH,
BY JULIETTE BAUER.

[EVERY one acquainted with modern French literature has read and enjoyed the "Adventures of Jerome Paturot in Search of a Social Position;" and admired the quiet satire, the gentle yet genial wit, and the amusing delineations of character in which it abounds. The success of that work, and of a sequel to it published before the fall of Louis Philippe, have induced the author, M. Reybaud, to exhibit his favourite hero in the new circumstances of the Revolution. The risk was great, that the world would grow weary even of M. Paturot, that choice specimen of the Parisian, and of the charming and *piquante* Malvina, his wife. Continuations and supplements of this kind are proverbially disappointing to the reader and prejudicial to the fame of a writer. The critical public are always prone to accuse of poverty of invention the author who introduces the same character, however racy and original he may be, into a second work. But M. Reybaud was nothing daunted by the failure of other authors in this respect. Jerome Paturot had been the medium for exposing the vices of French society under the Monarchy of Louis Philippe and his functionaries; and he was equally available for laying bare, in the same effective and quiet way, the vices, the follies, the pretensions, and the absurdities of the Republicans, whether of the red or the tricolor standard, whether of the "eve" or of "the day after." The result has been the exhibition of Jerome in the guise of a hunter for place under the new *régime* of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity; a result which has shown that M. Reybaud judged his readers correctly, and that he was fully conscious of his own powers of amusing them. In this new work, M. and Madame Paturot have acquired a new lease of popularity. In their names M. Reybaud has told the present Government of the French Republic some truths which it would have been unsafe for real and more serious personages to have uttered. As the licensed court fools in olden times spoke truths unharmed and even complimented, which it might have cost the unprivileged their heads even to have hinted at, so Jerome Paturot speaks of the men who either made the Revolution or have since figured in it, with a severity greater than that which cost M. Emile de Girardin his personal liberty and the suppression of his journal. Independently, moreover, of its merits as a political satire of contemporary events, the work has higher attractions as a faithful picture of modern manners in France. We have, therefore, thought that a translation of it would prove acceptable to our readers at a time when the social habits and condition of the French and the characters of the men who, either in the front or secondary rank, rule the destinies of that nation, are of so much importance to Europe and the world. We have judged, moreover, that, illustrated by the admirable pencil of Gavarni—an artist thoroughly at home on the subject—the work would be additionally acceptable to the English public. We this day present the opening chapter (somewhat abridged) to our readers, accompanied by M. Gavarni's Illustrations.]

CHAPTER I.
THE TWO COMMISSARIES

My political fortunes had been entirely destroyed, and I was reduced to a very humble Government situation in the provinces. I belong-d to that class of *employés* who look down upon the Government, and I was enraged at being obliged to serve it; I could not, without blushing, think of the badge I wore, and of the salary which was inflicted upon me. I had not words harsh enough for a power based on gross appetites; and the more I accepted from it, the more I defied it to corrupt me. Under the influence of this feeling, my opposition daily increased. New griefs were added to the old ones, and, by justifying my anger, only sharpened it. Thus, by an invincible attraction, I was separated first from the men, then from the system, then from the forms of the Government. Monarchy was yet standing, apparently invincible; reigning, by favour, over an enervated *bourgeoisie*, when, in my eyes, it was already condemned and lost, without a chance of safety. I ignored the hour of its fall, but I doubted not that the finger of fate had marked it in the book of ages.

The force of events hurried me on. To the wrongs of Government I soon had to add those of society. I began to doubt whether this world, with its imperfections and contrasts, satisfactorily filled the purposes of Providence. Looking at it without prejudice, it was impossible to see aught but an unshapen excrescence, scarcely worthy of the infancy of art. It seemed to me that I could easily combine something less incomprehensible and more harmonious. This thought inspired me. I felt the pride of Prometheus in his struggle with the gods! What glory to steal a ray from above, and enlighten with brightness a dark civilisation! No part could be more attractive; and after it any other ambition would have seemed little.

This was my starting point; from it I could proceed to a terrestrial paradise of my taste and my invention. Who has not, in these times, formed his little elysium? Who has not in his hand a better composed world than the one in which we have the weakness to live—a society purer than ours of imperfect men? My ideas on this point were of vast range. With the simplest effort I had succeeded in making of the earth a garden, and of each mortal a visitor from celestial spheres. But this was only the beginning, and was capable of a thousand improvements. As spur and example, I had before me the masters in this branch, who reform the universe in fifteen volumes; and, before exposing myself to the applause of the people, I would be second to them in nothing, neither in depth nor extent.

This work occupied me in my retirement. I drew from it a deeper hatred of the politics of the time, and a more positive contempt of the litteness used by these ephemeral *régimes*. In my hours of enthusiasm when I had added a new chapter to the destinies of the world, I could not find words violent enough against the social laws which intervened between me and the future. I sent them all to Jericho, civilisation and government, and in such terms that my wife was sometimes alarmed.

"What is the matter with you, child?" she said to me. "You will ruin us!"

"I shall save you," I replied, strong in the importance of my mission.

"You will take the bread from our mouths, Jerome; think what you do."

"It is better to die of hunger than of shame, Malvina."

"And our children; what will become of them?"

"Men!" I added, with a pathos worthy of antiquity.

Our discussions were frequently renewed, and my enthusiasm was at last obliged to compromise with this vulgar prudence. None of the sacrifices I had made to the peace of my family cost me so much as this, and I frequently transgressed by unforeseen outbursts. My wife was bewildered; she could not understand me. Whence came these recent sudden outbursts of independence? To what could she attribute these infractions of deep-rooted habit? Malvina could not resolve the problem. In vain she endeavoured to read my thoughts. I was mysterious as the Theban granite. In vain she overwhelmed me with questions; nothing could shake me. But one day I was conquered: my secret escaped. My wife had been cross-examining me with the patience and skill of an inquisitor. I was impenetrable; when, at the end of the questioning, she had recourse to a terrible question. "Oh! Jerome," she said, "perhaps you are a Republican?"

The question was dreadful; I was obliged to confess my faith or be perjured. Before the executioner's axe I should have done it without hesitation; before Malvina I could not refrain from a slight alarm. But duty had the upper hand, my answer was peremptory. "I hope I am, Madame Paturot," I said firmly.

Now, when the Republic counts its adherents by millions, and when new ones are formed all over the world, such a confession seems neither rash nor singular. But at the time when this decisive confession passed my lips it was not so. In the calm province where we dwelt all agreed that a Republican was a being possessed of mischievous qualities and criminal tastes. This was the opinion, and Malvina could not but share it. Therefore, at this formal declaration she had but one feeling, that of stupor. I expected an explosion, a scene, but I was relieved. She merely joined her hands in an expressive gesture, and, raising her eyes to Heaven as if to call upon it to witness my madness,

"A Republican!" she exclaimed, "a Republican! a man who eats at the table of the Government! Is it possible?"

Then she left the room with a significant shrug of the shoulders. What would it have been had she known the whole extent of my revolt—if she had known that I not only went with the Republic, but before it—that I looked upon it less as an end than as amears—and that my thoughts were most bent upon a social regeneration? The Republic, for the Republic's sake? Oh! no. One might as well say art for art's sake. The steps to the temple are not the sanctuary.

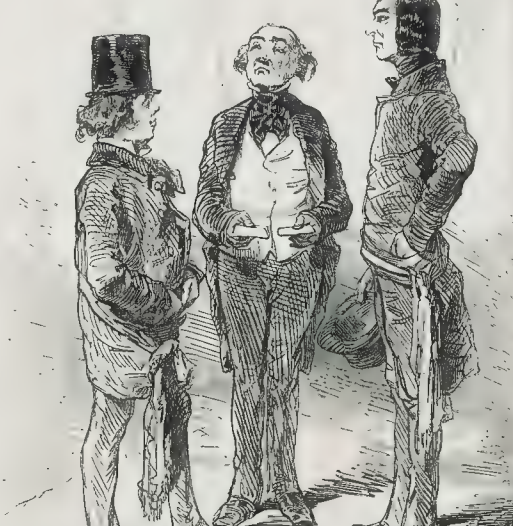
I feared that this sudden declaration of my principles might cause some domestic storms; as a true believer, I was ready to submit to them, but I was not put to the trial. Malvina seemed even to forgo all opportunities for recurring to the subject; and when the course of events introduced it, she turned the conversation with marvellous skill. I was awaiting my martyrdom, but it did not come. She evidently treated me as one treats an invalid. At the same time she was on the defensive, and took all necessary precautions. The least slip might compromise me; and my wife, who did not share my creed, remembered only that she had two children to bring up. This ignoble feeling ruled her conduct.

Among the persons who came to the house there were two from whose scruples it was necessary to conceal my political rashness. One was my principal, the second my clerk. My superior belonged to the school of the Empire. He was straight as a rush and lusty as an oak. His clothes were of that scrupulous neatness which is the ornament of old men. His linen was as bright as a glass, his beard fresh, his dress faultless. Added to this, gallant manners, and the fondness, like a moth, of burning himself at all the bright eyes of the town. My wife had fathomed him at their first meeting; she laid her nets, and the old lion fell into them. Once taken, she cut his claws, that is the old tale. On this side, therefore, we enjoyed perfect security. The thunder might threaten we were sheltered.

The intimacy of my subordinate was more dangerous. He was in the same office, and, therefore, constantly under his surveillance. Malvina tried to captivate him; but he was of a refractory, cunning nature. He could forgive his superiors nothing. He saw in them an obstacle to his advancement, and a living witness to his dependence. This feeling caused a threatening hatred, veiled by apparent submission. I had an enemy and a spy about me. In vain did Malvina redouble her favours, she could not tame this rebel; the lion had been vanquished, the bear did not give way.

From the first, my clerk had surmised the tempests which raged within me and my unconquerable hatred of the reigning Institution. It was a weapon between me, and he seized it. His tactics consisted in leading me on to a political discussion. I tried to escape; he knew how to force me: sincerely or feignedly, he professed for monarchy a boundless admiration, which put me beside myself, and drew involuntary protestations from me. To him there was nothing more beautiful than this *régime*, the object of my hatred and contempt. It was perfection on earth. Corruption, abuse of power, prostitution of conscience, he accused all for the sake of order, the basis of society. All means seemed to him good, provided this object was attained.

It may be imagined what feelings such a topic excited in me. In the eagerness of my conviction I spared nothing, neither King nor ministers. Indignation silenced the voice of the commonest prudence within me. The danger was great. Malvina felt it, and tried to annul it. As she could, neither charm nor disarm the venemous animal, she sought to prevent the effects of his bite. The more I had to fear from my subordinate, the more she influenced the mind of my superior, and insinuated herself into his good graces. Thus we lived on; I destroying my position, she repairing it. Sometimes she became impatient and upbraided me. But I kept up; and Heaven knows what exertions I made to keep intact my Republican faith among these household storms.



THE TWO COMMISSARIES.

The noise of events came to our calm and retired province only as a feeble echo. We certainly heard of the laborious campaign where the play of forks was mingled with the charms of eloquence; but, except myself, no one saw in it a serious danger for the monarchy. One may judge, then, of the astonishment manifested in our town when the news, at first vague, but gradually more precise arrived, announcing step by step a change of ministry, an abdication, a regency, and, at last, a Republic! No one knew whence came these details, but they seemed to float in the air—they were spread from street to street, from house to house, with electric speed. The *cafés* were filled with questioners; the high-road was covered by a restless and anxious crowd. A thousand contradictory opinions were canvassed in these groups. In one place everything was confirmed, in another denied. Many persons had questioned the prefect; he was impenetrable.

This anxiety was prolonged for two days; we did not know what to hope or to fear; the news was confirmed and denied twenty times a day. The appearance of the town was changed. At five, the inhabitants felt merely curiosity; later, it was agitation. Matters were in this state when a speedy solution arrived after all stormy debates. The cracking of a whip was heard, a post-chaise traversed the town, and drove towards the hotel of the prefecture. Two circular flags ornamented the doors, and formed a demarcation which it was impossible to misunderstand. The crowd hastened after it, and I followed. The prefect was standing on the step ready to do the honours of the official residence to his successor. His bearing was calm and dignified, his eye firm and even rather scornful. The post-chaise stopped, and a man of middle age descended from it, wearing a tri-coloured scarf. This scarf born in its folds a change of Government; the prefect felt it and bowed. Then the air has a strange passion, for the prefect introduces his unexpected guest into the official residence, when another voice attracted his attention and that of the crowd assembled round the hôtel. A second post-chaise arrived, flogged on the air—this was the former. The horses, put to their utmost speed, soon brought it to its destination; and from it descended a second person with the three colours, as tall and thin as the other was short and stout. All this had taken place so quickly that the two men met on the steps and assembled them together, the one on the right, the other on the left side

The prefect was in astonishment. On new alike was offered him a paper to which was attached the familiar seal. Whom could he believe? He verified the orders; they were of the same tenor, of the same date; the names only were different. He studied their physiognomy; both expressed the same confidence and the same good faith. Since Solomon, no man had ever been in a more embarrassing position. At last he said,

"Gentlemen, it is clear to me that I have only to pack up my things. It will be done immediately. When I am gone, you will settle the debate between you."

He was going, when one of the two persons advanced, and, placing his hand on his shoulder, very familiarly said,

"Citizen-ex-prefect!"

The disgraced functionary was not accustomed to this language; he winced his interlocutor returned to the charge.

"Citizen-ex-prefect," he said, "do not be alarmed at this accident. All will be arranged. There are only two Commissaries for one."

"As you say, sir," replied the prefect, coldly.

"Never mind," replied the Ambassador extraordinary; the evil is not so great. Pastillon, the other ambassador, is a classic colleague," he added, turning to the first arrival, "do not fear; I will put this department. I have four more in reserve."

"Many thanks," said the snubby-faced Commissary.

"And now," continued the thin one, "let us think of the interests of the country

Then addressing the crowd which filled the avenues of the prefecture, "Citizens," he said, "the Republic has triumphed, it has been solemnly proclaimed in Paris. "*Vive la République!*"

The crowd could not be heard; I could not hear it without feeling a sudden giddiness The dream of my life was realised; my idol breathed—the breath of the people had animated it. I hastened towards the step to assist the Republican magistrate, and, if necessary, to defend him. I believe so, and I cannot say how—one one had forestalled me on the steps of the hotel, and cried with all the strength of his lungs, "*Vive la République!*" I cast my eyes upon him; it was my uncle. Surprise silenced me

(*To be continued.*)

THE WEATHER.

THE weather during the week has been much finer than it has been for some time; the temperature of the air has not declined to the point of frost, and the average temperatures of Saturday, Sunday, and Wednesday were fully 10° below their average values. The following are some particulars of each day: Thursday, the day was fine, the sky frequently overcast during the day, and principally clear early in the morning, and again at night; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 44°. Friday, the sky was mostly overcast; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 42°. Saturday, the sky was overcast till the evening, when it became free from cloud; and the temperature descended to 30° by midnight; the average value of the day was 39°. The direction of the wind was N.N.W. Sunday, the morning was fine, but the air was exceedingly cold as value about 31. A.M. was 29°; the sky was nearly cloudless till noon, and it was mostly cloudless after noon; the direction of the wind was N., and afterwards S.S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 39°. Monday the sky was overcast; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 47°. Tuesday the sky was fine for the most part, but the atmosphere was thick and hazy; the directions of the wind were W. and N.W., and the average temperature of the air was 44°. Wednesday the sky was principally cloudless; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature was 36°. And that for the week ending this day was 41° nearly.

Thursday	N.	the highest during the week	50
Friday	S.W.		50
Saturday	S.W.		39
Sunday	N.		41
Monday	S.W.		47
Tuesday	N.		44
Wednesday	N.W.		36
Blackheath, Thursday, Nov. 9, 1848			J. G.

POLISH BALL AND CONCERT, GUILDHALL, ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 16TH INST. We are happy to hear that the exertions of the friends of Poland promise to be crowned with success. The arrangements for this annual entertainment are upon a scale of unusual splendour. A magnificent orchestra, richly lighted, and embellished with shrubs and ever greens, having been prepared, in addition to the other refreshment rooms. The concert, the first of the season, will be under the direction of Mr. Lindsay Sloper, forms of itself a great attraction, comprising the most eminent vocalists—Miss Poole, Mrs. Weiss, Miss Bassano, Miss Rainford, Miss Messent, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Dolby, Miss Marsh, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. H. Harrison, Mr. Charles Braham, Mr Whitworth, Mr. Weiss, Signor Bardini, Mr. Wilsiam and Mr. Frank Bodda; and no small feature of this musical treat will consist in the performance of his own pianoforte concerto by Mr. Lindsay Sloper, which has never been heard before the public in London. Several distinguished persons have signified their intention to honour the ball with their presence; it will be given in the Guildhall, hung with flags and banners, brilliantly illuminated

ON Wednesday morning, in the school-room attached to the Church of the Holy Trinity, South Shore, was opened a Silver Testimonial, value about £40, was presented, by his congregation, to the Rev. C. Kean, M.A., late the respected incumbent of that place.

THE TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF LONDON. The last piece of scaffolding, built for the purpose of enabling the Sappers and Miners to make a trigonometrical survey of the metropolis and surrounding counties, was removed, at the close of last week, from the gallery and ball of St. Paul's Cathedral. A number of persons of the day carried away Although the scaffold was only up three months, the observations taken were between three and four thousand in which were included every division in Middlesex, the whole of Surrey, and portions of Kent, more or less as many as six times—none less than three or four. The utmost distance obtained was twenty-six miles in the circle, with the exception of the north-west point; here Highgate-hill repeated the observations, the crown of the hill being higher than the level from which the observations were taken With this single exception no difficulties presented themselves; and the survey, and the various stations chosen are of the most commanding and appropriate. In the language of the parties engaged, the metropolis and the surrounding counties may be considered nearly a level plain. Although below it was remarkably misty, the atmosphere was exceedingly clear above, which enabled the observers to extend repeatedly to obtain the utmost limit of their survey The extreme height of the scaffolding from the base to the crown upon which the observatory was built was 91 feet, and took between a fortnight and three weeks in raising. As the whole was bound together with ropes, about one ton and a half was used for the purpose. It may be gratifying to know that, in this perilous undertaking, not the slightest accident—not even the breaking of a single pane of glass—occurred, while only some of the corners of the planks were chipped off during the removal. The most dangerous part of the work was the fixing of the poles which supported the cradle, immediately beneath the central stage. These extend repeatedly [illegible] ation were required in fixing, as well as in removing them, for, had the slightest slip occurred, no power could have prevented them from falling through into the church. [illegible] to know that the [illegible] up was seven minutes [illegible] minutes were occupied in the descent. Some of the persons had to go up and down three or four times a day. During the period the scaffold was up the lead-work of the upper dome was repaired The expense of the survey is very small, as the materials were supplied by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TURNPIKE TRUSTS It is stated that the Government is framing a bill, with a general question of turnpike [illegible] session of Parliament, and are endeavouring to obtain [illegible] to enable them to do so with effect. A circular has just been addressed to the [illegible] two different trusts, calling for various returns connected with the working of their local acts, and the management of highways in general. A particular account is required of the cost of collecting the tolls and maintaining the staff necessary for a turnpike board, which are enormous, compared with the amount actually laid out in the repair and support of the roads. In Essex, the trustees have come to the resolution of applying the funds in hand to the paying off the debts of the board and abolishing the trust, by the striking out their act from the Annual Turnpike Continuance Bill, leaving the roads to be repaired by the parishes.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"DERBY SWEEPS."

NOTES AND QUERIES FOR THE TURF.

DURING the early part of the week the several daily papers had their columns loaded with the two mysterious-looking words prefixed to this article They have on their merits a claim to notice which must not be neglected; but their possible effect in a political point of view is, at a moment like the present, paramount to any other consideration With confusion prevailing over the whole continent of Europe, it is essential that not an hour should be lost in making known the true meaning of the expression to all those States with which we have an amicable understanding. Left in ignorance, is it not certain that the journalism of Austria, Russia, Prussia—of any country interested in the inquiry will set about canvassing the question? Having skimmed the cream of the London news, the foreign editor will thus proceed to deal with it in his leaders:—"We learn, from the English prints that the Government has issued a proclamation, prohibiting, under severe penalties, all those mad, ruinous, and other houses of public entertainment, from harbouring or otherwise countenancing "*Derby Sweeps.*" The machinations so called are, in fact, the inhabitants of the great mining districts (and not Derby only), many of whom are occupied in the collieries, or caverns of fuel: hence the general *soubriquet* thus adopted. The enactment is promulgated in consequence of the frightful excesses of these compilators, are evidences, if any were wanting, that England is fully awake to the critical position of her domestic policy, and the difficulties which threaten her peace and prosperity." Such will be the views of our Continental brethren, by informing them that these Sweeps are simply the contrivances of patriotic individuals to furnish the middle classes with a refuge from competence and comfort.

But though less grave than political rebellion, this social revolution is pregnant with evil. The pertinacity with which it is pursued is proof enough of the [illegible] to professors in it. A general judgment pronounced by the R[illegible] licensed victualler who permits a racing lottery in his house is exposed to a fine, and, by the declaration of the licensing magistrates, to the forfeiture of his license. Yet, in the face of this, we have a numerous deputation in London or Westminster without a placard in its windows announcing sweeps upon all the current races and steeple chases. The Attorney-General announced the advertisement of such another from the country contractors for an oration in honour cut pops a handbill in blue and scarlet, informing you that Messrs. Bellile and Smoke have to submit for your acceptance the sum of £50,000 in May next, in consideration of a premium of £5 a ticket. Now this is like the usual progress of public interference, from bad to its sepulchre by this ingenuity not only is the public "done" but the miserable journalist too who pucks his own pocket and hands his paper to the reader. "Done, done, done!" A right and wrong system goes on, stimulated by the fact of its existence and popularity having been proclaimed by the great officer of the Crown. If the Attorney-General had received a special address from the Derby Sweep contractors for an oration in honour of their institutions, he could not have done them better service than by the course he has pursued.

To the authorities, who have stirred in this matter, intend to carry out their assurances or was all they said "wox et præterea nihil?" It is not good manners to ask Lord [illegible] except very common-place maxims, or we could quote a strong argument against his Lordship's proposition to unfold your morning paper, with so much energy. It may be lawful, however, to refer them to a short extract from the "Public Ledger," which they will find on the title-page of the "Edinburgh Review."

"ARTICLE II.

MONDAY. The betting this afternoon, although much below the average of the Derby season, was not inconsiderable without limit. The three leading favourites for the Liverpool Steeple Chase, Cossack for the Chester Cup, and [illegible] were backed" for the Derby, having been supported with considerable spirit. In general, however, the prices do not show much change

5 to 1 aget Proceed (t)	7 to 1 aget Alfred	20 to 1 aget Royston Gower, t
7 to 1 —— St. Leger (t)	20 to 1 —— Cossack (t)	20 to 1 —— Venom (t)

1000 to 15 aget Cossack (t) | 1000 to 15 aget War Eagle (t) | 1000 to 15 aget any other

1000 to 15 aget Scott's colt (t) | 7 to 1 aget Tadmor (t) | 20 to 1 aget [illegible]
9 to 2 —— Fly by Dutchman | 13 to 1 —— Newcastle | 20 to 1 —— Sweetmeat
| 15 to 1 —— Alfred | 1000 to 10 aget Bretby (t)

TUESDAY.—A little business was transacted this afternoon, at the undermentioned prices, which, except in the instance of Cossack, shows very little change.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.

7 to 2 aget Proceed | 5 to 1 aget St. Leger | 20 to 1 aget Royston Gower

ROYSTON AND HERTFORD STEEPLE CHASE

[illegible] Red Lancer

50 to 1 aget Cossack | 1000 to 15 aget If Pasoffe. | 1000 to 15 aget Fagloman
1000 to 15 —— War-Eagle | 1000 to 15 —— Bitcher | 1000 to 15 —— Great Western
1000 to 15 —— Venom | 1000 to 15 —— Tartar

5 to 1 aget Scott's lot | 40 to 1 aget The Knant | 1000 to 10 aget Glendower

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols have fluctuated but little during the week, the extreme range of prices being from 85¼ to 86¼ to ¾. The state of the Continent still continues to create apprehension, neutralising the effect produced by the abundance of unemployed capital. Most India Bonds have receded slightly, and Exchequer Bills do not command quite such high rates as last week. The Market at the close was firm, at the following rates:—Reduced, 89 ; 3 per Cent. Consols, 86¼ ; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 86¾ ; India Stock, 259½ ; India Bonds, £1090, 3s pm. ; Ditto, under £1000, 3s pm. ; Consols for Account, 86¼ ; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 40 pm. ; Ditto, £1000, June, 40 pm ; Ditto, £500, June, 37 pm ; Ditto, Small, March, 40 pm ; Ditto, Small, June, 40 pm.

The business on the Foreign Market continued limited. Mexican has receded, but [illegible] other Stocks, in consequence of an additional remittance towards a dividend. The Peruvian Government Loan seems to be the means of the [illegible] replying to a request for an adjustment of the foreign debt, on the basis of that concluded with Chili, "that, inasmuch as there appeared no satisfactory prospect of effecting a settlement of the Foreign Loan, the Government were about to despatch a Minister Plenipotentiary to this country, to propose terms of settlement to the bondholders." Thus the arrangement is again to be settled here; and we, without doubt, to some months' hence again inform you that Peru, [illegible] business prices marked for Brazilian Bonds, Small, 73¾ ; Danish Bonds, 86¾ ; Three per Cent., 62 ; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1845, 20½ ; Peruvian Bonds, Six per Cent., 29¼ ; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 34 ; Spanish Three per Cents., 1840, 11 ; Ditto, Passive, 2¼ ; Ditto, Three per Cent., 23 ; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-quarter per Cent., 19¾ ; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 49¼ ; Ditto, 1 per Cent., 10¾

The absorbing topic of conversation in the Share Market is the proposed amalgamation of the three great companies—the North-Western, Great Western, and South Western. There appears to be but one opinion with regard to the measure, as far as the proprietary are concerned, *of the relative value of the different stocks can be fairly arranged.* The mere fact of lessening ruinous competition, both as regards the abandonment of new lines, and the [illegible] necessary works, and working harmoniously the old lines, must alone prove, both present and prospectively, of great advantage. A considerable amount of opposition, both without and within doors, will be raised by the many, however, conflicting expected. Fear for the public pocket, unless competition be encouraged, has long been a favourite cry with one branch of the Legislature while the other, in its admiration of monopoly, has invariably legislated to ruinously encourage it; and a [illegible] managing so many anticipated bargains, perhaps agreed to under the pressure of a Committee's recommendation to the company, "to retire and re-consider the terms offered." These difficulties, however, are formidable difficulty for eliminating A[illegible] present the proposed terms are not published, but it is hoped that they will be in the hands of the shareholders long previous to the days of meeting. The importance of this will be acknowledged, when it is remembered that the amalgamation [illegible] a loan and paid up capital, of £[illegible]. The company will [illegible] of the interests involved, nothing already 1000 miles. Until the terms are known, its effect upon the stock cannot be anticipated. The anxiety evinced is, however, fully commensurate to the magnitude of the interests involved; 23 ; Great North of England, Ditto, New, £30, 6½ ; Ditto, New, £15, 3½ ; Great Western, 23¾ ; Ditto, Shares, 17¾ ; Ditto, Fifths, 18 ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, ; Ditto (Wakefield Branch), 14 ; Leeds and Bradford, 87¾ ; Leeds and Thirsk, 17 ; London and Blackwall, 4¾ ; London, Brighton, and South Coast, ; London and North Western, 117¾ ; Ditto, New, 8 ; Ditto, £5 0 (M. and), 8¾ ; London and South-Western, 40¾ ; Ditto, Thirds, 2¾ ; Midland, 8¾ ; Ditto, New, £50 shares, 2¾ ; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 2 per Cent., 113¾ ; North British, 15¾ ; Ditto, Halves, 6¾ ; Ditto, Quarters, 3¾ ; Ditto Thirds, 1¾ ; North Staffordshire, 9¾ ; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 8 ; Scottish Central, 23¾ ; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4 ; Ditto, Class 3, 4 ; South Eastern, 23¾ ; Ditto, No. 2, 9¾ ; Ditto, No. 4, Thirds, 6¾ ; Wear Valley, Six per Cent. Guaranteed, 95¾ ; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 26 ; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 13¾ ; Ditto, Ditto, No. 2, 13¾ ; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 6 ; York and North Midland, Preference, 8 ; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 2¾. Boulogne and Amiens, 5¾ ; Namur and Liege, 4¾ ; Orleans and Bordeaux, 1¾.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very limited quantity of English wheat has been received fresh up to our market this week. To-day the show of samples of both red and white was small, never before the demand for all descriptions—owing to the large foreign imports—was on a very sluggish state, and, in some instances. Monday's quotations were not supported Nearly 20,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come in. Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 70s to 80s; brown ditto, 60s to 54s Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s. Chevalier, 60s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 22s; potato ditto, 21s to 24s; Tanghal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; ditto, white, 21s to 23s. Oak beans, new, 32s to 36s; ditto, old,—to —; grey peas, 32s to 36s; maple, 36s to 41s; white, 34s to 36s; beans, 30s to 4.s per quarter Barley—Grinding feed, 40s to 42s; Suffolk, 37s to 42s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 36s per 20 Foreign: Baltic red wheat, 4 to —s, white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 27s to 30s per barrel

Liverpool Market Next to nothing is doing in the market, and prices rule almost nominal

Bristol, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 45s. Rapeseed, 45s to 48s per quarter: Coriander, 10s to 20s per cwt. Bonanza beans, 30s to 32s; Egyptian, 28s to 30s; white ditto, 30s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s per bushel. English Rapeseed, £22 to £30 per last of ten quarters Linseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 10s; Baltic, foreign, £10 10s to £11 10s per 1,000. Linseed cakes, 14 10s to £5 5s per ton. Canary, 36s to 42s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red,—s to —s, extra, —s to —s, white, —s to —s; Foreign: Red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; trefoil, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; canary, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 8½d; of household do. 6d to 7½d per 47lb.

Newcastle Weekly Average.—Wheat, 34s 2d; barley, 32s 10d; oats, 20s 7d; rye, 31s 1d; beans, 37s 1d; peas, 30s 7d

Hull Average.—Wheat, 34s 10d; barley, 33s 7d; oats, 20s 7d; rye, 31s 1d; beans, —s —d; peas, —s —d per qr.

Scotch Corn Average.—Wheat, 35s; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d per qr.

Irish.—The market for most kinds of corn continues steady, at fully last week's quotations. *Potatoes.*—The supplies coming to the London market are moderate, the sale for which articles is [illegible] state, at but little alteration in prices

Cattle.—During the past week the arrivals of cattle coming to market fresh, have been limited, and [illegible] and inferior qualities comparatively little in demand. Carlow is selling at 8s to 8s 4d per 8lb; Kilkenny, 7s 8d to 8s; Tipperary, 7s 8d to 7s 10d; Cork, 7s 4d to 8s; Limerick, 7s 6d to 8s; and Tralee, 8s to 7½ per cwt. all landed. In foreign butter very [illegible] to the [illegible] Belgian butter a firm, at full rates of currency. The best parcels are quoted at 86s to 90s per cwt. Belgian butter a firm, at full rates of currency. Fine Dorset, 102s to 104s; Devon ditto, 98s to 100s; and fine, 94s to 96s per cwt. Fine Waterford, 90s. The trade for bacon is in a very depressed state, and the quotations are not supported. Prices range from 56s to 64s per cwt. American [illegible] 50s to 56s per cwt. for kegs. All descriptions have off shoy, at late rates.

Tallow.—Notwithstanding the heavy stock, and the large arrivals, the market is firm. 10s per cwt. for P. Y. C. on the spot, and 10s 3d for forty. Rough fat 2s per 8lb.

Seeds. The rain market is in a very sluggish state, at last week's quotations. Linseed, per last, for spring delivery, £[illegible]

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 10s to £5 5s and new, £1 15s to £2 5s per load

Hops (Friday).—The supplies of most kinds of hops on offer are reasonably extensive. For the most part persons of the growers have not yet made an offer to buy equal to those past last week. The middling and inferior kinds are a slow inquiry, at barely late rates Sussex and old Kents are in good request, at full prices. Very fine Weald of Kent ditto, £5 5s to £6 6s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £5 15s to £5 5s; Farnhams, £6 6s to £7 7s per cwt. Included in the above total

Coals (Friday).—Carr's Hartley, 16s 3d.; Holywell Main, 16s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 15s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 15s 6d; Eden Main, 17s 6d; Lambton, 18s 6d; Stewart's, 18s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Notwithstanding the fact of beasts on sale to day being about last moderate, and the weather very favourable for slaughtering, the beef trade, owing to the large supplies of meat in the dead markets, was in a very dull state at barely, but at nothing quotable beneath, Monday's prices. At the close of business a fair clearance was effected. Work shorthy, of which 2,400 were directly supplied; nevertheless, the demand for that description of stock was heavy, at prices barely equal to those obtained on last Monday day. The few calves on offer were in middling condition, and in general request at full prices. Sheep were in steady request at extreme currency. Milk cows, about 40 in number, sold at from £14 to £17 each. Included in the above total

Per 8lb to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 3s 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; prime large ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers, 4s 2d to 4s 4d. Suckling calves, 18s to 25s, and quarter old store pigs, 17s to 22s each Total supplies: Beasts, 956; cows, 146; sheep, 6,240; calves, 274; pigs, 220. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 281; sheep, 1060; calves, [illegible]

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were heavily supplied with cash last week, the demand for which was in a very sluggish state on the following terms:—

Per 8lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime large ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; inferior ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 6d to 5s 8d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 7

BANKRUPTS

J. KING, North Audley-street, tenement-agent, cooch-builder. H. SHEEN, Lower Marsh, Lambeth, potato merchant. J. C. CLARE, 2, Gt. Cross Mariborough-street, surgeon. G. ARNOLD, Bath, ironmonger. Green. W. WILSON, Twickenham, Middlesex, [illegible] chemist, apothecary. J. H. DAVIS, Windmill-street, Haymarket, livery-stable-keeper. J. J. WINGFIELD, King William-street, City. C. T. ASHFIELD, Barnet, coach-proprietor. J. WILTON, Coventry, baker. T. WRIGHT, Hanley, Staffordshire, tailor. T. R. HEARN, Hereford, linendraper. A. MARSHALL, Beverley, master cow-doctor. J. KIRK, Cawthorn, Nottinghamshire, licensed victualler. E. TAYLOR, Rockfield, Monmouthshire, [illegible]. J. WHITTAKER CALDER, Leeds, flax-spinner. J. and W. HOWARD, Wakefield, [illegible] and [illegible] manufacturers. G. HIGHLEY, Sowerby, Yorkshire, [illegible]. J. and J. SMITH Sheffield, common brewers. J. THOMPSON, Leeds, tea-dealer. W. M. PHILLIPS, Liverpool, Hollandfield-street, Kensington, [illegible] baker. H. L. EVANS, Liverpool, butcher. J. HEMSWORTH, Barkenhead, flour dealer. A. ARMSTRONG, Newcastle

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

P. MARTIN, Glasgow, coal-heaver. A. DAVIDSON, Glasgow, wood merchant. D. ANDERSON, Kirkcaldy, flesher.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20

WAR-OFFICE, NOV. 10.

1st Regiment of Life Guards. Lieut. and Capt. Hon. H. Forester to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, vice Gordon, who retires upon half-pay. Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Burn

2nd Regiment of Life Guards. Lieut. F. Herrington to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel. Cornet H. H. Lonsdale to be Lieutenant, vice Herrington. Basker, C. B. Pedder to be Cornet, vice Lonsdale

3rd Light Dragoons. Cornet C. Chaplin to be Lieutenant, vice Cavendish. G. Bunbury to be Cornet, vice Chaplin. 11th Regiment of Foot. Lieut. and Capt. Lumsdaine, vice Mornet; J. Miller to be Captain, vice Brierley.

12th Regiment of Foot. Lieut. and Capt. C. W. Strong to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice [illegible] Hamilton Bart

13th Regiment. Lieut. L. O. Shuter to be Lieut.-Colonel. [illegible]

Cuthbert 24th; Lieut. H. M. Burne to be Lieutenant, vice Dunn [illegible]

Mr. Hayter to be Lieutenant, vice Bishop; R. Mosset to be Ensign, vice M. Major resigned. Capt. Sir J. E. Harington, Bart. to be Captain, vice Strong. 36th J. A. Caulfield to be Lieutenant, vice Jebbett. 39th Lieut. Hon. A. Gordon to be Captain. 40th H. H. Vaughan to be Lieutenant, vice Burne. 46th Lieut. J. Vallis to be Lieutenant, vice Bowyer. 54th Lieut. and Adjt. J. Price to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice E. Maclaine [illegible] to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sir A. F. D. Estc, C.B. and W. L. Paxton to be Lieutenant-Colonel. 72nd Lieut. and Capt. C. Dalton, Knight of Wurgen, to be Major, vice Carmichael, who [illegible]. 79th Lieut. and Capt. Hon. F. Dundas to be Captain, vice Fitzgerald. 84th Lieut. and Adjt. A. Grant to be Major, vice Yeamans. 86th C. F. C. Seymour to be Captain, vice Grant. 91st Lieut. G. Wood to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lumsdaine, who retires upon half-pay. 92nd Gordon Kilts Regiment: Second Lieut. C. S. Stone to be First Lieutenant, vice Kingsmill. A. Campbell to be Second Lieutenant, vice Stone

BREVET.—Lieut.-Colonel Bearcroft, of the Rifle Brigade, Aubrey, deputy lieut. of the East India Company's Depôt at Warley, vice Sprigg, who retires upon the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while so employed

EXTRA GAZETTE, NOV. 14.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY

J. THOMAN, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, licensed victualler-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

T. J. CROGGON, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, commission-agent. W. BUTLER, Westbourne-grove, North, Paddington, builder. J. BRIDGES, Hemmenger. J. WALKER, Upper Somerset-street, Edgeware road, Paddington, hotel-keeper. A. T. RIDDELL, late Assistant-Surgeon, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Dublin. J. DOWNEY, Middlesex, Northamptonshire. A. HAIG, Strand-street, Jubilee-place, Stepney, and Essex-street, Cardiff. [illegible] Cambridge. W. SHARMAN, Bedford-row, Camden. [illegible] and [illegible] J. ASHWORTH, Birmingham, harnessmaker. W. HALL, Kington, Herefordshire, miller. W. H. MORGAN, Liverpool, [illegible] T. CROSSLEY, Halifax, [illegible] manufacturer. W. NORTON, Penzance, ironmonger. W. YCWLER, Crediton, Devonshire, [illegible] W. WILKINSON, Sheffield, [illegible] J. and J. SMITH, Lowlands, Chester, [illegible] J. [illegible] Liverpool, cook-merchant. J. DAVIES, Llanymynech, Montgomeryshire, [illegible] builder. J. ROBSON, Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, tailor. W. G. GILMAN,

[illegible]

[illegible] at the Grange, Bradford, Wilts, the lady of Captain Palairet, of a daughter. On the 10th, at Southampton, the lady of Capt. Mrs. W. A. Penhall, wife of the late Captain M. L. Penhall, of the 1st Regiment of the Bengal Native Infantry, of a son. On the 8th inst., at 3, Portsmouth-terrace, Bloomsbury, the wife of [illegible] of a daughter. On the 2nd inst., at the Rectory, Stoke Abbott, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. [illegible] Hughes, of a daughter. On the 1st inst., at Lady Roper, at a daughter. At Moore-side, the lady of the Rev. F. Lonsdale, [illegible] On the 27th ultimo, at Bengal, Mrs. Henry Rose, Captain 6th... Regiment N.I., of a daughter. In New Park-road, Clapham-park, the lady of W. Langston Chaffers, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Saviour's Church, Bath, Walter Lloyd, Esq., of Moreton, Dorset, eldest son of the late Commander Jameson, R.N., to his only daughter of Wm. [illegible] Esq., of Bath. At Bath, Captain Wm. Sheddon, 3rd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to Caroline Sarah, youngest daughter of James Parker, daughter of James Parker, Esq., of Bath. At St. Margaret's Church, Scarborough, At Mary Abbot Church, William Henry Newman, Esq., solicitor, son of the late Rev. [illegible] Newman, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Captain William Bennett, R.N. At Shared's, Bath, John Scarlet, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, 39th Regiment Bengal N.I., to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Rev. [illegible] Hall, of Bath. At the church of Saint [illegible] Stafford, Esq., of the Ordnance Office, Tower, to Rosa Anne, eldest daughter of [illegible] Esq., of Bath. On the 2nd inst., at the Parish Church, Bath, Edward Lovegrove, Esq., of Bath, to Caroline Louisa, second daughter of the late Rev. [illegible] Esq., Captain 41st Regiment, to Anne Maria Bowen, second daughter of the late Major-General Bowen. On the 8th instant, at Hillesdon, Wiltshire, Christopher Lippiat Bennett, Esq., of Eton College, near Bowdler, to Elizabeth Ann, second daughter of the late Edmund Wilcocks, Esq., of Hillesdon, near Chelsea, Surrey.

DEATHS.

At Park Cottage, Jersey, Mrs. Mary Ann Anyon, widow of the late Rev. [illegible] Anyon, minister of Park Independent Chapel, near Bury, aged 56. At Cottage-grove, Nine-elms, the Rev. H. Carwardine, of Worcester, aged 70. At Melville Hospital, Chelsea, the Rev. W. Lewis, aged 70. At Bath, Mrs. [illegible] Saunders, aged 78. At Bath, Mrs. [illegible] Hall, aged 68. At Bath, Mrs. [illegible] Saunders, aged 68

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

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THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

THE LINE AT SPALDING.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

In our Journal of the 28th ult. we recorded the opening of a portion of this Railway, and engraved views of the line at Boston, and the great timber bridge at Bardney. We now engrave the line at Spalding, and the Station there; with a View of the Bardney Station.

The festival on the occasion of the opening of the Railway was celebrated at Boston, on the 27th, with unusual *éclat*. The day was observed as a general holiday, and excursion trains started at intervals to Spalding, Peterborough, Louth, Lincoln, and Great Grimsby. A special train took the Mayor and Corporation, and a number of the gentry of Boston to Great Grimsby, 46 miles rom Boston, where a deep-water harbour, for the trade of the east coast and of the Baltic, is being constructed by Mr. Rendel, the engineer. The visitors went over the works, inspected the coffer-dam, &c., and returned to dinner at Boston at four o'clock.

SPALDING STATION.

Upwards of 400 sat down to a sumptuous banquet in the Theatre, which was boarded over to a level with the stage, and tastefully decorated. Besides the guests, there was a gallery full of the fair sex, Mr. John Noble, the Mayor of Boston, occupied the chair, supported by the Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough, Hon. Octavius Duncombe, Sir James Duke (the new Lord Mayor of London), Lieutenant-Colonel Colquhoun, Mr. Denison, M.P. (chairman of the Great Northern), Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P. for Boston; Mr. Christopher, M.P., Captain Straubenzee, Mr. Peto, M.P., Alderman Wright, Rev. J. H. Oldrid, Captain Laws, R.N., Mr. Cubitt, C.E., the Mayors and Corporations of Louth and Great Grimsby, Mr. Fowler, C.E., Messrs. Mowatt, Bury, Betts, Chaplin, Ellison, Parker, Nurse, and other officers and directors of the Great Northern.

The customary loyal toasts were followed by "Prosperity to the Great Northern and East Lincolnshire Railways," and the day concluded with a ball in the Assembly-rooms.

The portion of the Great Northern Railway recently opened is remarkable in passing through the artificially-drained district known as the Fens, being principally below the level of high water at sea, and probably the richest and most productive land in the kingdom.

The works of the line present few striking features to the eye of the traveller, though possessing considerable interest to the engineer. The principal of them are the bridges which carry the line across the various rivers, both natural and artificial, which serve as outlets for the drainage upon which the district depends: the chief are those over the rivers Welland and Witham, and the artificial rivers known as the Forty Foot, Redstone Goit, Vernatts, South Drove, &c.; the largest and most remarkable of them being that over the Witham, at Horsley Deeps, near Bardney, which consists of one span of one hundred feet, and three smaller ones, of thirty feet each, and is in connexion with, and forms the middle portion of, a viaduct, about three-quarters of a mile in length. (See the Engraving on the front page of our Journal for Oct. 28.) The material of this, and most of the rest of these bridges, is timber; but, in one or two cases, as in the bridge over the river Witham, at Boston, and Vernatts, near Spalding, the line is carried by cast-iron girders on timber piers.

Great excellence has been aimed at in the construction of what is technically called the permanent way; which consists of the rails, chairs, and sleepers, and the ballast in which these last are imbedded: this point, on which the comfort and safety of the passengers, and economy of the stock of engines and carriages, materially depend, has been most sedulously attended to.

The station buildings appear small; they are, however, suitable and picturesque in appearance; and very little recourse has been had, in their construction, to any of the more costly kinds of material or workmanship.

The line has been executed by Mr. Joseph Cubitt; and the works have been under the immediate charge of his assistant-engineers, Mr. George Sherrard, of Tattershall; Mr. Brydone, of Spalding; and Mr. Breckedon, of Lincoln; and the stations designed by Mr. John Taylor, of Parliament-street, London. The contractors for the works are Messrs. Peto and Betts.

BARDNEY STATION.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, November 11, 1848.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 344.—Vol. XIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1848. [Sixpence.

THE PRUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

The three Revolutions of 1848 are running their course. Every day either presents a new spectacle or a new actor in these great commotions; and, before we have had time even to be astonished at the magnitude of one event, in its immediate or in its prospective consequences, another occurs to throw it into the shade, and to monopolise our attention. France has proclaimed her Constitution amid a popular indifference, as great within her own boundaries as beyond them. Yet, although every one feels that the present Constitution is a mere nullity, having no one's love, we know that it will depend upon the next move in the mighty game whether a Bonaparte shall attempt to supersede it by a military despotism, or whether a Cavaignac, or some newer name, shall, by taking the "Mountain" for his adviser, bring about the "Social and Democratic Republic," and so strangle the new-born liberty of 1848 by another process.

But, all-important as the events of Paris have been, they have recently been dwarfed, in men's imaginations, by the more exciting drama of Vienna. A week ago the eyes of all Europe were directed upon that city. They watched the waning authority of the Emperor restored at the price of the partial destruction, and perhaps the total alienation, of his ancient capital; and men of all shades of political opinion speculated with painful anxiety on the position into which victory on the one hand, or defeat on the other, would lead his advisers. But no sooner has the victory been gained, than attention, fixed too long for these stirring times upon that one city, is called elsewhere to a course of events even more important—to the struggles between a King and his Parliament; to the resistance of the one, and to the encroachment of the other; far more momentous, both in their progress and their result, than the more vulgar conflicts of mobs and armies in the streets, and far more significant of the actual progress of constitutional liberty.

The state of Prussia is indeed precarious and peculiar. The question to be solved at Berlin has the merit of simplicity. It is not embarrassed, as in Austria, with considerations of race, language, or popular animosities of one district or province against the other. It is purely the elementary principle of a form of government, stripped of all extraneous circumstances, which is in debate. Its simplicity lends it grandeur. People who cannot disentangle the maze of Austrian or German politics generally, see what is meant in Prussia, and in this country especially, concentrate their attention upon events in Berlin—often with condemnation of the popular party, sometimes with sympathy, but always with a strong conviction that, for good or for evil, a mighty Revolution has been commenced, only to be compared to the great French Revolution of 1789 in its consequences, near or remote, upon the general fortunes of humanity.

The King of Prussia is evidently a well meaning man—as amiable as Charles I. or Louis XVI., but of more ability than either. Of a generous disposition, of a cultivated mind, of a courage to dare great things, and of a sagacity which, in ordinary times, would have rendered him illustrious amongst the Sovereigns of the earth, he has been placed in circumstances which have rendered all his fine qualities either of no account, or positively prejudicial to him. He is the victim of a procrastination which was not his own; and suffers, in his own person, as other Kings in past and present times, and as private individuals do, for the errors of his predecessors. With an excellent system of National Education, which should be the boast of a free people, the educated Prussians were denied all participation in the management of their own affairs. Educated in arts, sciences, and philosophy, the Prussians were not allowed to educate themselves in politics, but were promised, at some remote period, the advantages of a constitutional form of Government. That promise was often made by the late King, but always deferred, until even fifteen or twenty years ago the stolidity of the Prussians, in submitting to be tantalised and mocked without a murmur of complaint or remonstrance, became a by-word in Europe. At last the present King ascended the throne. He remembered the broken promises of his father, and gave the Prussians a Constitution. But though the promise was kept in appearance, the Constitution was so exceedingly small a one—the rights affirmed in the people were so trifling—the system was so mere a shadow of Constitutionalism, as the world was acquainted with it in England and in France—that the Prussians could not see enough to be grateful for, and gave the King no thanks for his tardy and ineffective condescension. Nevertheless, had his lot been cast in less troublous times, the Constitution given by the King might have proved his wisdom, and provided the means for the gradual extension of those civil and political privileges which so educated a people as the Prussians would have peaceably secured for themselves as necessity arose. But the French Revolution acting upon the minds of the Prussians—the idea of German unity acting upon the mind both of King and people—threw them both off the safe track. The people demanded their freedom by a speedier process; and the King, fired with a sudden ambition, endeavoured to turn to the account both of Prussia and himself the great German movement that was in progress. Both are now suffering from the error they committed. The people are involved in a violent revolution; and the King, whose necessity it is to combat it, is embarked

DEMONSTRATION AT FLORENCE IN FAVOUR OF THE NEW MINISTRY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

in the conflict with a reputation damaged by the taint of his ambition—with the consciousness, moreover, that he aimed at great things and failed in them, and that the *prestige* of success does not envelope him.

Hitherto the Prussian revolution has marched rapidly. A National or Constituent Assembly, with the entire concurrence of the King and under his authority, has been called together to form a Constitution worthy of an intelligent nation that has determined to be free, and that is at the same time quite satisfied with a Monarchical form of Government under the actual dynasty. Such were the relative positions of the French people and their Monarch from 1789 to 1792, with this additional item of similarity between the French in those years and the Prussians in 1848, that the financial difficulties of each country rendered the Monarch more disposed than he might otherwise have been, to look for aid from the representatives of the people. The march of events has been marvellously similar both in the good and in the evil. The King has been declared to rule not by the grace of God, but by the will of the people; the privileges and titles of the nobility have been abolished; agriculture has been freed from the exactions and oppressions of the proprietorial class; all the ancient landmarks of society have been thrown down; all the intermediates between the two poles of the political system, the mob and the chief magistrate, have been removed; and the kingly power has been invaded from day to day, until it has become evident to the whole of the Conservative body in Prussia, and to the King himself, that the Assembly has entered upon a policy inconsistent with a Monarchical form of Government. The King has therefore determined to show vigour in support of the authority still left to him, and to check the course of a revolution that threatens to involve Prussia in anarchy. But, unluckily, like the original grant of the Constitution, the step has been taken somewhat too late to be efficacious. The latest intelligence shows us the two great principles of the revolution and the reaction in open conflict—the King and the army on one side, the Assembly and the people on the other. Great faults have been committed by both, and both will have to expiate them. The appointment of the Brandenburg Ministry, which was the unhappy cause of the present dilemma of the Prussian Monarchy, was no doubt an injudicious, but it was by no means an unconstitutional step. The Assembly, in remonstrating against that appointment, and in fact threatening the King with the responsibility if he called such and such Ministers to his councils, was guilty of an unconstitutional act. Its course was to allow the Ministry to be appointed, and then in the usual way to vote it out again. The Assembly was too impatient for this, and not only outraged the King as a King, but as a gentleman, in the position it assumed towards him. Having taken that false step, neither King nor Assembly has been able to recede. The King, under the pretext—and it is evidently not an assumed one—that the deliberations of the Assembly at Berlin are not free, but that they are under the influence of an anarchical mob, has resorted to the bold course of removing the scene of its deliberations from Berlin to Brandenburg, and prorogued it in the meantime. The Assembly has refused either to separate or to remove. It urges that the King has no power; that it was called together by the will of the King and the nation to perform a certain task—the drawing up of a Constitution; and that, until that task be accomplished, the King has no power over it, either to prorogue or to dissolve. This was, of itself, a perilous position for both parties: perilous to the Assembly, lest the army should turn it out by main force, and the revolution be arrested by a *coup d'état*; and perilous to the Monarch, lest, in directing his army against the representatives of the people, the nation should not support him. There was, however, no possibility of receding. The Burgher Guard of Berlin was first called upon to prevent the violence of the Assembly. The Burgher Guard unanimously refused. It undertook to preserve order in the metropolis, but it would not act against the Assembly. The troops were then ordered to interfere: and General Wrangel marched at the head of his dragoons, cleared the Assembly, and, like Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon before him, put the key in his pocket. The Assembly has adjourned to a new place of meeting, the "Schutzen-Haus" or *Jeu de Paume* of the German Revolution; the Burgher Guard has been dissolved; Berlin has been declared in a state of siege, and is in the full possession of the military. The Assembly, nothing daunted, has appointed a commission of sixteen to draw up a full report of all that has occurred, that an authentic statement may be distributed to the country; another commission of eight is to report upon the expediency of impeaching the Ministers for high treason; and, if the Crown persist in its resolution, of stopping the supplies.

[illegible] events. It is impossible to overrate their importance! The populace of Berlin were a quiet and orderly population—if they trusted to the innate strength of ideas, and not to the brutal force of their arms, it would be safe to predict that the Assembly would ultimately come out as victor from this unfortunate strife, and that Frederick William would have to add one more fault or indiscretion to the many which, with the best intentions, and the most generous feeling, he has committed. The probability is, however, that the public peace of the capital will not be maintained; that the people will take the battle out of the Assembly into the streets, and be summarily defeated. The King of Prussia will then have breathing-time to look about him. His *coup d'état* will answer its purpose, and the final issue will be adjourned. We trust most fervently that the course of events will not preindice his cause. Without him, Prussia would be the prey of anarchy, or of any daring adventurer that, after years of sorrow and bloodshed, should vault into his throne. With him, and under his constitutional rule, Prussia has her sole chance of happiness and freedom.

DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF THE NEW MINISTRY AT FLORENCE.

THIS very animated display of popular feeling took place at Florence, on the 29th ult., to commemorate the appointment of the two democratic Ministers, Guerrazzi and Montanelli. They are thorough-going "men of the people," and have supplanted the Grand Duke's two Ministers, so that the enthusiasm of the people knows no bounds.

The scene we have engraved shows an incident which excited very great interest. The procession halted at the Colonna St. Trinita, or of Justice: two or three cars were tied together, and a man ascended with a flag, which he hailed at about half-way up the shaft, amidst the cheers of the multitude. There was a profusion of banners, inscribed "Viva Guerrazzi e Montanelli!" "Viva Italia e Democrazia!" The soldiers in the procession were the Civic Guards, and the banner-bearers were mostly volunteers against the Austrians: they wore a blouse with a cross on the breast, and blue trousers with a red stripe.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF TEN LIVES.—It has been reported at Lloyd's, this week, that the barque *Carmelita*, of Bangor, Captain Cole, from Fayal, 9th Sept., for Rost , with a cargo of sperm oil, wines, &c., and 18 men passengers, was abandoned at sea on the 25th of September, in a sinking condition, having been boarded by a sea while scudding in a gale on the 23rd, in lat. 36° 40′ N., long. 30° W., which swept the decks and broached the vessel to. She was got before the wind again, leaking badly; soon became unmanageable, and had a second time, and capsized. Captain Cole, two mates, five seamen, and passengers succeeded in regaining the vessel; nine passengers, three of them females, and one seaman, were drowned. About one hour after the vessel righted, with mainmast, fore and mizen topsails gone, and full of water. She came to on the other tack, and lay on her beam-ends during the night. At daylight next morning the vessel was a complete wreck, the sea making a clear breach over her. Both mates were totally disabled, the crew wholly exhausted, and one passenger had a broken leg. The crew succeeded in clearing the wreck of broken spars, and saving a small quantity of beef and wine, on which they subsisted until the 29th, when they were taken off by the British barque *Castries*, Captain Hinds, from St. Lucia, bound to Dublin.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, November 15th, 1848.

You will, of course, expect to receive some account of the *Fete de la Constitution*. By five o'clock on Sunday morning one hundred thousand National Guards were donning their military costume. Before six o'clock all the inhabitants of Paris were awoke from their slumbers by the noisy drums, which did not even cease while some military bands attempted to be heard as they proceeded to the Place de la Concorde. About half-past ten, the National Guard of the *banlieue* reached the Faubourg St. Honoré, and turned into the Rue des Champs Elysées. For more than two hours the street was completely filled, and [illegible]. The severe cold rendered inaction painful, and between the intervals of crying "*Vive la République!*" (which phrase, by the by, in its repetition, becomes invariably shorn not only of its first two words, but of the first two syllables of the last, and nothing but *Le-ske* (*lèque*) is heard from the multitude) "Le Chant du Départ" was sung, which, being a war-song, seemed a singular choice, considering the occasion. Later, "Jamais les Anglais" sounded like a satire on the late fraternising with their neighbours *outre mer*. But all these apparent contradictions were thus explained by a person present. That the hour at which the *banlieue* had been assembled rendering breakfast impracticable, they had been taking, as often as a *cabaret* presented itself on their line of march, the *goutte* on empty stomachs which had occasioned "In vino veritas:" but I believe there are few who looked on all these fraternal hugs otherwise than as a *scène de comédie plus ou mail bien jouée*. About half past 12 the word was given, and a general rush took place. Ten minutes sooner they might have marched to their destination; now they ran. As the different battalions passed, I observed that many of their *fusils* were ornamented with bouquets of artificial flowers, while others had pieces of different-coloured paper, resembling the ornaments to be seen at the mayoralty *de comestibles* on the knuckle of a cold ham. A battalion of the Garde Mobile also passed along the street in which I was stationed, and displayed an air of military discipline which contrasted strangely with their *laisser aller* of the National, as they continued their march with a pipe in their mouths.

The scene displayed on the Place de la Concorde has been recorded *officially*, and I can tell you nothing more than you have doubtless already read. The weather was cruelly unpropitious, and did not welcome the new Constitution with kindly warmth. Its smile was a snow-wreath, rather resembling a winding-sheet than the bright and rosy mantle intended by a joyous birth. At the moment when M. Marrast, with the courage and *devouement* of a martyr, was reading bare-headed this charter of their liberties and their privileges to the shivering populace, the white flakes of snow which had been flitting through the air from day-break resolved themselves into a snow-storm, which in its fall became water, and gave occasion for some *mechants* to observe "*Que la Constitution avait tombée dans l'eau*." A considerable manœuvring covered the shoulders of the orator with a cloak; but not even the patriotism of M. Marrast could save him from a *gros rhume de cerveau*—not, however, so serious as to prevent his bestowing the day for the re-election of the *Assemblée Nationale*, and then accepting the office.

M. Marrast being again named *President de la Chambre*, the ball already meant discussion for the celebration of the Constitution will doubtless be shortly given at his hotel. A committee of *coffeurs* are in debate respecting the style in which Madame Marrast's hair is to be arranged on this occasion.

FRANCE.

Although the *fête* in honour of the promulgation of the Constitution, on Sunday last, passed off quietly, yet the apprehensions of an outbreak which filled the public mind during the previous week have not been removed. The absence of any violent demonstrations or attempts to disturb the peace is said to have been owing to the division which has taken place between the Socialists and the Ultra-Republicans on the question of a candidate for the Presidency, one fraction being for M. Raspail, the other for M. Ledru-Rollin. Up to a late hour on Saturday night the secret committees of the latter party were in the expectancy of an outbreak on Sunday, and it was not till near midnight that the idea was abandoned. The intended revolt, however, is understood to have been only [illegible].

The Government had been informed that the Clubs intended to make a counter manifestation on the Place de la Bastile, whilst the ceremony of the promulgation of the Constitution was proceeding in the Place de la Concorde; and had, in consequence, occupied, at an early hour, the place by two battalions of the 11th Regiment of the line, and the Chasseurs d'Afrique, two pieces of artillery, and a detachment of Dragoons. *Visiteur* were assumed in advance of the Police of [illegible] was allowed to approach it. At nine o'clock, however, not [illegible] made his appearance the leaders of the movement having contented themselves with a demonstration. Their object was to assemble round the pillar, and afterwards to repair in a body along the Boulevards to the Place de la Concorde. A member of the procession wearing a bouquet of funereal [illegible] proposed to the troops to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] members, thereby [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to constitute a house. On Friday the number of *coupés* granted was 156, and on Saturday they were increased to 200. On the hon. member proposing [illegible] but the proposition was rejected by 336 votes against 196, and the [illegible] [illegible] rest to were granted.

General Cavaignac has addressed a circular, addressed to all the civil and military functionaries in France, in which his opponents discover, under the guise of advice to the persons to whom it is addressed with respect to the contest which is taken from General Cavaignac, the approaching election of President. But, in reality, the sentiments expressed by General Cavaignac in this document are mild and conciliatory, and, if acted upon fairly, are calculated to do great good throughout poor distracted France.

The majority of the General's party and the Bonapartists has, however, arrived at such a pitch, that, in spite of the endeavours of the chiefs to preserve order, a collision is daily imminent. Had the review of Sunday been as great as it would have been if the weather had been propitious, a collision would have been inevitable. Each party attributes to the other the intention of having by force to farm the occasion to its profit, and the different newspapers have gone so far as to impute to the Government a project of taking advantage of the first fury of "*Mon Generaux!*" to seize upon Louis Napoleon, and send him out of the country under pretext of danger to the Republic. Whether there was any truth in the assertion, Louis Napoleon, it was generally understood, had thought it prudent to be out of the way of a surprise, and had accordingly quitted his [illegible] for the house of a friend.

M. [illegible] has been re-elected President of the National Assembly. The Assembly, as re-constituted, is the College of Finance, the Professorship, recently that of Political Economy, which had been abolished by the Provisional Government.

The fraternal banquet of the delegates of the Luxembourg took place at the Barrière du Maine, on Monday. Next to the rostrum were two vacant seats, those of Messrs Louis Blanc and Albert. The former had forwarded from London a speech, which was often interrupted by bursts of applause. He concluded by [illegible] toast—"To the Honest Republic, that is, the Democratic and Social Republic!" The dinner was prepared by an association of cooks, and the provisions were supplied by various manufacturers. Here, too, were representatives of the people attended. One of them, M. Dupont de Bussac, proposed a toast to "the Right to Labour;" but, having imprudently declared in his speech that he accepted the Constitution, he was silenced by the murmurs of the Assembly, and obliged to sit down without being allowed to conclude his address.

Three thousand labourers assembled in the Champ de Mars on Tuesday morning, and from these proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville, the Minister of Public Works, to demand of him to be allowed to assist in the works at present being executed in the Champ de Mars. A delegation was received by M. Trélat, who explained to them how much he regretted that he could not grant their requests, as the works in question were being executed by the Minister of War. The men then retired, without manifesting any displeasure, and separated peaceably.

M. Cabet, the chief of the Icarian Communists, was sentenced by the Court of Correctional Police of Paris, on Wednesday, to one month's imprisonment, for having had in his possession 14 muskets and a quantity of ammunition.

Admiral Bandon has proceeded to Tunis with two frigates, in consequence of the Bey of Tunis having refused to acknowledge the French Republic.

The Duchess of Orleans has refused to accept the dower of 300,000f. (£12,000) annuity, secured to her by the decree of the National Assembly, which restored the private property of the Orleans family. She has declared Let wish that the sum should be distributed amongst the indigent and unemployed operatives. The Duchess will only retain an annuity of 60,000f. (£2400) which she has purchased from her savings, and which constitutes the sole fortune of her second son, the Duke of Chartres.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 7th inst., announce that the Prince and Princess of Capua left for Andalusia on the preceding night. The captain of the brig *Isabel II.*, having imprudently landed alone at the mouth of the Ebro, had been taken prisoner by the Carlist chief Rayo. The Chevalier Reymond, the Austrian [illegible] d'Affaires, had presented his credentials to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. A general amnesty was again spoken of.

The Carlists continue their predatory warfare against the Queen's troops in different parts of the country, Cabrera's energy being unbroken.

ITALIAN STATES.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—According to our latest accounts Naples was tranquil, though rumours of riots and coming disturbances were current. From Sicily we learn that Palermo and Messina were quiet, and that the armistice was honourably respected by both parties.

LOMBARDY AND PIEDMONT.—From Milan we learn that the municipal assembly [illegible] being unable to satisfy the rapacious demands of the Austrian hordes. The villages around Piacenza are all occupied by Austrian troops; and arrests and executions show that the insurrectionary movements of the people have been suppressed are pursued daily with relentless vigour.

SWITZERLAND.

Early on the morning of the 6th inst., a saint of 155 pieces of artillery announced to the inhabitants of Berne the arrival of the day fixed for the opening of the National and State Council. At nine o'clock a solemn service was performed in the churches, and in the evening a grand banquet was given in the theatre. The proceedings of the Council on the 7th were confined to the election of a President and the verification of powers.

The contest for the Presidency of the National Council terminated in the election of M. Ochsenbein.

PRUSSIA

The aspect of affairs in Berlin is menacing in the highest degree, and it is to be feared that, before long, a sanguinary outbreak will occur, in consequence of the measures which the new Prime Minister, Count Brandenburg, the King's natural brother, has been rash enough to have advised, or at least enabled, his Majesty to adopt.

On the 9th instant, the following constitution of the Ministry having been announced, viz. Count Brandenburg, President of the Council; Von Ladenberg, Education; General Major Von Strotha, War; and Von Manteuffel, Interior; Count Brandenburg assuming also the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *ad interim*, and Manteuffel that of Agriculture, the subjoined Royal Message was communicated to the National Assembly:—

"We, Frederick William, by the grace of God King of Prussia, &c.—After individual members of the Assembly, convoked for the forming of the Constitution, have been repeatedly and personally ill-used, in consequence of their votes, the hall of session of this Assembly was, on the 31st of last month, forcibly occupied, and the emblems of a Republic being displayed, an attempt was made to intimidate the deputies by insurrectionary demonstrations. These lamentable occurrences prove but too clearly that the Assembly convoked for the purpose of forming the Constitution, from whose bosom the basis of true liberty, involving the general weal, is to emanate, is deprived of its own freedom, and that the members of this Assembly, in consequence of these frequently-recurring anarchical movements, which, to our deep sorrow, took place in our capital and residentiary city of Berlin, do not there find that protection which is indispensable to secure their deliberation from the appearance of intimidation. The accomplishment of our ardent desire, which is shared by the whole country—that the constitutional Administration be formed as speedily as possible—cannot, under such circumstances, take place, nor can it be made dependent on measures which are calculated to restore, in a legal manner, the order and peace of the capital. Therefore, we are induced to transfer the seat of the Assembly, convoked for the framing of the Constitution, from Berlin to Brandenburg, and have commissioned our Ministry of State to take the necessary preliminary measures with all speed, so that the sitting shall, after the 27th of this month, be held in the city of Brandenburg; until that day, the Assembly convoked for the framing of the Constitution is hereby prorogued Therefore, by these presents, we call upon that Assembly forthwith to break up the deliberation, and to assemble together for the continuation of the same, on on the 27th of this month, at Brandenburg.

"Given at Sans Souci, Nov. 8, 1848. (Signed) "FREDERIC WILLIAM."

The proclamation created the greatest ferment in the Assembly, and was read amidst violent uproar, and cries of "Never, never—We protest—We will not consent—We will perish sooner—It is unconstitutional." Count Brandenburg answered these protests by saying that they were of no avail, and then quitted the Assembly. Soon after the uproar somewhat subsided, the President (Unruh) rose, and declared that he was not justified in proroguing the Chamber without having first consulted the house, and he therefore put the question whether the house would or would not consent to the prorogation, which was rejected by at least two-thirds of the house. The following three resolutions were then passed almost unanimously:—

1. That the Assembly will continue its sittings at Berlin.

2. That the Assembly cannot be prorogued, removed, or dissolved by the King; and

3. That the Assembly holds those officers who had advised the King to issue this message to be unfit to administer the government, and guilty of a violation of their duties towards the King, the people, and the Assembly.

The National Assembly has thus declared itself permanent, and a committee of ten was appointed to remain in permanent sitting.

During the 10th the Chamber maintained the same attitude, and the Government announced its intention to employ force to expel the members. Count Brandenburg transmitted a formal protest to the President, declaring the measures of the Assembly illegal, and the Burgher Guard was called on by the police to dissolve the Assembly, but refused. In consequence of this refusal, a military force was applied for, and on the afternoon of the 10th 15,000 regular troops entered the city. General Wrangel entered the square, called the Gensdarmen Platz, at 9 o'clock, and sent an aide-de-camp to inform the President that he had orders to close the doors of the Sing Academy (where the Assembly meets). After some delay, an answer was returned to Wrangel that the Assembly would not yield to force. Wrangel replied that he would blockade the building for a week, if necessary. The greater number of deputies then left the Assembly, after drawing up a protest and a proclamation to the people.

The troops bivouacked on the night of the 10th in the streets and squares of Berlin, and General Wrangel himself took up his quarters in the palace. The railway stations were occupied by considerable bodies of troops. But nowhere was there the slightest symptom of disorder perceptible. On the morning of the 11th (Saturday) the members assembled near the National Assembly, and, finding the doors of the Sing Academy closed, proceeded, with the President at their head, and attended by large crowds of people, to the Hôtel de Russie, whence they issued several adjournments to the Hall of the Rifle Guild, and there they continued their deliberations undisturbed, when the following measures were resolved upon: 1st. To draw up a memorial of the events of the last few days: 2nd. To impeach the Ministry; and 3d. To refer the measure of the refusal of taxes (*steuer-verweigerung*) to a commission.

The National Assembly was protected, during its sitting, by the Burgher Guard. The people were most enthusiastic in their support and approval of the line of Lines which they regarded as their lawful representatives. When the sitting of Saturday was closed, the members were received with cries of "Long live the National Assembly!" "Long live the faithful Representatives!" The President, M. Von Unruh, thanked the people in these words:—"The representatives of the people intend to exhaust all legal means. Whatsoever may happen, they stand or fall with the cause of the people."

The members of the Left and the Centre were determined to continue their sittings in Berlin, in which resolution they were supported not only by the Burgher Guard, but also by the majority of the people.

On Sunday (the 12th) the *Prussian State Gazette* published a proclamation of the King to his people, dated Sans Souci, the 11th, and countersigned by Count Brandenburg, Von Ladenberg, Von Strotha, and Von Manteuffel, in which his Majesty endeavoured to justify his removal of the seat of government to Brandenburg, and the marching of the troops to Berlin, and gave a positive and unqualified assurance that the people should be secured of their constitutional liberties, but that it would be his holiest endeavour, with God's assistance, to be to them "a good constitutional King." A second proclamation of the same date dissolved the Burgher Guard of Berlin, in consequence of its support of the "illegal" National Assembly

According to the Berlin papers of Sunday's date, addresses were pouring into the National Assembly from Breslau, Stettin, and Magdeburg, declaring the entire and hearty adherence of the authorities and inhabitants of those places to the acts of the Assembly

On Monday (the 13th) a military detachment was stationed at the doors of the shooting-gallery, to prevent the further sitting of the Assembly, which had in the meantime resolved to publish the memorial drawn up by its Committee, and to recommend to the Saxon and other troops an abstinence to their duty. This Committee appointed to consider the expediency of withholding the taxes, had provisionally reported against the adoption of any such measure.

Berlin remained tranquil, and the period for the surrender of arms had been prolonged.

The accounts from the Rhenish provinces state that the attempt of the Brandenburg Ministry on the liberties of the people had provoked the greatest indignation amongst all classes of the population, whilst the courageous resistance of the Assembly was highly approved. The Commercial Council at Dusseldorf and at Treves, and other public bodies, had presented congratulatory addresses to Berlin; and at the former place the popular club had declared its sittings permanent.

The state of siege in which Berlin was declared on the 12th includes a radius of two miles round the town. General Wrangel had been appointed commander-in-chief of the troops.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

An address of the States relative to the affairs of Schelswig, and filled with the most warlike tendencies, has been published in Copenhagen.

The Danish Government is said to have insisted on the immediate dissolution of the newly-installed conjoint Government of Schelswig-Holstein. Sir Henry Wynn, the English Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Copenhagen, had declared that he saw no means of extrication from the present complicated state of affairs; and a courier had been despatched from Copenhagen to London, for the purpose of receiving further instructions from Viscount Palmerston.

UNITED STATES.

Two arrivals this week from New York add little to the news previously received. The presidential canvass continued to engross public attention; and so much had the prospects of General Taylor improved, that his friends were very sanguine of success.

MEXICO.

Accounts from Mexico are unsatisfactory. Further revolutionary attempts had been made, but they were unsuccessful. News from California to the 15th August states that the gold fever there was on the increase.

Intelligence from Yucatan, relative to the slaughter by the Indians of 200 Mexican soldiers at Jaxacha, had been received and confirmed. The garrison of that place had been compelled to retreat to Sotuta. The garrison consisted of 400 men under the command of General Pasos. On the receipt of intelligence of this event the Government despatched a reinforcement of 200 troops from Merida. Great apprehensions are entertained that this reverse would be a prelude to further disasters.

BURIED ALIVE FOR TWO THOUSAND YEARS.—Lord Lindsay, in his travels, writes, that while wandering amid the pyramids of Egypt, he stumbled on a mummy, proved by its hieroglyphics to be at least 2000 years of age. In examining the mummy after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its closed hands a tuberous or bulbous root. He was interested in the question how long vegetable life would last, and he therefore took that tuberous root from the mummy's hand, planted it in a sunny soil, allowed the rains and dews of heaven to descend upon it, and in the course of a few weeks, to his astonishment and joy, the root burst forth and bloomed into a beautiful canna.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

PROPOSED NEW PRIZE.—The Vice-Chancellor has laid before the senate the following statement respecting a new prize offered to the University: a large number of members of the civil service of India who were students at the East India College at Haileybury at various intervals during the last few years that the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, was connected with that institution, desirous of testifying their regard for Mr. Le Bas, and of perpetuating the memory of his services, have raised a fund amounting to about £1920 Three per Cent Consols, which they offer to the University of Cambridge for founding an annual prize, to be called, in honour of Mr. Le Bas, the Le Bas Prize, for the best English essay on a subject of general literature, such subject to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian empire.

THE HULSEAN LECTURESHIP.—Notice has been given by the trustees of Mr. Hulse's benefaction, that the office of lecturer will be vacant at Christmas next, and that the trustees will then proceed to an election.

CROSSE SCHOLARSHIP.—There will be an examination for this scholarship on Tuesday, the 28th Nov. inst., and following days. Candidates must be "Bachelors of Arts in the first year of their degree."

CRANE'S CHARITY.—The trustees of the above-named charity for the relief of sick scholars will meet at St. Peter's Lodge, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., to consider and determine the claims of applicants for the benefit of the charity.

OXFORD.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM.—It is understood that the Board of Heads of Houses have in contemplation a most comprehensive measure of educational reform; it is one which will not only affect candidates for honours, but also the general mass of students. The plan is in such a state of preparation, that it is expected to be brought before Convocation early in the ensuing Lent term

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The annual general examination for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Laws in this University commenced on Monday morning. The subjects of examination were Blackstone's Commentaries, or the last three volumes of Kent's Commentaries, Rutherfurth's Institutes of Natural Laws, or the two portions of Dumont's edition of Bentham's Morals and Legislation, which contain the principles of a civil code and the principles of a criminal code. The examination for honours took place immediately afterwards, the subjects being—Jurisprudence, Conveyancing, Law of the Courts of Equity, Law of the Courts of Common Law, Roman Law, Law of the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts, and Colonial Law. For the degree of Doctor of Laws the subjects of examination were Common Law by printed papers. One of the four following subjects by printed papers:—1. Conveyancing, according to the Laws of England and Ireland; 2. Law of the Courts of Equity of England and Ireland; 3. Law of the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Ireland; 4. Law of the English Colonies or dependencies. One of the seven following subjects by printed papers: 1. Roman Law—Science of Legislation, applied to; 2. International Law; 3 Civil Law; 4. Criminal Law; 5. Law of Evidence; 6. Judicial Organisation; 7. Procedure. The examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine is appointed to commence on Monday, the 27th inst

PROPOSED ADDITION OF TEN BISHOPS AND ONE HUNDRED CLERGYMEN TO THE COLONIAL CHURCH.—The Right Rev. Dr. Tomlinson, Bishop of Gibraltar, who is at present in this country, has addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, containing a scheme for a considerable extension of the episcopate and the clerical body in the colonies of the British Crown. The Bishop remarks, that, by the Act of Uniformity, passed in the 2nd of King Edward VI., A.D. 1548, it was ordered that the Book of Common Prayer and administration of the Sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, which had been recently prepared "by the Archbishop of Canterbury and certain of the most learned and discreet Bishops and other learned men of this realm," should be used in all the churches throughout the King's dominions from and after the feast of Pentecost next ensuing, that is, in the year 1549. Consequently Whitsunday next, 1849, will be the three hundredth anniversary of the English Prayer-Book. The Bishop of Gibraltar suggests to the Archbishop that the approaching anniversary shall be made the occasion of a great, simultaneous, and universal effort on the part of the members of the Church of England for the wider extension of its ministry and services abroad. He proposes, therefore, that on Whitsunday next a collection should be made in every church and chapel throughout the country; that the clergy both at home and in the colonies should be requested by their diocesans to preach upon the subject, and to call upon every member of the church in their respective parishes to contribute; that the whole of the contributions should be paid into one common fund, and placed at the disposal of the committee of Archbishops and Bishops already established for the Colonial Bishops' fund, to be divided and applied as they shall see fit, to the two-fold object of providing additional Bishops and additional clergy for the church in the colonies, and as missionaries in foreign countries; the additional clergy to be appointed on the application of the Colonial Bishops through the medium of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and of the Church Missionary Society. The Bishop suggests to the Archbishop of Canterbury the propriety of issuing a pastoral letter addressed to the clergy of his province, framed so as to explain the object of the movement to their respective congregations In the event of sufficient funds being raised, additional bishoprics will be erected in the northern and southern provinces of India, in Western Australia, Port Philip, and Sierra Leone. A bishopric will also be founded within the British possessions in the Chinese seas. Towards this bishopric upwards of £6,000 have already been contributed, about £4000 more have been wanted. The see will be fixed at Victoria, in the island of Hong Kong.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE RIGHT HON. LADY DE BLAQUIERE.

HARRIET, Baroness de Blaquiere, died on the 7th inst., at her residence, 3, Spring-hish-place, Manchester square, after a long and painful affliction. Her Ladyship had completed her 66th year. She was the fifth daughter of George, third Marquis Townshend, the celebrated General to whom Canada owes its conquest, and the death of the gallant Wolfe; and was descended, through her mother Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Montgomery, Bart.—from the branch of the Eglinton family seated at Magbie Lee, in Dumfriesshire.

Her Ladyship was, besides, allied to many of our most distinguished houses. Her aunt married Charles, first Earl Cornwallis; her mother's half-sister was wife of the late George Byng, Esq., of Wrotham Park, the venerable and respected M.P. for the metropolitan county, and her own sister wedded, in 1797, the sixth Duke of Leeds.

Lady de Blaquiere married, 16th Sept., 1811, General the Hon. William de Blaquiere, who succeeded to the Peerage at the decease of his brother in 1844, and leaves, by him, two surviving sons, John and William Barnard.

THE HON. COLONEL GERALD DE COURCY.

THE death of this gentleman occurred at Florence on the 20th ult., after a few days' illness. Colonel de Courcy was last surviving son of John, 26th Lord Kinsale, by Susan, his wife, daughter of Conway Blennerhassett, Esq., of Castle Conway, county Kerry. He married in 1807 Elizabeth Carlyon, daughter of John Bishop, Esq., and has left one son and four daughters.

The chief of the noble family of De Courcy enjoys the singular privilege of wearing his hat in the Royal presence. On one occasion, Americus, 23d Lord Kingsale, appearing covered at the Court of William III., his Majesty expressed surprise, and enquired the reason. "Sire," replied the Baron, "my name is De Courcy; I am Lord of Kingsale, in your Majesty's kingdom of Ireland; and the reason of my appearing covered in your Majesty's presence is to exercise the ancient privilege of my family, granted to Sir John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, and his heirs, by John, King of England." The King acknowledged the privilege, and giving the Baron his hand to kiss, his Lordship paid his obeisance, and continued covered.

ISAAC DONNITHORNE HARRIS, ESQ., OF HAYNE, DEVON.

To the brief memoir of this lamented gentleman, which we gave a short time since, the following details may be added:—Mr. Harris possessed considerable literary attainments, an elegant and highly cultivated mind, and a taste polished and refined by a long residence in Italy. He married his first cousin, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Christopher Harris, Esq., of Hayne, by the direct descendant and representative of the learned John Harris, sergeant-at-law, *temp.* Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, son of William Harris, Esq., of Stone, by Thomasine, daughter and co-heir of Walter Hayne, Esq., of Hayne, Devon. In the great civil war, the Harrises were among the most ardent and unyielding of those whom Lord Clarendon terms "His Majesty's faithful adherents in the west," and the old mansion of Stone, traditionally related, had the honour of affording shelter to King Charles I. in the days of his misfortune.

Mr Harris bore originally the surname of Donnithorne, but assumed on his marriage that of the lady to whom he was united. He has left issue by her, two sons surviving; the latter are Christopher-Arthur and John-James. The family arms are—"Sa, within a bordure three crescents, or, a chief ermine, charged with a cross-crosslet fitchy, between two mullets pierced, gu." The crest—"An eagle rising regardant, beaked and spurred or"; and the motto, "Car Dieu Roys Pub Tra"—"*God's grace gives everything.*"

FREDERICK WALPOLE ANSON, ESQ., MAJOR, 18TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

THIS distinguished officer, who had served in India for twenty-six years, and participated in the glory of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, died on the 12th inst., at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. He was eldest surviving son of Sir George Anson, G.C.B., the gallant commander in the Peninsular War, and nephew of Thomas, first Viscount Anson. At the period of his decease he had completed his forty-second year. He married, in 1827, Miss Catherine Hanson, and had issue.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE AT NOTTINGHAM.—The Rev. Wm. Browne, of St. John's, Oxford, and curate of St. Stephen's, Sneaton, Nottingham, committed suicide on Friday (last week). He was observed on that day, at his lodgings, to be in a state of the utmost excitement, after receiving a letter from the father of a young lady to whom he was attached; but who, as well as her father, declined encouraging his advances. He rushed from his lodging in a violent passion, proceeded soon after to a gunsmith's and purchased a pistol, powder, &c., and in a few hours after was found a lifeless corpse among the ruins of the old castle. He had fired the pistol into the centre of his forehead. It appeared from the evidence at the inquest, that the unfortunate deceased's disposition was such as was calculated to bring about a deranged state of mind under great disappointment. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

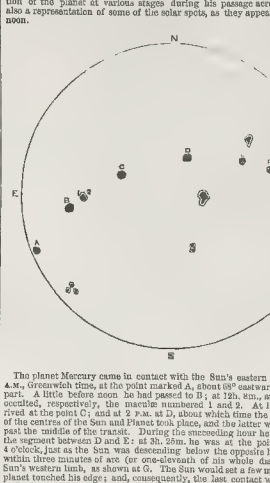
TRANSIT OF MERCURY ACROSS THE SUN, NOVEMBER 9, 1848.

The sky during the day was almost free from cloud at all places in England, and was partially so in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey. The time of the planet touching the Sun was calculated to be at 11h. 9m. A.M. (see the *Illustrated London Almanack*), and the time it actually did touch the Sun was about 11h. 5m A.M., being fully three minutes later than the predicted time. In all other respects, the observed phenomenon agreed precisely with that shown in the Almanack. The sun was more than usually covered by spots. The black spot on the sun caused by the interposition of the planet was perfectly round, and densely black, exhibiting a great contrast in its appearance in those respects to the solar spots themselves. At Brussels, in West Flanders, Mr. Fraser, F.R.A.S., observed the eclipse of one of the solar spots by the planet, and by this means he estimated its circumference to have been 30,000 miles.

At the meeting of the Royal Astronomic Society on Friday, Nov. 10, the Astronomer Royal said that, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, eight telescopes were in use, the preceding day, devoted to the observation of the transit of Mercury, some of which were used by throwing the sun's image on a screen, and thus enabling any number of observers to view the phenomena; and that with one of the telescopes tins used the image of the planet was distorted on its entering on the sun, but that it was seen perfectly round by all the other telescopes.—J. G.

THE TRANSIT OF MERCURY, AS SEEN AT WHITEHAVEN, NOV. 9.

AGREEABLY to astronomical prediction, the long looked-for transit of Mercury across the Sun's disc took place this day; and the weather being favourable, almost to a wish, the phenomenon was seen to great advantage, even through telescopes of moderate size and power. The atmosphere was transparent, and the sky for the most part clear throughout the day; light cirrus clouds were passing occasionally. By means of a heliometer, I am enabled to give the position of the planet at various stages during his passage across the solar disc; also a representation of some of the solar spots, as they appeared a little before noon.



The planet Mercury came in contact with the Sun's eastern limb at 11h. 3m A.M., Greenwich time, at the point marked A, about 68° eastward from his lowest part. A little before noon he had passed to B; at 12h. 8m., and 12h. 12m., he occulted, respectively, the macules numbered 1 and 2. At 1 P.M. he had arrived at the point C; and at 2 P.M. at D, about which time the nearest approach of the centres of the Sun and Planet took place, and the latter was a few minutes past the middle of the transit. During the succeeding hour he passed through the segment between D and E: at 3h. 25m. he was at the point F; and about 4 o'clock, just as the Sun was descending below the opposite hill, Mercury was within three minutes of arc (or one-eleventh of his whole diameter) from the Sun's western limb, as shown at G. The Sun would set a few minutes before the planet touched his edge; and, consequently, the last contact would be invisible in England, except Cornwall. The heliometer, by the aid of which the above diagram was taken, magnified about 80 times, and eye pieces, with powers of 230 and 300, were also used for viewing the planet: with these high powers it presented a sharply defined jet black circular disc, 10 seconds in diameter, and apparently about the size of a shilling, or that of a "spade-ace" guinea. Probably there never was a transit seen under more favourable atmospheric circumstances, since the planet was distinctly visible from the moment of apparent contact, a minute or two of the Sun's disappearance below the visible horizon of this station to the W.S.W., which is very slightly elevated above the sea-level

This propitious state of the elements was the more welcome as it was wholly unlooked for, since large snow-flakes descended throughout the whole of the previous evening, and now cover the ground. The temperature, which was low for the season, only varied 4° during the period of the transit. At 11 A.M. the thermometer reading was 35° 5′, and at 3 P.M. it was at 34° 5′ the maximum for the day being 36° 5′. The barometer reading increased more than 1 inch during the previous night, but it remained nearly stationary throughout the day at 30·24 inches. The temperature of the dew point varied from 26° to 30°, being from 6° 5′ to 4° 5′ below that of the air

Mercury was first seen upon the solar disc by Gassendi, on the 7th of November, 1631. Schakerlaws made a voyage in 1651 to Surat, purposely to see one there; and that of the 8th of November, 1802, was seen by Lalande. A transit occurred on the 5th of May, 1832; but mists and clouds nearly precluded the phenomenon's being seen at all The last one took place on the 8th of May, 1845; and there will not be another until the morning of the 12th of November, 1861.

The diagram represents the solar disc and planet in transition, as it would appear through a telescope which does not invert; the observations, however, were made by means of two diagonals which do invert.

WM. THEAKEN, Nov. 9th, 1848. J. F. MILLER.

* See the diagram in the *Illustrated London Almanack* for 1848, showing the predicted path of the planet over the Sun

THE WEATHER.

The weather, during the past week, has been fine, but the temperature has been low, the average value for every day being below that for the season, and on some days the departure has been considerable. The whole mass of air during the week has passed from the N. The following are some particulars of each day: Thursday, the sky was almost cloudless; the direction of the wind was N.; the average temperature of the air was 36°. The day was fine, and the transit of Mercury this day was well seen. For particulars see another part of this paper. Friday, the sky was cloudless, till late in the evening; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air was 36°. Saturday, the sky was mostly covered by cloud; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air was 41°5. Sunday, a thin rain was falling almost throughout the day; the direction of the wind was N.W., and the average temperature of the air was 40°. Monday, the sky was mostly cloudy till after noon, and it was chiefly clear at night; the direction of the wind was N.W., and the average temperature of the air was 42°. Tuesday was fine, and the sky was for the most part cloudless; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air was 40°. Wednesday, the sky was clear from cloud early in the morning, and the temperature descended to 34·5°; after this time the sky was covered with thin clouds till towards evening, when it was again free from clouds, but the air was misty; the temperature descended to 27° by midnight, and to 25° at one o'clock this morning; the direction was N., and the average temperature was 39·2°, and that for the week ending this day was 39·2°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were

Thursday,	Nov. 9,	the highest during the day was 44	deg., and the lowest was 36	deg.
Friday,	Nov. 10,	.....	46	 36
Saturday,	Nov. 11,	.....	46	 34
Sunday,	Nov. 12,	.....	47	 40
Monday,	Nov. 13,	.....	47	 37
Tuesday,	Nov. 14,	.....	47	 34
Wednesday,	Nov. 15,	.....	45	 27

Blackheath, Thursday, November 16, 1848. J. G.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DUTY ON HOPS of the growth of the year 1848, distinguishing the districts, and the old from the new duty: Barnstaple, £138 3s.; Bedford, £13 11s. 6d.; Cambridge, £45 9s. 11½d.; Canterbury, £76,137 4s. 10d.; Cornwall, £2 14s. 9d.; Derby, £269 5s. 9d.; Essex, 1058 18s. 4½d.; Farnham, £117 12s. 1½d.; Grantham, £62 6s. 9d.; Hants, £15,273 2s. 6d.; Hereford, £22,292 13s. 1½d.; Isle of Wight, £6116 14s. 10½d.; Lincoln, £1821 1s. 11½d.; Cornwall, £2 14s. 9d.; Derby, £269 5s. 9d.; Essex, 1058 18s. 4½d.; Farnham, £117 12s. 1½d.; Grantham, £62 6s. 9d.; Hants, £15,273 2s. 6d.; Hereford, £22,292 13s. 1½d.; Isle of Wight, £6116 14s. 10½d.; Lincoln, £1821 1s. 11½d.; Oxford, £20 15s. 9½d.; Reading, £68 16s. 10½.; Rochester, £194,081 7s. 7½.; Salisbury, £26 19s. 5½d.; Salop, £19 4s. 7½d.; Stourbridge, £1394 16s. 7½.; Suffolk, £914 15s. 10½d.; Surrey, £139 14s. 9d.; Sussex, £117,427 17s. 1½d.; Wales (middle), £83 2s. 1½d.; Worcester, £6369 10s. 6d.: Total, £387,857 18s. 7½d. Made up of: Old duty, at 1 12-20d. per lb., £212,416 5s. 1½ 5-20d.; new duty, at ⅞ 8-20d., £157,003 9s. 4½ 12-20d.; additional duty of 5 per cent., per Act 3 Vic., c. 17, £18,468 7s. 1½d.—L. S. LYNE, Accountant-General.—Excise office, London, Nov. 11, 1848.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The nomination of Sheriffs for the ensuing year took place before the Lords of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council on Monday afternoon, in the Exchequer Chamber, Westminster. The Lords present were—Sir C. Wood, Bart., the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Cottenham, Lord Denman, Sir T. Wilde, Sir F. Pollock, Lord Campbell, and Sir J. Parke. The puisne judges (Coleridge, Rolfe, and Wightman) assisted in nominating three gentlemen for each of the different counties of England and Wales.

J. Stewart, Esq., is appointed Deputy Queen's Advocate at Ceylon; and Mr. Edward Palmer is appointed Solicitor-General for Prince Edward's Island.

W. Heathcote, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, has been appointed secretary to Vice-Chancellor Wigram, in the room of C. R. M. Jackson, Esq., who has received the appointment of her Majesty's Advocate-General in India.

The Master of the Rolls has appointed Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at the Rolls Court, Chancery-lane, at a quarter past three in the afternoon, for swearing solicitors. Every person desirous of being sworn on the roll may, must have his common-law admission, or his certificate of practice for the current year, at the secretary's office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, on or before Thursday, November, 21.

On Sunday last the new Lord Mayor, Sir James Duke, accompanied by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the ward, attended divine service in the parish church of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Marshall, M.A., in behalf of the St. Bride's parochial national school

The indictment against Mr. Duffy, of the *Nation*, has been printed. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the written document, when, in the printed form, it measures about one hundred feet.

Major-General Sir Robert Gardiner, K.C.B., K.C.H., is appointed Governor of the important fortress of Gibraltar, in the room of General Sir Thomas Robert Wilson. Major-General Sir Robert Gardiner is a distinguished officer of the Royal Artillery, and was present at the principal engagements during the Peninsular War and at the battle of Waterloo.

On Saturday morning last a fire broke out between six and seven o'clock, in Marks' Auction Mart, 124, Oxford-street, and before it could be got under destroyed property of the value of £2000. Some of the adjoining houses were also slightly injured. Mr. Marks and the others are insured. Nothing is known as to the origin of the fire.

The following is the result of the registration for the southern division of Lancashire:—Conservatives struck off on objections, 1013; Liberals, ditto, 455; new claims (Liberals) sustained, 407; new claims (Conservatives) sustained, 336; total gain to Liberals, 629.

The number of visitors at Brighton is at the present time computed to be 35,000.

Of the 6100 sailors who man the American navy, there are only 900 native Americans—the rest are chiefly composed of Irish and English emigrants.

Nearly three thousand people from Essex were brought up by the excursion trains on the Eastern Counties Railway on Thursday se'nnight to witness the Lord Mayor's show, and returned the same night, without meeting with the slightest accident.

A Companionship of the Bath will, it is rumoured, be conferred upon Count Strelecki, in acknowledgment of his voluntary, but most arduous services in administering relief to the destitute Irish during the late famine. Count Strelecki is known to the scientific world by his valuable work on the geology of New South Wales, and other publications.

The City of Paris has ordered four large statues, destined to be placed on the pensyleys of the two façades of the Senate.

President Roberts, of Liberia, has left England in a Government steamer on his return to Africa.

Lieut. Munro, late of the Blues, who suffered 12 months' imprisonment for the fatal duel with Lieut.-Col. Fawcett, of the 59th Regiment, is, it is said, to be appointed riding-master of the 7th Hussars.

Another detachment of colonists left Paris on Sunday for Algeria.

M. Flandin, de Beli, charged with a scientific mission in Persia by the French Government, recently died at Ispahan, of a putrid fever.

On Saturday last notice was affixed to the entrance of the Royal Pavilion at Brighton, announcing the intention of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to apply for power at the ensuing Parliamentary session to dispose of the Royal property and ground attached by public auction

Messrs. Thorburn and Egg have been named associates of the Royal Academy.

A valuable public testimonial, consisting of a dinner service of silver plate, with a beautiful centre-piece, was on Wednesday, last week, presented to Major-Gen. Peddinys, at a private dinner given to that gallant officer by the Mayor of Manchester, Mr. Edmund Armitage, as a mark of respect for the manner in which he had conducted himself while connected with the district as commandant between 1839 and 1847. The service included upwards of 20 pieces of plate, and its value is not much short probably of £2000

The Rev. Mr. Leahy, President of the Roman Catholic College of Thurles, has written to the journals to say that John O'Leary, arrested with some armed peasants in the county of Tipperary, is not, as has been asserted, and Lever had been, a student of that college. He is a student of Trinity College, Dublin, preparing for the bar.

The Bishop of London has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, calling upon them to do their utmost in their various localities, to remove the ascertained causes of the extension of cholera

The official journal of Palermo, of the 20th ult., contains a notice from the post-office department, stating that, by order of the French Republic, the Marseilles and Constantinople line of steamers will touch at Trapani during the outward voyage on the 4th, 14th, and 24th, and during the homeward voyage on the 3rd, 13th, and 23rd of every month.

The appeal to the Court of Cassation at Brussels of the prisoners in the "Riquet Vent" affair has been rejected. As the sentence now remains in full force, it is expected that a continuation of punishment by the Royal prerogative of mercy will very shortly take place.

Count Von Reigersberg, the President of the Bavarian Chamber is 80 years of age.

George Breary Jackson, late a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Pearson and Co., Marsden-square, Manchester, who a short time back absconded, taking with him upwards of £2000 belonging to his employers, has been arrested at Liverpool. A portion of the money (£200) was recovered, being found at his own house in Manchester.

A melancholy loss of life took place at Cellardyke, in Scotland, on Friday morning se'nnight, which was very stormy, the wind prevailing from the north-east. The crews of fishermen as usual proceeded to sea, but the storm increasing, they returned without attempting to work lines except one crew, which was lost a few miles east of the May Island. This dreadful calamity has thrown six widows and twenty-seven children on the care of the benevolent.

At Dudbridge Police Court, on Tuesday last, to which day the case of the Baroness St. Mary was adjourned with her valuable diamond rings from Sir John Hare, had been remanded, while the investigation was going on, a person in the crowd was robbed of his purse, containing £15 in notes and two sovereigns. The case of the Baroness was further remanded.

The General Board of Health sat on Monday at Gwydyr House, and received a deputation from Lancaster.

Scarlet fever is very prevalent in the city of Lincoln at the present time, and deaths are very frequent.

Information has been received by the Metropolitan Police, that two wheat sacks belonging to Mr. S. Bickley, Limal, Salop, had been set on fire and totally consumed; also, that the farm buildings of Mr. G. Briscoe, at Bunston, Cheshire, had been wilfully fired, and the barn and buildings and 100 thraves of beans and barley destroyed.

On Thursday week the grindstone of a Sheffield table-blade grinder, turned by steam, suddenly broke into several pieces, and one of the fragments striking his daughter, aged 12 years, who had just gone into the factory with her father's tea, killed her on the spot.

It has been reported at Lloyd's that the Hudson's Bay Company's barque *Pancrasse* was wrecked on the bar of the Columbia River on the 7th of May last. Her valuable cargo, consisting of English manufactures, was lost. The crew and passengers were all saved, and the ship and cargo are covered by insurance.

An order was issued at Cadiz on the 3rd instant, to prohibit the entrance into that port of any ship coming from a country in which the cholera prevails.

The Marquis of Exeter has presented the munificent sum of £500 to the Additional Curates' Society, in consequence of a statement to the effect that, unless a great increase takes place in the Society's income before Easter, 1849, the terminable grants, 46 in number, must all expire.

On Monday last, that parish of the Manchester General Cemetery which has not hitherto been used was consecrated for the benefit of members of the Established Church. The ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of Manchester

The Rev. W. J. Kennedy has resigned his post of Secretary to the National Society, he having been made a Government Inspector of Schools.

The revolutionary spirit in Germany exhibits its desolating effects in the want of confidence it creates among capitalists. The Royal Banks of Berlin and Breslau are depositing their reserves of gold and silver bullion at the fortress of Magdeburg, where they will be in greater safety in case of a surprise. The removals of cash are made by means of the night trains on the Berlin and Cologne Railway

On Wednesday, at a Court of the Company's Directors held at the East India House, Capt. Stephen Lushington, R.N., was appointed Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

The gallery of the British Institution was opened on Wednesday to the governors and subscribers, for the purpose of exhibiting to them the studies and copies of pictures made in the school of painting. The attendance was not very numerous, and the general character of the copies exhibited not above mediocrity.

Water property, latterly not a favourite form of investment in Edinburgh, is again coming into use. In some recent cases keen competitions for purchase have taken place.

BOHEMIAN [illegible] OF THE ARTILLERY. OFFICER OF INFANTRY. [illegible] OF THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF MARIA THERESA. [illegible]ER OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD. [illegible] CROATIAN INFANTRY.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The accounts received this week concur in stating that "order reigns" at Vienna, purchased, however, by great sufferings on the part of the vanquished, the majority of whom are to be drafted as private soldiers into the various corps of the army, while their leaders had been condemned to death by courts-martial, and immediately shot. Amongst the more important victims of martial law are Messenhauser, the commander of the National Guard of Vienna, and Robert Blum, member to the central Diet at Frankfort for the city of Leipzig, who, with his colleague, Frobel, had gone with an address to the Diet of Vienna. [illegible] said that there was no proof of their having joined in the resistance of the Viennese, further than their having been found lodged in one of the hotels when the city was taken by the troops.

Those executions took place on the 9th. At six o'clock on that morning Blum was [illegible] replied that he expected it. A little before seven the prisoner arrived, in an open van, with a guard of cuirassiers, in the Brigittenau. Kneeling down, he tied the handker chief over his eyes with his own hands. [illegible] lead at the first discharge, two balls having entered his chest and one his [illegible]; but the captain who, on the 6th of [illegible] military hospital. During the day [illegible] ld out to [illegible] shot. It was thought that Gen[illegible]ho was in the Burgher [illegible] undergo the fate of Blum [illegible].

The state of siege which is still maintained in Vienna has been greatly mo[illegible] begun to m[illegible] flight are returning. The shops are gradua[illegible]pon[illegible]affic is being resumed; and, under the firm rule of Windischgratz, the [illegible] promises soon to return to its former state.

Lieutenant Field-Marshal Welden has been appointed Governor of Vienna, as Prince Windischgratz is to command the army against Hung[illegible]

His Majesty the Emperor has commanded that the trial b[illegible] court-martial o[illegible] the persons implicated in the late insurrection shall [illegible], and that they shall [illegible] [illegible] War Office, because he did not protect Count Latour[illegible] [illegible] s men, but gave him up to the fury of an exasperated mob, shall be brought before a court-martial.

The Ministry ha[illegible] [illegible] without a p[illegible] War; Kraus, Finance; Bo[illegible], Justice; [illegible]drust, Commerce; Hei[illegible], Ed[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] brola, and Helfert had declined to enter the Ministry.

In Kremsier all the preliminaries were being adopted for the mee[illegible] Diet. The Castle of Kremsier contains about 160 apartments completely f[illegible]

MAGYAR DRAGOON. MAGNATE IN FULL [illegible] DRESS. HUNGARIAN HUSSAR. GRENADIER AND FUSILIER [illegible] INFANTRY.

PRINCE WINDISCHGRATZ.

plished. In the little city itself, also, there is no want of accommodation for the Diet. Three of the Ministers are always to be present at Kremsier.

The Emperor has decided on fixing his residence at Prague, in Bohemia, and the apartments in the Hradschin are being prepared for his Majesty. The large towns of Gratz, Brunn, and Lemberg have been declared to a state of siege. Presburg, in Hungary, has been entered by the Imperial troops without striking a blow. The Emperor has, in reply to the loyal addresses of the deputation of the Tyrol, reiterated the assurance that all the privileges guaranteed by him shall be faithfully adhered to.

The Communal Council of Vienna has issued a proclamation to the effect that during the present distress into which the inhabitants of the city have been plunged, it is the earnest desire of the Council to give assistance to poor persons of both sexes by providing them with work, for which each man is to be paid 15 kreutzers per diem, and every mother of a family 15 kreutzers per diem. Single persons are to receive 10 kreutzers per diem. This sum of 15 kreutzers will be granted if the committee are unable to provide full work.

The Hungarian ex-Under-Secretary of State, Pulsky, was arrested on the 7th, just as he was about to enter Hungary. He was at once taken to the head-quarters of Prince Windischgrätz. Pulsky was the agent of Kossuth at Vienna.

Letters had been received at Vienna from Pesth, announcing that General Philippowich had been tried by court-martial there and shot. His offence is not stated. The Austrian troops, on hearing that announcement, became furious against the Magyars, and declared that they would give them no quarter.

The accounts from Hungary indicate the approach of a sanguinary struggle. The Imperial forces which are marching under Windischgrätz against the Magyars amount to 100,000 men, in three divisions, including Jellachich's Croats. In addition to those, General Buchner is advancing from the southern provinces, and General Nigan from Styria, so that there are no less than 150,000 men actually in the field against Hungary. On the other hand, the Hungarians are not without an imposing force. Their army musters 80,000 men. Hostilities have already commenced, and so far the results have been in favour of the Magyars, for the Austrian General Simonich, who had entered Hungary from Gallicia, had been beaten by the Magyars, and retired into the Marchfeld at Goding, a village not far from Vienna. Simonich lost two cannon and several men. The Hungarian force halted on the frontier, but its commander declared that, in the event of an entry being made into the Hungarian territory, he would enter Moravia. The Ban Jellachich, with his force, had joined Simonich at Goding.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Our Artist has here pourtrayed specimens of the Austrian, Bohemian, Hungarian, and Croatian troops, who have recently been waging the great struggle.

The Austrian army is composed of forty-eight regiments of the line—forty-three German, Gallician, and Italian, and fifteen Hungarian. These regiments are divided into 194 battalions of the line, and twenty battalions of grenadiers, forming a grand total of 235,451 men. To these regiments are joined the battalions of the 1st Landwehr, of the thirty-five German regiments of the hereditary states; each battalion reckons four companies, and the total includes 31,000 men: the so-called frontier infantry is composed of thirty-six battalions, and one Czarkist battalion—total 48,981 men. The chasseur regiments of the Tyrol, and twelve other battalions of chasseurs: the Tyrolese are divided into four battalions and twenty-four companies, including 15,336 men. The garrison battalions form a total of 6716 men. Thus, in a state of peace, the entire infantry of the empire consists of 283 battalions, and 1568 companies, presenting an effective force of 341,873 men. By forming divisions of reserve and second battalions of the Landwehr, this force may be increased, in time of war, to 460,000 men. The Austrian cavalry is divided into eight regiments of cuirassiers, seven of dragoons, seven of light horse, twelve of hussars, and four of lancers, forming 266 squadrons in time of peace, and 305 in time of war. The entire cavalry force in time of peace is 48,842 men, and 44,909 horses; and in time of war, 64,550 men, and 62,122 horses. The artillery of Austria is composed, besides the five regiments of campagn artillery, of the corps of bombardiers and artificers, and the garrison and arsenal artillery—total, 24,294 men, exclusive of the train.

In war time the five regiments of artillery furnish men to serve 200 batteries, of 1200 pieces of artillery. The special corps, the staff of the Quartermaster-General, the pioneers, the engineers, and the miners, yield an average force of 7000 men in time of peace. The train includes 4304 men, and 4701 horses. The gendarmerie in Lombardy amounts to 1030 men. Thus the total forces of Austria, including the Imperial Marine, present an effective, in time of peace, of 440,053 men. There are now only six Field-Marshals, amongst whom is the Duke of Wellington. In 1846 there were 25 Generals of artillery and cavalry, 90 Lieutenant Field-Marshals, and 123 Major-Generals in active service.

Of the Croatian troops we gave some details in a late Number of our Journal.

The military establishment of Hungary consists of twelve regiments of infantry, and ten complete regiments of hussars, all of whom are among the choicest troops of the army. The total is stated at 64,000 men. They are not kept up at their full complement in time of profound peace. In time of war an extraordinary levy, called the *insurrectio*, is made on a call from the Crown. Upon such occasions the total of infantry and cavalry has exceeded 85,000 men.

Prince Windischgratz (Ernest-Alfred), the General in command of the Austrian troops, is exceedingly rich, and descends, on the maternal side, from the celebrated Wallenstein. He is chivalrous and of the greatest bravery; and his devotion to the Imperial family is unlimited, although he has instituted a process against that family for the renewal of the name and restoration of the property of Wallenstein. At the head of the Grand Duke Constantine's regiment of cuirassiers, he greatly distinguished himself on several occasions in 1814; and was decorated with the cross of Maria Theresa for resisting successfully for three hours, in a pass, a force of quadruple strength. Windischgrätz is about sixty-two years of age.

GENERAL BEM.

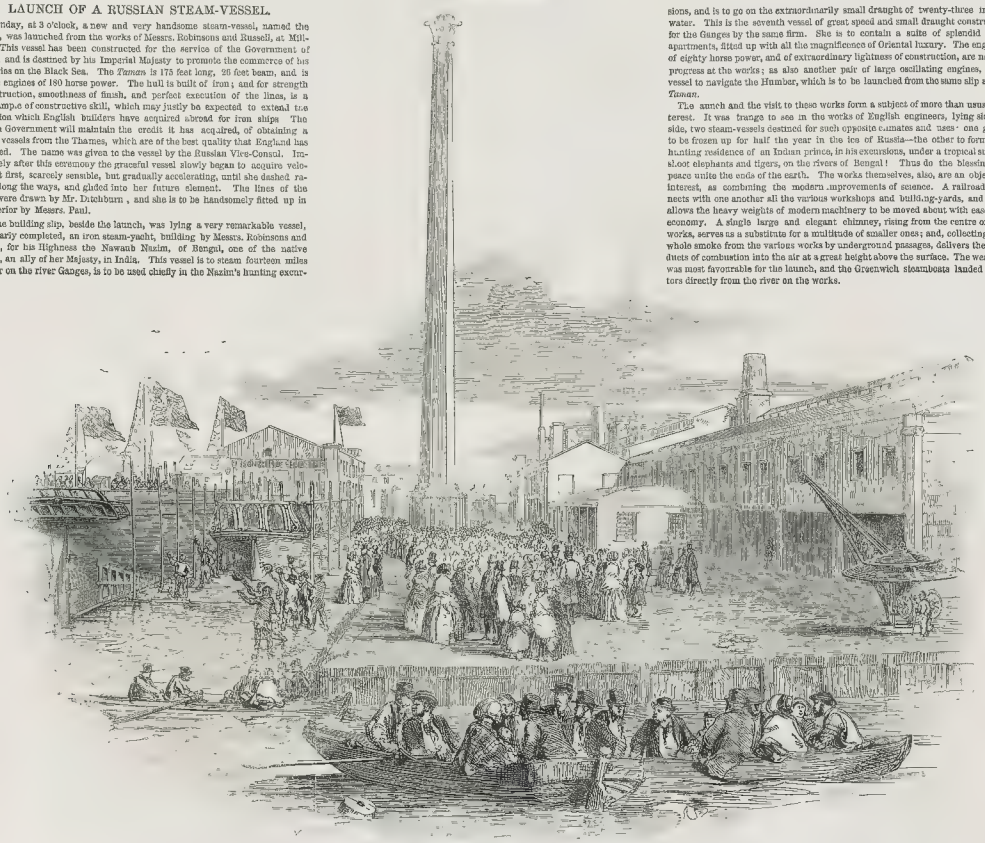
Joseph Bem is Commander-in-Chief of the insurgent troops at Vienna, and his perilous position is explained in the latest intelligence from Vienna.

LAUNCH OF A RUSSIAN STEAM-VESSEL.

On Monday, at 3 o'clock, a new and very handsome steam-vessel, named the *Tzaran*, was launched from the works of Messrs. Robinsons and Russell, at Millwall. This vessel has been constructed for the service of the Government of Russia, and is destined by his Imperial Majesty to promote the commerce of his territories on the Black Sea. The *Tzaran* is 175 feet long, 26 feet beam, and is to have engines of 180 horse power. The hull is built of iron; and for strength of construction, smoothness of finish, and perfect execution of the lines, is a good sample of constructive skill, which may justly be expected to extend the reputation which English builders have acquired abroad for iron ships. The Russian Government will maintain the credit it has acquired, of obtaining a fleet of vessels from the Thames, which are of the best quality that England has produced. The name was given to the vessel by the Russian Vice-Consul. Immediately after this ceremony the graceful vessel slowly began to acquire velocity; at first, scarcely sensible, but gradually accelerating, until she dashed rapidly along the ways, and glided into her future element. The lines of the vessel were drawn by Mr. Dutchburn, and she is to be handsomely fitted up in the interior by Messrs. Paul.

On the building slip, beside the launch, was lying a very remarkable vessel, now nearly completed, an iron steam-yacht, building by Messrs. Robinsons and Russell, for his Highness the Nawaub Nazim, of Bengal, one of the native princes, an ally of her Majesty, in India. This vessel is to steam fourteen miles an hour on the river Ganges, is to be used chiefly in the Nazim's hunting excursions, and is to go on the extraordinarily small draught of twenty-three inches water. This is the seventh vessel of great speed and small draught constructed for the Ganges by the same firm. She is to contain a suite of splendid state apartments, fitted up with all the magnificence of Oriental luxury. The engines of eighty horse power, and of extraordinary lightness of construction, are now in progress at the works; as also another pair of large oscillating engines, for a vessel to navigate the Humber, which is to be launched from the same slip as the *Tzaran*.

The launch and the visit to these works form a subject of more than usual interest. It was strange to see in the works of English engineers, lying side by side, two steam-vessels destined for such opposite climates and uses: one going to be frozen up for half the year in the Ice of Russia—the other to form the hunting residence of an Indian prince, in his excursions, under a tropical sun, to shoot elephants and tigers, on the rivers of Bengal! Thus do the blessings of peace unite the ends of the earth. The works themselves, also, are an object of interest, as combining the modern improvements of science. A railroad connects with one another all the various workshops and building-yards, and thus allows the heavy weights of modern machinery to be moved about with ease and economy. A single large and elegant chimney, rising from the centre of the works, serves as a substitute for a multitude of smaller ones; and, collecting the whole smoke from the various works by underground passages, delivers the products of combustion into the air at a great height above the surface. The weather was most favourable for the launch, and the Greenwich steamboats landed visitors directly from the river on the works.



LAUNCH OF THE "TZARAN," STEAM-VESSEL, OF 180 H.P. WATT, BUILT

NOW READY, PRICE ONE SHILLING.

THE ILLUSTRATED

LONDON ALMANACK

FOR 1849;

Being the Fifth Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by RICHARD DOYLE, B. FOSTER, &c.; and finely engraved by DALZIEL, VIZETELLY, &c. Country Scenes, by THOMAS MILLER; besides a variety of useful Tables usually published in Almanacks. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GRAISHER, Esq. F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 196, Strand, London.

*** Country orders supplied for cash only.

☞ THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is forwarded POST FREE on payment of an additional Sixpence.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, 19. Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 20.—Edmund King and Martyr.
TUESDAY, 21. Princess Royal born, 1840.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—St. Cecilia.
THURSDAY, 23. Clement. Old Martinmas Day.
FRIDAY, 24.—The Sun rises at 7h. 35m., and sets at 3h. 58m.
SATURDAY, 25. Catherine. Michaelmas Term ends. New Moon at 9h 30m. P M

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 25

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
0 55 1 10	0 36 0 52	10 23 11 0	11 30	At noon	0 20 0 43	1 5 1 30

During Wednesday there will be no tide only, and which will take place at noon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*H. H. G.*, Thetford.—There is no stamped edition of the Illustrated London Almanack: a copy, if sent by post, as a newspaper, is charged 1d.

"*M. W.*"—The Vase found near Wimbourg, and engraved in our Journal of last week, is earthenware, not stone; and the interment is Roman. See a paper on Leaden Coffins, in Vol. 2 of the "Proceedings of the British Archæological Association."

"*Camilla.*"—Dogberry is one of "the foolish officers," in "Much ado about Nothing." We have not space for more.

"*Toby.*" Chandrigos. The watch cards, and scientific recreations requiring little apparatus, form the little work entitled "Parlour Magic," to be had of any bookseller

"*A Constant Reader*" will find an Engraving and description of the Chandos Portrait of Shakspere in our Journal for September 30.

"*Ela.*"—To Mr. Webster, at the Haymarket Theatre; or to Mr. Maddox, Princess' Theatre

Harmoniums" The Guildhall Banquet, on November 9, is given at the joint expense of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. The cost cannot be less than two thousand pounds

"*J. F. G. K.*" Galway, is thanked. Will the sketches illustrate news?

"*J. H. K.*"—We fear not

"*F. M. C.*" Peckham, will find the subject explained in the priced catalogue of the sale at Stowe to be published in a few days.

"*W. B.*" Devonshire-street, is thanked.

"*A mariner.*"—We think that the resemblance of the Sea-Serpent to a Saurian was first suggested during the recent resuscitation of the question

"*A Subscriber,*" Harrington, and "*A Country Reader.*"—Cowichouse is pronounced Kowtchy

"*S. S.*" The Address of the Grosvenor Company is 19, Birchin-lane.

"*R. B.*" is quoted in his interpretation

"*Mary and Fiel,*" Nantwich.—We cannot

"*C. C. W.*" Woolwich, should address his enquiry to the Doctor, at the hospital.

"*A Beginner,*" Shepperton-cottages.—"Clark on Water-Colour," published by Orr and Co., Strand

"*G. C.*" Dumfries, is thanked; though we have not room for the Illustrations

"*B. F. P.*" Tamworth, is thanked for his suggestion. We can, however, only engrave ourselves as a branch of arts illustration

"*Z. E. D.*" Strand, will be liable to the income tax

"*An Old Subscriber*" long and speculative letter on the cholera—we have not space for.

"*Reyna.*" Ashford. The address of the Ecclesiastical History Society is in the Strand.

"*H. W. S.*" The abbreviations on the coin, if translated as they placed, are: "of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King"

"*T. C.*" Chester.—We had rather not advise as to the loan

"*J. G. H.*" Apply at 445, West Strand, for the work on "Emigration to New Zealand."

"*Pius*"—We cannot

"*An Old Subscriber*" should apply to Sir Henry Ellis, at the British Museum, for admission to the Reading Room. The application should be accompanied by the testimonial of two respectable and well-known persons

"*Cajun,*" York, may, perhaps, hear of the pamphlet at Messrs. Madden and Co., or Messrs. Allen and Co., London-street

"*S. W.*" The law of Refraction in Optics was discovered by Snellius, about 1621; of Double Refraction, by Bartholinus, in 1669.

"*J. S.*" Your letter to Gosden is received

"*J. R.*" Bristol. Likely in Perch

"*Marie.*"—We regret that we have not room.

"*S. G.*" Sheffield. A stamped newspaper can be sent post free, beyond a week from its date.

"*A Friend of Humanity.*" Bath. Received.

"*H. E.*" The examination for a Lieutenancy in the Navy embraces, among other things, gunnery and trigonometry.

"*D. H.*" Southampton. We do not remember any specific work on "Tanning."

"*W. H.*" Torquay.—The agreement applies only to proprietorship.

"*C. R.*" and "*C. M.*"—Declined

"*H. M.*" We cannot insert the letter on the Vernon Gallery—a subject intermediately suggested

"*Mike Mahn,*" Worcester, should apply for his balance to the Secretary of the Savings Bank

"*W. C.*" Coventry.—We do not know.

"*Edgcare.*"—The address of the Shakspere Society is 9, Great Newport-street.

"*St. Crispin.*"—Goliah is from the French Galeries.

"*J. C.*" Lynn Regis, had better wait the opening of the Shakspere Exhibition, the nucleus of which will be the Chandos Portrait.

"*H. B. M.*" The Admiralty.

"*The Quadrant*" and "*E. N. T.*" We have not room

"*A Constant Customer,*" Bruges, and "*M.*" of Jersey, are thanked for their communications relative to the Trans of Mercury.

"*A Letterer of Humbug.*" We do not know of Sloane Evans' "Art of Blazon" is ever likely to be finished. The system of issuing a work in parts, and not completing the issue, is very reprehensible

"*A Friend.*" Any one using an heraldic device, whether registered or not, is liable to the tax on armorial bearings.

"*A Subscriber*" The Colonial Life Assurance Company derive considerable emolument from the supply of regimental clothing.

"*Heraldry.*" No one is entitled to bear two crests, unless he has two surnames, or derives the right from some special grant. Many persons do use more than one crest, but in most cases uncorrectly.

"*F. F.*" Refer to the Genealogy of the Royal House of Austria, in Mr. Burke's "Patrician."

"*Sigma.*"—The children of an illegitimate daughter cannot quarter her father's arms. In fact, an illegitimate child has no heraldic bearings at all, unless by special grant, as Earl Marshal.

"*Violino.*" Apply to Goodison, York-street, Covent-garden.

"*Constant Reader.*" Trentham. We cannot aid you

"*F. S. Webster*" The prices of coins, &c., are given in Oliver and Boyd's Edinburgh Almanack

"*A Whitstonian.*"—The gas hard in Daguerré

"*D Arbuckle.*"—We believe, cheap translations have appeared.

"*A Subscriber.*" See the "Government Colonisation Circular for Emigrants."

"*J. R. T.*" Tipperary.—"Jerome Paturot" may be had, by order, of a foreign bookseller.

"*W. H. B.*" Bradford.—Yes, by lane.

"*Isaac.*"—The play of "The Lady of Lyons" is by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.

"*G. L.*" must use the amanuensis.

"*P. S. A.*"—We have not room for the Lines.

"*W. W.*" Harrow. Thanks.

"*B. W.*" and "*A Correspondent.*" We must decline replying to the coin inquiries.

"*A Subscriber*"—The Library of Allen and Mortimer is 11, Clifford's Inn, Fleet-street.

"*R. L.*" Southampton.—We cannot find room.

"*P. J.*" Thetford.—Drawing is taught in the Government School of Design. Apply to the Secretary

"*A Foreign Subscriber.*" For seven years.

"*J. N. B.*"—There are seven trios of Beethoven for piano, violin, and violoncello, of which the third is the most popular; the fifth, called Spohr; but Op. 70, in D, is an extraordinary work. The B flat, Op. 97, is full of genius, requiring a first-rate artiste to do it justice. The E flat trio, Op. 70, is also very fine. Out of the trios written by Mozart for piano, violin, and violoncello, it is difficult to choose, but the one in G and the one in C, composed in 1788, are both great. The second question of our Correspondent, as to the opinion of the musical world on the comparative estimate of the genius of Mozart and Beethoven, that whole range of comparison being taken, we cannot solve. For fecundity and universality of genius we should say Mozart; but for colossal conception and gigantic grandeur, Beethoven. In questions of taste and sensibility there will be always great difference; but if Mozart claims supremacy for symmetry of form and for melody, Beethoven in ideas and effects is his superior.

"*T. K. L.*" Cheltenham.—Your impressions are from Panam pieces, coined for Madras, July, 1807

"*G. W. H. R.*"—Apply to Lyal and Tapson, James-street, Covent-garden.

"*T. M.*" Bishop's Waltham. Our information respecting Hogarth's "Midnight Modern Conversation" was from Nichols's "Anecdotes of Hogarth," last edit. 1833. The picture referred to by our Correspondent is now the property of Mr. Wollet, of Merly House, Dorset. Hogarth, undoubtedly, painted more than one picture of this subject.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1848.

No circumstance shows more clearly the want of confidence felt by the French nation in the stability of the Republic, than the strait to which it is reduced for want of a befitting candidate for the Presidentship. Between General Cavaignac, who typifies a Republic that is odious to the men who made it for not being democratic enough, and to the men who opposed it for being too democratic, and M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, who typifies a dynastic interest incompatible with a Republic under any shape at all, there is no choice. It must be either of these two. No other has any chance. The canvass has fairly begun. Upon the side of General Cavaignac all the governmental agencies are at work. Prefects and sub-prefects, and the Bishops and inferior clergy, have been enlisted into his service. The press, however, holds aloof. The editors of the provincial journals, at a grand congress of their body summoned for the purpose of debating the point, have declared against him; and the *Constitutionnel*, the organ of M. Thiers, has followed their example. The *Journal des Débats*, a newspaper of great influence, and the very last to acknowledge the Revolution, and which, when it did acknowledge it, did so with a very ill grace, has, however, after much trimming and wavering and skilful glossing over of previously recorded opinions, thrown itself into the scale in favour of the man who restored order in June, and now supports General Cavaignac with arguments precisely similar to those employed by the *National*. On the side of M. Bonaparte is ranged that large class of the people of the provinces who do not think, and to whom the name of Napoleon is a spell to dazzle and to blind. The army takes the same view of events, and concentrates its stupid admiration upon the hero of Boulogne and Strasburg. The Legitimist party—who were represented at one time as having determined to take no part in the contest—have now, it appears, commenced a canvass in favour of M. Bonaparte. Some of its leaders, in doing so, have avowed opinions by no means complimentary to their candidate. They state, with more truth than discretion, that, under General Cavaignac, the Republic would have a chance; but that, under M. Bonaparte—a man whose capacity, little as it is, they underrate—the Republic would have none at all; and that, sooner or later, the disgust of the nation would prompt a final and successful effort to cast him off, and establish the Duke of Bordeaux in his place. This, however, is a dangerous game to play; and we should hope the Legitimists, as a body, will repudiate such sentiments.

The National Assembly, on its part, does not seem disposed to delegate much power to the new President, whomsoever he may happen to be. In consenting to his election before the extent of his functions, privileges, and prerogatives has been defined, it has endeavoured to play a game equally as hazardous as that attributed to the Legitimists. The Committee to whom was entrusted the task of drawing up a report on the powers of the President has laid a proposition before it which is likely, it appears, to be adopted, and which will render the nominal chief of the Republic the merest doll, or rather shadow, that was ever set up in high places. If the President have no more power than the Assembly is willing to confide to him, he will be a President but in name only: the Assembly itself will rule, and he will be the scapegoat for its sins. If he be one to murmur at inability, he will be contemptible in the estimation of the people; and his office will become so degraded, that no man of independence of spirit will think it an object of honourable ambition to aspire to fill it. If, on the contrary, he be a man of genius and decision, a struggle between him and the Assembly will be the inevitable result, in which the bayonets of the National Guards or the troops of the line will sooner or later be the umpires. We cannot help thinking that a great mistake will be committed when the advice of the venerable Molé was rejected, and that the majority of the Assembly would have acted with more wisdom, if they had decreed the powers of the President before involving themselves and the country in the embarrassments of his election.

The intelligence from Austria is of the kind to be expected, after such events as those which have taken place at Vienna. Prince Windischgratz shows no mercy. He is a man who has suffered by revolutions. The melancholy fate of his wife at Prague—though he may not, to his knowledge, allow its remembrance to act upon his judgment in dealing with the instigators of revolt and massacre at Vienna—cannot but have some influence upon his character, and, consequently, upon his acts. He was firm before he took possession of Vienna. He is more now that he is its master. Messenhauser, the commander of the National Guards, has been captured and shot. Robert Blum, the representative of the city of Leipzig at the Frankfort Convention, or Central Diet of Germany, and who was appointed by the Radical or Republican section of that Assembly to proceed to Vienna in the capacity of a "sympathiser," has shared the fate of Messenhauser, although it is asserted that he took no part whatever in the operations of the insurgents. This execution—if such it is to be termed—will open a difficult question with the Frankfort Assembly, and will very much tend to the exasperation of the Prussians.

General Count Auersperg, who acted with Jellachich, under the orders of Windischgrätz, in the operations against Vienna, has resigned; for what reason is not stated. Windischgrätz and Jellachich remain at Vienna. The Court will not, in all probability, revisit the capital. The present residence if the Emperor is at Olmütz, a small, but strongly fortified town, of 19,000 inhabitants. Preparations have been made for the meeting of the Diet at Kremsier, in Moravia, a still smaller town, of 4000 inhabitants only, and at a greater distance from Vienna than Olmütz, which latter occupies a kind of mid-station between the two. Several of the Deputies have already proceeded to this town, and three Ministers are to reside there as long as the Diet shall continue its sittings.

GALVANISM FOR TESTING COAL-MINES.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

MR EDITOR,—The recent deplorable accident at Bursley induces me to send you a simple suggestion for the prevention of loss of life in case of explosions of coal-mines. The application of galvanism for the explosion of gunpowder might probably be useful for testing the whole or any portion of a mine previous to the descent of the workmen—the result would be the same as though a number of points were instantaneously ignited in several parts of the mine, either of which being in contact with "fire damp" would occasion a comparatively harmless explosion. Should the application of galvanism for this purpose be not opposed by some natural obstacle, I conceive the certainty of its operation; and the small cost of the necessary arrangements of conducting wires and batteries might be an inducement to give it a trial. We have all seen the experiment of the electric pistol, when the barrel of a pistol is charged with a mixture of hydrogen gas and atmospheric air, and then discharged with the electric spark: this simple experiment illustrates, in some degree, my meaning. I hope, if there is any value in this suggestion, that it may meet the eye of some practical and scientific person who can give the subject attention. Yours very obediently,

NOV. 13, 1848. W. L.

POSTSCRIPT.

MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM.—The annual soiree of the Manchester Athenæum took place last night, Lord Viscount Mahon in the chair. On the platform were Mr T. M. Gibson, M.P.; Mr. Brotherton, M.P.; Mr. Bright, M.P., &c. Letters of apology for absence were read from the Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Nugent, Mr. Allison, and others. The room, capable of accommodating between 600 and 700, was crowded to excess with an enthusiastic audience. After the usual speeches, a vote of thanks was moved to Lord Mahon by Mr. M. Phillip, the Mayor of Manchester, in a highly eulogistic speech; after which dancing commenced, and was continued till a late hour.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Berlin, dated Tuesday last (the 14th), state that the city was perfectly quiet in all quarters during the day. The National Assembly had met during the morning at the Town-hall, under the presidency of Unruh, and continued their sitting without interruption, until adjourned to the next day. Propositions for accusing the Government and military authorities with having again violated the rights of the Chamber and the personal liberty of its members, were proposed and referred to committees.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—Our advices, dated the 14th, mention that the execution of Robert Blum, and the dissolution of the Chamber at Berlin, were discussed with more than ordinary excitement in all political circles, as they were regarded as events of a nature to try the strength of the Imperial Parliament.

The Central Imperial Ministry is completely shaken by Austria's execution of Blum, which has thus openly disavowed submission to the resolutions of the National Assembly.

Mohl, the Minister of Justice, stated in the Assembly that the envoys of the Ministry had started at 3 P.M (on the 14th), for Vienna; that they had instructions to demand the surrender of all papers and correspondences referring to Blum's affair; and to send these, together with a full statement of all relative particulars, forthwith to Frankfort.

The impotence of the Central Government was becoming more palpable every day.

ITALIAN STATES

ROME.—Our latest advices mention that an important financial measure, which had long been in contemplation, had been at last decided upon, and brought into action. The clergy offered to the government a voluntary contribution of 4,000,000 of piastres, about 25,000,000 francs, payable by 15 annual instalments. The Pope, however, vetoed such a proposition. His Holiness had accepted the offer. On the 6th instant the Romans were apprized of the intelligence that the Pontifical troops, joining the garrison of the Marches upon the Austrian frontier, had broken out in open revolt, and pursued an attack on the fortress of Ferrara, still in possession of the Austrians, and had raised a cry of the Republic. We are supplied with no further details. General Zucchi, the Minister of War, had left for Bologna and Ferrara, and the ministry had resolved on prompt and extraordinary measures to raise immediately supplies by anticipating, by means of mortgage bonds, the future gifts of the clergy, giving to such bonds a forced circulation. The Chambers were to assemble on the 16th, and most of the members had already arrived.

TUSCANY.—The Tuscan Ministry has addressed a circular to its agents abroad, in which they are requested to ascertain the sentiments of the other Governments of Italy with regard to the convocation of an Italian constituent Assembly, "to provide for the necessities of the war of independence," and their opinions respecting the mode of electing such an Assembly. This circular ends by "postponing all questions of internal regulation until after the expulsion of the foreigners." It is signed by MM. Guarrazzi, Montanelli, d'Ayala, Franchini, Mazzani, and Adam.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Sunday the Queen and Court attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated.

On Tuesday the Princess and the Princesses Elize, Adelaide, and Feodore of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg took leave of her Majesty and left the Castle for the Continent. The Royal dinner party on that day was made in the evening included the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Amelie of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, Sir G. and Lady Grey, Lady Anne Barnard, Baroness de Speth, and Sir G. Couper.

ROYAL VISIT TO BERKELEY PEERAGE.—Yesterday her Majesty and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle to pass a few days with the Queen Dowager at her present residence, Bentley Priory, near Stanmore. A great concourse of peasantry, principally of the neighbouring villages, assembled at the principal entrance to the park, and many of the scholars from Harrow School, and numerous gentry, were to be seen among those assembled to give her Majesty a hearty welcome to the district. Her Majesty reached Bentley Priory after 5 o'clock. The village of Stanmore was all bustle and excitement, in the evening the shopkeepers and principal inhabitants displaying their loyalty by illuminating their houses.

HER LIEGE LADY AND HIS LOYAL LIEGE.—ALBERT'S VISIT TO HARROW SCHOOL.—On Thursday forenoon the Queen and Her Royal Highness Prince Albert and suite honoured Harrow School with a visit. Her Majesty was received at the gates by the Head Master, Rev. Dr. C. J. Vaughan, and the other school authorities. The Queen and Prince Consort were at once conducted to the Speech Room, where they were received with warm acclamations by the boys (300 in number), who were assembling for prize boards, her Majesty directed that an extra week's holiday should be given to the boys at Midsummer next. The Royal party then went to the Old School, and were much interested with the celebrated names cut on the forms and panels. The Queen and party next proceeded to the Library, and examined the book containing a list of the speeches delivered between 1792 and 1838; her Majesty and Prince Albert inserted their autographs in this book. The new class rooms were next visited. The Royal party afterwards inspected the church—the principal object of attraction being what is called "Byron's Tomb." The illustrious party next made a few bows to Harrow. The inhabitants celebrated the visit by a public dinner in the evening.

A PURCHASE BY HER MAJESTY.—The Queen of England has made the purchase of the splendid piano of ivory, constructed by M. H. Pape, which excited so much admiration at the exhibition. This instrument, which combines within itself all the improvements in the arts of the pianoforte-maker, the mechanician, and the cabinet-maker, is completely veneered with ivory, in sheets of from 14 to 17 feet in length, and 30 inches and upwards in width, from a single elephant's tooth, by a spiral process peculiar to M. Pape. It is also mounted and ornamented with the rarest woods, forming original designs, and rendering it worthy its destined place in the new Palace of her Britannic Majesty. This circumstance is the more worthy of notice, as establishing the fact that her Majesty Queen Victoria is not so exclusive as has been represented, and that works of high merit by foreign artists find that favour with her Majesty which they have long enjoyed throughout great Britain.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

POLICE.

LAMBETH.

On Thursday, amongst the applicants for assistance to Mr. Norton, was the once celebrated Miss Ducrow, who, some years ago, had charmed the hearts of half the playgoing young men in the country by her extraordinary feats in horsemanship at the theatre of her brother, the late Andrew Ducrow. From the statement of the poor creature, it appeared that, thirteen years ago, she married Mr. Bacot, then her brother's property, who treated her with kindness until the death of her brother, but since that time his conduct towards her had been quite the reverse, and he ultimately left her to live with another female, for which, when he refused to give her any, and she was at that moment in the greatest destitution. In reply to the questions of the magistrate, the applicant said her brother had died possessed of considerable property, which he left to his wife, formerly Miss Woolford, but since his decease, again got married. He had, however, settled a weekly stipend on his mother of 30s., and the sum was paid to her every Monday morning. The last time the applicant heard of her husband she was stage-manager at a theatre in Glasgow, where he had, no doubt, a good salary. Mr. Norton directed that 10s. be at once given to the poor woman for her immediate relief, and that a communication should be made to the husband, with the view of compelling him to provide for her maintenance.

LORD ALFORD, a few days since, while out with the hounds in the neighbourhood of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, the residence of his Lordship's father-in-law, the Marquis of Northampton, met his horse was thrown from his horse, and broke his collar-bone. We are glad to say the bone has been set; but preferring to be attended by the family doctor in London, he at once left for his own residence, and under the care of Mr. Bacot, his Lordship is rapidly recovering.

NEW HAGGERSTON SCHOOL.—On Thursday night, a public meeting, to celebrate the opening of the ragged school under the Royal Infirmary for the Diseases of Children, in the Waterloo-road, was held at the York-road Episcopal Chapel, Lambeth. Mr. B. Hawes, M.P., took the chair, and observed that if the scope and object of ragged schools were better known, their object was quite the reverse. The ignorance, poverty, and destitution of vast masses of children in the metropolis called for the warmest sympathy and regard of a Christian public. Education, to be useful and profitable, must be brought down to the level of the most destitute classes. It was commonly supposed that the scholars in the ragged schools would be utterly unmanageable; but experience proved that these children of misery and vice were open to the best impressions. The secretary stated that the school would be opened on Sunday next, and on evenings during the week. In the course of a few weeks it will be opened as a regular day-school.—The Rev. Mr. Bishop moved, "That this meeting approves the principle of ragged schools, and rejoices in their extension, which was agreed to.—Mr. Hawes, M.P., having been elected president, and several routine resolutions adopted, the meeting separated.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A SUPPLY OF GAS TO THE CITY.—A meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers was held on Tuesday at the Sewers Office, Guildhall, the Lord Mayor in the chair, "to receive a report from the committee of general purposes, in relation to the supply of gas to this city, and to recommend that the necessary notices be given of application to be made to Parliament for the ensuing session for the purpose of such application to be made to Parliament for the ensuing session for the purpose of such application." The report was as follows: "We consider that we have met and been attended by the city solicitor, who laid before us a statement which was read to us; and having considered the plans proposed thereby, we recommend to the court, as the only probable means of obtaining a reduction in the cost of gas, that ... be at once prepared and advertised as required; that your court will apply to Parliament for powers to erect gas works, and to lay down pipes and mains within the city and liberties, with power to purchase the works, pipes, and mains of the existing gas companies, or of any gas company hereafter to be established within the limits aforesaid; and that the day for giving such notice be the 15th of November, it is imperative that decision thereupon should be come to immediately." The city solicitor's statement was also read: it referred to the contracts which, thirty years ago, the Chartered Gas Company had entered into for the supply of gas for the City of London Gas Company had entered into for the supply of gas for the street-lights of the City of London, the Commissioners of Sewers having the power, under the Gas Acts, to purchase from the companies, at the termination of the contracts, the pipes, branches, and other material, at a fair valuation, or, at their option, to give notice for their removal. The two companies, avoiding competition with each other, partitioned out the city between them, an arrangement which, in many respects while advantageous to the companies, was convenient to the citizens. The inhabitants of the city, however, are entitled from their situation and the extent of their consumption to have a cheaper and better gas than the inhabitants of the metropolis scattered over a wider district can obtain, because they may be termed wholesale customers, and are entitled to have the commodity at a wholesale price. Within the city of London there are 20,000 houses, have derived a rental of upwards of £150,000 per annum, from a single ... mains not more than sixty miles in length, the returns thus averaging upwards of £2500 per mile, whereas the mains of the Chartered, the Imperial, the Equitable, the London, and other companies, traverse many hundreds of miles, sometimes two or three sets of mains in the same streets and roads, without dividing amongst them half such a rental. Gas was formerly sold to the consumer at 8s. per thousand, but now it is reduced to 6s.; the prime cost of the article, allowing for interest on capital expended in erecting, in the factory, and the expenses, and a liberal profit, does not exceed 2s. 6d. per thousand. The mains of several gas companies touch close upon the frontiers of the city in various parts; and if the corporation of London, or the Commissioners, acting under the provisions of the original act, were to purchase the mains and pipes of these companies, now in the ground, at a valuation, they would be entitled to the same articles at a price which would allow of its being sold to the inhabitants at 4s. per thousand cubic feet—a rate which, after making an adequate allowance for all expenses, and interest of capital in outlay for pipes, &c., would leave a considerable balance in aid of the sewers' rate, or to defray the cost of sanatory improvements, or any other local improvements that might be desired. If the existing city companies will reduce their charge to that amount per thousand, there could be no reason for a change. If a combination should be formed amongst the various gas companies to defeat the plan by refusing to tender, their object would not be obtained; for a person largely interested in gas works, and practically acquainted with all the working details of gas manufacturing, had offered to supply the whole quantity required, of the very best quality, as to purity and illuminating power, at two shillings and sixpence per thousand cubic feet. Purchasing at this price, the city authorities might dispense the gas at four shillings, and collect the rates through officers of the sewers commission, under the management of the commissioners, with a couple per cent profit in excess of the rates or other important public objects, the Commissioners of Sewers and the corporation giving their sanction to the city consumers to form a company to furnish a sufficient capital (£650,000, to lay down mains and pipes, and to contract for the requisite supply of the quantity required. The motion that the commission agree with the report of the committee, and that the city solicitor be instructed immediately to lodge the necessary notices, was carried unanimously.

AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—On Monday, the first meeting for the season of the Society for Promoting the Amendment of the Law took place at the Jurist Rooms, Chancery-street; Mr. Serjeant Manning in the chair.—Mr. V. Neale brought forward, pursuant to notice, his motion for a committee of inquiry into the law of partnership, more especially as it affected partners in the case of bankrupts. The object he had in proposing the inquiry was to ascertain whether the system of partnership, as *commanditée*, would be applicable to the commercial transactions of this country. He moved that the question be referred to a committee.—Mr. C. Webster, in seconding the motion, said that he had been in several foreign countries in which partnerships as *commandite* were carried on, and had always found them satisfactory.—The motion was then put, and was that two or three selected partners were made liable to the whole amount of their fortunes to the liabilities of the concern, and the remainder only to the amount of their shares or capital invested. The principle was generally adopted in England—and its adoption might be desirable—it would be necessary to appoint official inspectors periodically to examine the books of the various concerns.—Dr. M'Cowan gave testimony to the satisfactory manner in which partnerships as *commandite* had worked in various foreign countries.—The Chairman said that the principle was already carried out in the mining districts, where shareholders in mines were only liable to the amount of their shares.—The motion was then put and agreed to. Question referred to a committee.—Mr. James Stuart proceeded to read the report of a committee appointed at the last meeting of the society to inquire into the state of the law respecting the confinement of lunatics, and suggest to be lunatics. The report stated that three classes of lunatics had been recognised by legislation, namely paupers, persons declared lunatics by a commission, and persons not so declared but under the care of the Court of Chancery. With the first two classes the committee had not interfered, but had directed their attention entirely to the third class. It appeared that the number of lunatics in England and Wales was at that moment upwards of 30,000, about 3 out of 100 being lunatics under the care of the Court of Chancery. The principal act for the protection of middle-class lunatics—that was to say, those whose property was not so small as to admit of commission, and not placed in private asylums—was the 8 and 9 Vic., c. 100, which prevented the reception of such lunatics in any other than licensed houses. The committee thought that that act might be improved, and called attention to two important points—first, the liberty of alleged lunatics; and secondly, their property. At present, the necessary preliminary to personal restraint was the certificate of a medical man, which might, under particular circumstances, be corruptly given, and therefore the committee proposed to add an examination by some person bearing a judicial character. When practicable, they recommended the masters in lunacy, and when these were not available, judges of county courts, or magistrates at sessions. With reference to property, the committee suggested that in all cases where it was too small an amount to bear the expense of a commission, a case for which at present there was no provision should be vested in the parochial committee, and administered for the benefit of the lunatic by the masters in lunacy. The committee had ascertained that it might be so administered at an expense not exceeding 1 per cent. With reference to the private asylums, the committee did not recommend their immediate abolition, but earnestly advised stricter inspection. One regulation they were most anxious to enforce, namely, a regular system of visitation by the clergy. Dr. Conolly had testified to its vast importance, and it might be easily carried out by the parochial clergy. If payment were required, the committee advised that it should be levied in such a manner as to prevent the establishment. The committee called attention to the fact that the asylums containing only one patient, commonly called "single patient houses," where wholly unprofessional persons had the charge of the great numbers of them about London, and it was suggested that the system of inspection should be extended to them. The last recommendation of the report was that persons employed in the capture of lunatics should be required to be registered, and that a coroner's inquest should be held on every death taking place in an asylum. After a short conversation the report was ordered to be printed for circulation among the members, and the meeting adjourned to December 11 next.

NATAL LAND AND EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—On Monday evening, at a public meeting of the members of this society, held at the society's temporary offices, 3, Cornhill-street, Chancery-lane, a memorial addressed to Earl Grey, as Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, was agreed to, praying for a relaxation in favour of the selected of the emigrations Commissioners as regards the age, sex, and occupation of emigrants approved of for the repayment of the head-money allowed upon landing from the colonial land fund; and that the whole of the money paid for the purchase of land in Natal by the society should be appropriated to purposes of emigration, instead of a portion being kept back for public works, as at present.

LECTURE OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY FOR AIDING MISSIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD.—On Monday evening, a public meeting of the members and supporters of this religious association was held in Exeter Hall, for the purpose of bringing the Society more prominently before the notice of the public, and generally advancing the objects which it has in view. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird occupied the chair. The proceedings having been opened by prayer, the chairman explained the first object of the Association was the furtherance of missions, and that its indirect object was the spiritual good of young men placed in different parts of the metropolis. It was true, their Society was at present a small one; still, it must be remembered that the Church Missionary Society, which had now its missions in every part of the globe, rose from an equally circumscribed commencement, he must say that his heart took courage, and that it resulted not, in the least degree, from Society take such root as to have enrolled amongst its members young men in all parts of the kingdom. He was glad to add, that the number of members who had joined in the course of the last year, and the number of branch associations which had been formed, held out great grounds for encouragement. (Hear.) No resolutions were submitted to the meeting, but the particular merits of the Society were ably and frequently advocated by the Rev. Henry Hughes, M.A., Incumbent of All Souls, Gordon-square, the Rev. W. W. Champneys, M.A.; the Rev. Hugh Allen, M.A., and other clergymen and gentlemen; and at the close of the proceedings a collection was entered into in aid of the funds of the Association.

ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—On Tuesday a special general meeting of this society was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering certain modifications in the rules to be proposed by the directors. The chair was taken, at one o'clock, by the Rev W. H. Jones, who observed that they were all aware of the disheartening scenes which occurred in the cases of candidates, who, in spite of all the exertions of their friends, were unable to succeed at a first election, and that in many cases the most worthy candidates retired in despair after one contest. In order to remedy this as much as possible, the directors proposed that for three successive elections all votes for the unsuccessful candidates should be carried to their credit at the election next following. The other alteration proposed by the directors was that there should be two elections each year, instead of one, as at present. Resolutions embodying these views were put and agreed to.

ST. PETER'S, VERE-STREET, AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.—On Wednesday a meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras took place at the new vestry-rooms, King's-road, Camden-town, to consider the position in which the vestry were placed in reference to the grant of a lease of the old vestry-room, in Vere-street, to the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman and other Roman Catholics, for the purposes of a Roman Catholic grammar-school. The vestry clerk read a communication from Mr. Young, the secretary to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, enclosing certain protests which his Grace had received from a number of his tenants upon him to preserve to them quiet and peaceable possession of their ... and, in the event of the vestry persisting in the letting of the old vestry for such a purpose, to proceed to an ejectment of the vestry for breaches of covenants of their lease. This course the letter expressed the intention of his Grace the Duke to adopt. After some discussion, the vestry resolved that their solicitor be instructed to prepare a case for the opinion of counsel in the matter. A motion was also agreed to, directing that a deputation from the Dr. Wiseman accompanied by the solicitor be forthwith appointed to represent the difficulty which had arisen, and endeavour to induce him to a friendly withdrawal from the ... ment.

NEW CITY CLUB.—This body held its inauguration dinner on Wednesday, at the Club-house, in Basinghall-street. It has been instituted with the view of providing a medium association between the late Whig and Radical party and the Greeks, the first of which has abandoned its ground in the City, and the latter of which is rather too expensive to meet the purposes of the class for whom accommodation is particularly required. The new City Club is conducted on a limited extent, to be entitled to have some share in the management of the parochial affairs of Hackney, of which parish it is part, it was expedient to divide the said parish into wards, of which Kingsland should be one, and that immediate application be made to the poor-law commissioners to exert the power vested in them by the act of Parliament for the division of the parish of Hackney into wards, was unanimously adopted. A second resolution, declaratory of the opinion of the meeting that the increased charge for the police was extremely oppressive, and that it afforded another instance of the reckless manner in which the present Government squandered the people's money, was also agreed to.

GOVERNESS'S BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—A general meeting of the members of, and subscribers to, this institution was held on Thursday at the Freemasons' Tavern Rooms. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge took the chair; and the meeting was attended by a highly fashionable assemblage, a large majority of whom were ladies. After a few preliminary remarks from the chairman, the minutes of the last half-yearly meeting were read and confirmed. seven ladies, having been appointed for conducting the ballot, the subscribers present proceeded to the election of annuitants. There were nine candidates, of ages varying from 60 to 78 years. From this number four were elected, three as annuitants on the funds of the society, and one as an inmate of the "Aged Asylum." The meeting then adjourned.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—On Monday some experiments on steam propellers were exhibited in the presence of the Earl of Ad... officers connected with the steam branch of the naval service. The object in view was to test the power of a new application of the screw, the only consists in placing a propeller under each quarter, and not, as now, immediately below the rudder. Experience as well as theory have demonstrated that when the screw-propeller is placed in the centre of the vessel it works at a very great disadvantage. The vessel which is propelled by it displaces the whole body of water through which it moves, and, consequently, the screw has little or no resisting medium to work upon. The water has the tendency to rush into the vacuum created by the passage of the vessel so as to offer any resistance; and, moreover, the current flows with the ship, and not in a contrary direction, as it does under these two conditions the rate achieved by a screw propeller, as now applied, can never reach the maximum speed which public wheel steamers have attained. The objections to paddle-wheels are too well known to require ... here. Captain Carpenter, the inventor of this new application of propeller power, is a practical seaman, having served many years in the navy, five which he was in command of the *Scout* steamer, in the Mediterranean. His experiments on Monday gave great satisfaction to the Admiralty authorities present, and particularly elicited the approbation of Mr. Loyd, Mr. Ed... Captain Elliot, all of whom are practically connected with the steam department of the service.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR EDUCATION.—A report has been issued by the committee of this society, which shows that, during the last five years, 600 new foundation has been provided in national schools for 256,542 scholars; that the total expenditure in building schools and teachers' residences has been £765,000, of which about one-sixth is contributed by the society, and about two-seventh by the Committee of Council on Education; that, in five normal institutions, viz. three for schoolmasters and two for schoolmistresses, 1042 students have received proper training; and that, if the rate of the last two years should be sustained, the society will henceforth annually upwards of two hundred trained teachers; that national diocesan training institutions have been provided, with the advice and help of the society, at Chester, York, Durham, and various other places; and the report concludes with an earnest appeal to the public for support, the means at the disposal of the National society for the building and improving of schools in the country being entirely exhausted.

DERBY SWEEPS.—HOLDERN SESSIONS.—On Tuesday the magistrates for the Holbern division met to transfer licenses for the division. The chairman, previous to the applications being granted, told Inspector ... of the P... ... was anxious to ascertain, that it was the desire of the bench that every licensed victualler ... should be informed that the bench were ... to a house at which a Derby sweepstakes ... allowed. Notices would be forwarded to the police ... left with every licensed victualler, so that the ... ...

GRAND FETE OF THE CONSTITUTION, AT PARIS.

FETE OF THE CONSTITUTION AT PARIS.

THIS grand demonstration took place on Sunday. It proved a comparatively cheerless display, owing to the state of the weather—snow having fallen during the whole of the proceedings. In the Place de la Concorde, an altar was erected in front of the gates of the Tuileries. At half-past 8 the National Assembly, accompanied by the Executive Government, left the Chamber, and took their places on the platform erected for them at the right of the altar, amidst the roar of artillery. The platform on the left was occupied by the members of the diplomatic corps, of the Court of Cassation, the Council of State, and the other constituted bodies. Behind the platforms seats were placed on the terrace, for the accommodation of persons provided with tickets. At 9 o'clock, the clergy left the church of the Madeleine, and proceeded to take their places on the steps of the altar, at the foot of which was a platform, from whence the President of the National Assembly, surrounded by the Executive Government and the *bureaux* of the Chamber, read to the people the text of the Constitution; and immediately afterwards a "Te Deum" was chanted, during which the Archbishop of Paris, assisted by several prelates, celebrated mass. This being finished, the clergy again formed in procession and returned to the church of the Madeleine. The National Guards of Paris and of the departments, previously stationed according to the orders of the military authorities, and under the command of General Changarnier, then began to file off, marching round the Place, and passing the platform on which the National Assembly and the Executive Government were seated. After the filing off, the National Assembly, accompanied by the Executive Government, returned to the Chamber.

The principal object in the appearance of the Place was the altar where the clergy officiated. It was a lofty structure, covered with crimson velvet, and surmounted with a gilt cross. On each side above were, in gold letters, the words "*Aimez-vous les uns les autres.*" Immediately opposite, inside the railings which surround the column of Luxor, was a statue of the Republic in plaster of Paris.

The defiling of the legions of the National Guard and the troops of the line before the altar occupied several hours. The first corps that appeared was the artillery of the National Guard of Paris, composed in great part of Red Republicans. This corps cried *en masse* "*A bas les Prétendans!*" and "*Vive la République!*" Some cried "*Vive la République Démocratique!*" and others added "*et Sociale!*" The National Guard of the *banlieue*, who are well known partisans of Louis Napoleon, kept the most complete silence. One battalion only cried "*Vive la République Démocratique et Sociale!*" This battalion belonged to the legion of which M. D'Alton Shee was lately Colonel. About 11 o'clock the National Guard of Arras and Calais drove from the Place de la Concorde some *ouvriers* who cried "*Vive Napoleon!*" The friends of M. Louis Bonaparte had recommended their partisans not to utter any "*vivats*" in honour of the Prince, so as not to compromise him. The cry of "*Vive l'amnestie général*" was uttered by one legion. The muskets of the National Guard had much fewer bouquets and drapeaux than they had at the *fete* of the Revolution, and the "Marseillaise" was heard much less frequently than the "Girondins."

During the ceremony guns were fired from the Invalides and from the detached forts in the environs of Paris, and the bands of the National Guards and troops played the "Marseillaise" and other patriotic airs.

The gathering to witness the ceremony was, on account of the state of the weather, very small, compared with what is usually seen at public *fetes*. The whole passed off without the slightest disorder. In the evening most of the public buildings were illuminated. In the course of the morning 149 insurgents, among those confined in the prisons of Paris, were liberated

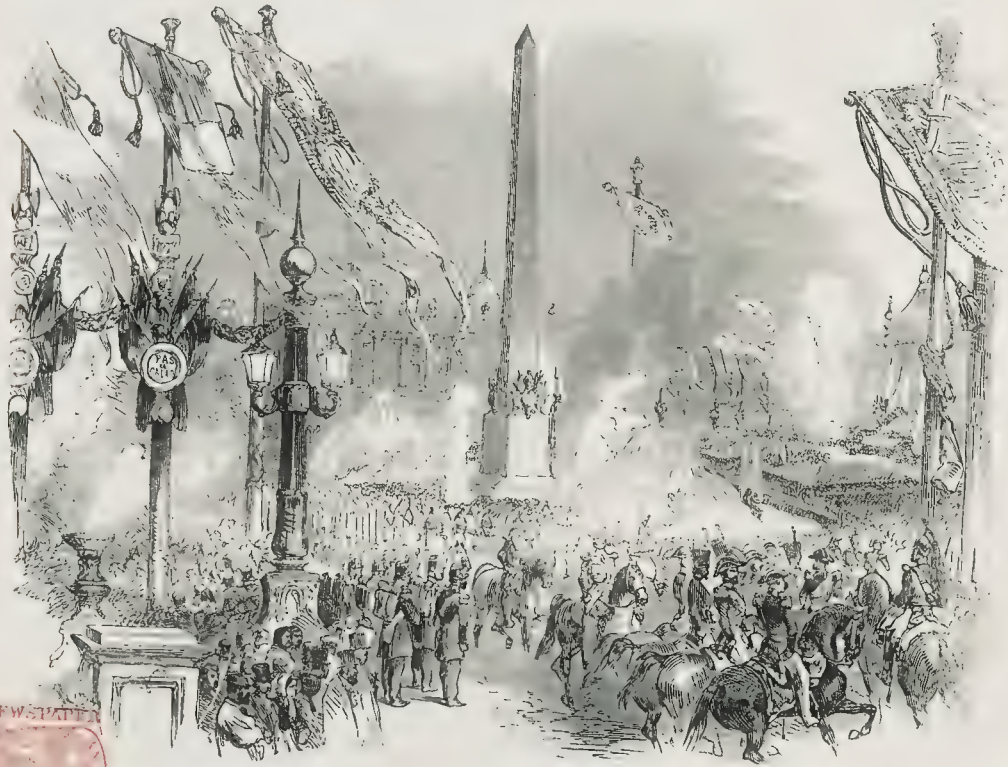
THE GRAND ALTAR OR CHAPELLE IMPROVISEE.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

In the large Engraving is shown the *ensemble* of the fete, spectacled from the left [illegible] Place de la Concorde, on the [illegible] with the Chamber of Deputies, the Garde Meuble, and the Church of la Madeleine in the distance. The canopied altar, as already explained, was erected [illegible] the centre of the gardens of the [illegible] facing the Place. On each side were galleries for the vocal and instrumental performers; and on the terrace, within the railings, were tribunes for privileged spectators. Around the Place were nearly four Varied in point, [illegible] four towers [illegible] Place to the [illegible] which [illegible] was divided [illegible] on poles, flanked by [illegible] and between [illegible] and [illegible] the smaller poles were tripods for incense.

Besides the *ensemble*, we have engraved the altar, or *Chapelle Improvisée*, at which high mass was performed.

COUNT LEON, natural son of the Emperor Napoleon, has addressed a letter to the Paris journals stating, offering proof that the Emperor [illegible] will of which Gen. Montholon is executor, and which was duly registered before M. Tabourier, notary, at Paris, in which the [illegible] affecting the interests of Count Léon, and that such will has been hitherto suppressed. Count Leon announces that he is about to appeal to the tribunals to enforce its disclosure.



DEFILING OF TROOPS IN THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

MEET OF HER MAJESTY'S STAG-HOUNDS AT HILLINGDON.

HER MAJESTY'S STAG-HOUNDS.

A MEET AT HILLINGDON

With the festiva of All Saints begins the season of the chase: some few establishments indeed announce their fixtures earlier, but hunting is not considered to be legitimately on the scene till November. This rule applies, whether the quarry be stag, fox, or hare. The period of its termination, however, is less definite. Formerly, some masters of hounds used to make it a practice to kill a May fox; harriers continue to hunt later on the downs than in the vale; and venison is considered fair game almost at any time that it may be met with among the moors of Devon. But such is not the relation in which your buck is regarded by the lowland sportsman. With him it is an animal of chase—but no more. The stag-hunter goes forth to his sylvan pastime with as little intention of killing the deer as of eating the whippers-in. The hart, the noblest wild animal extant in Great Britain, and hence the store set by it in relation to our rural sports. Deer-stalking is the privilege of princes, and stag-hunting is the aristocracy of the chase—the reader's cry of "Oh! oh!" and "Has he ever seen the Surrey?" to the contrary notwithstanding. We will not stop to investigate when hunting the hart was made an item of Royal pomp and circumstance, or when flying the hawk became obsolete as a custom of courtly recreation. Perhaps their present position comes of the policy of the times. How could the best [illegible] with an hereditary Grand Falconer [illegible] which of course alters the case; or how could a well-bred pack of stag-hounds be hunted in the middle of the nineteenth century, were not provision made to secure them a Whig or Tory leader, as the exigence of parties might demand? But let this pass. The Royal Hounds are before us; and since Nimrod the mighty, never was a society of the sort provided with a more efficient master of the ceremonies.

The scenes represented by the Artist are a meet of the Queen's—which occurred on Wednesday the 8th inst., on the lawn at Hillingdon, adjacent to the town of Uxbridge—and an "*entapa*," or running in view, over the open. They serve as characteristics of the establishment and sport to which they refer. It may, perhaps, be unnecessary to premise that a pack of hounds more admirable as regards the qualities of breeding and condition has rarely, if ever, been got together; or that, with a service of officials all perfect in their several capacities, the field practice is the ideal of consummate training and discipline. The stud is ample, and of a stamp that befits a stable of high mark. The appointments of the men are very handsome—scarlet frocks laced with gold, caps, and irreproachable boots and breeches, that is to say buckskins: the *ensemble* being as sporting a turn-out as if it had been born, bred, and brought up to "fox" through every phase of its seed and generation. Thus much for the stuff whereof it is compounded, and now for a word concerning its whereabouts.

The country hunted by her Majesty's Stag-hounds is a very various one, alternating between the cucumber beds of the metropolitan suburbs and that *terra incognita* called the New Forest, now, for the first time, being explored, at the instance of commissioners appointed for that purpose. They also make periodical excursions into the Vale of Aylesbury, where "the antlered monarch" is also pursued by the Baron Rothschild. *Apropos* of the market-gardeners south to say, is Hillingdon, which comes among the greengrocery districts

"FULL CRY."

The writer once assisted at the enlargement of a hind, at that meet, which, that is the fawn, heading as for Fall mall, was, at the end of a sporting run, captured in Paddington Churchyard. . . . . Speaking of the incident as something not common to the chase, one of the *Sabbath* mentioned an occasion on which a stalwart old stag was secured on the steps of a bull-door in Russell-square, the "whip" who "hobbled" him making use of a butcher's tray as a target in the onslaught. But don't concern, reader gracious, that there is any intent in these presents to throw a Cockney flavo r over stag hunting in general, or on that within easy reach of London city in particular. We have forgathered with the Galway "Buzers," and are familiar with feats found in half-acres of gor-se, and "turned up" at the end of fifteen minutes in parishes adjacent to Market Harbor ough; but our solemn convotion is, there never was an equestrian performance in . . . Hades, or Demonia, like to that which is the "custom of an afternoon" with a lady fair who hunts with the Queen's, and whom we encountered an hour ago cantering her palfrey on the margin of the Serpentine. . . . . .

In days when the wreck of empires is household gossip for the human family, it may not be with it a moral to hint at the social life of a colony occupying a little nook of this globe. Of its commerce and industry, its arts and sciences our province is not to speak: who, indeed, should that be named at all which is as common as the liberal air? But its basc associations, its commonwealths of good fellowship, haply, are less known: pity we plead an ignorance but now enlightened as to the extent and *exactness* of its hunting establishments. There are at this writing, in England, one hundred and seventy-three packs of hounds, public as regards the days of hunting, and open to the enjoyment of all classes. This estimate, indeed, is under the number; but it is given, that no possible misapprehension may be created. But three of these are subscription packs: the remainder are fox hounds, harriers, and other hounds. In Devonshire alone there are seven-and-twenty packs, wherewith gentle and simple may take their recreations. First in the goodly throng are the Queen's. The Earl of Sefton's borough is master: Charles Davis, the most courteous and complete of all the chorus of Diana, the huntsman. Their public days are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; besides which they have generally a "bye" every week. They are within an hour of every breakfast table in the hills of morality—save when transported to that "undiscovered country" already alluded to. Is it not then so what the "giants of the green-wood" are in this degenerate age, go and join them on the first occasion that suits your convenience: if you are anxious to gauge your own properties for crossing a country with a spin alongside of them with Captain Vyse on your *mare*: do this, and if you do not return a wiser man, then are you more wide-awake than the majority of those who stand behind the counters of mantilliners. . . . . *Vale.*

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Mr. Connolly's horse, Gabriel, would have been first in, but he stopped to eat his jockey. Whaley, when he fell. The race is to be run again on Friday.—*Sporting Intelligence from an old Irish paper*

Anthropophagy, according to the statement of some philosopher or other, is a natural instinct, varying in its properties, but identical in its principles. In the position of the negro man eating the raw meat of his enemy, in the comparative—the feudal state of cannibalism—he only eats and drinks the thews and sinews, that is, the animal power and produce of his fellow-creature; while, in the superlative degree, under the specious shelter of refinement, social cannibalism lays gins and snares for body and soul, and for anything that is, or was, or is to be. Upon this principle, assuming the incident copied from the Irish journal to be most allegorically, the condition of reading half-a-century ago was in the instinctive process.

A newspaper of a much more recent date, the 19th inst., thus observes:—

"Apropos of horse-racing—" If any proof were wanting to show how fallacious are the reasonings of praisers of the time past, we have only to recollect for a moment what occurred hardly a month since, when one good man and true was found to lay twelve thousand sovereigns to one thousand, in one bet, against the winner of the Cesarewitch; and, what would have surprised, above all, the speculators of old, was one of the very earliest at the post on the morning after the race, with the bank notes in his hand to pay the money!" . . . . In this figurative of the superlative degree? The question takes nothing upon doubt. "Where did the money come from," he asks, "and to what purpose was it appropriated?" In after days these questions of sporting literature may serve the philosopher's account: they are significant, if the trouble be taken to apply them.

The course is left for a season, and the cover side furnishes this: There is a natural sympathy between racing and hunting—they are especially parents of the equestrian order. A word for the SOMAL SCIENCE. These are who delight in tying a canister to a dog's tail—*hand meus hic sermo.* Every body has been helping the railways over the stile: the fox-hunter may do them a better office. "*Tempora mutantur,*" reader mine—and so are you and I. Our grandfathers took pleasure in "dragging" for their foxes when the stars were setting: we can content ourselves with a brush at noon-day. Manners and habits have changed—and not for the worse—if Lord Percy be a faithful mirror of the reign of the second George, and our memory serve us as to the costume "when George the Fourth was King."

The chase is not what it was twenty years ago—neither was it then as Beckford portrays it. In the "crack" districts they now go faster over the country, and slower under the mahogany. Where there was one pack of foxhounds in John Warde's day there are now three. Then they might hunt then, fifty may do so now. Railways have done much that was not expected of them, both in an evil and a good sense Who ever dreamt that they would restore to the Cockney the delights of Acton Green, to the hind the field of his hope: the last accounts from Pekin state that a Deputy of the Ward of Port-sok ng was at a recent Celestial levee. The less ambitious may put in a good day, if the chase be there resorts to the hind. Before the Reform Bill, let him ascertain when the Vine or Lord Gifford's hounds the H. H— meet adjacent to the South-Wester Rail. The latter are always in the Sassennatic country on a Monday from Stockbridge, and to be reached from the Andover-road station These are cosey packs, with sporting provincial fields, and very negotiable countries. Why should not the fixtures of monday, generally, be announced, with a note how many minutes of breathing may be reached from the metropolis—with a hint, now and then, as to their characteristics? A practical essay, whether on the turf or the chase, cannot present too continually to the readers the allegory of the horse that ate his rider.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY. An unmistakeable feeling against St. Leger for the Liverpool Steeple Chase, and a tremendous rush to get on Cossack for the Chester Cup, were the "features" of a very dull afternoon. The market prices were as under.

WEWPORT PAGNEL STEEPLE CHASE

3 to 1 agst Red Lancer | 10 to 1 agst Jackie to Essex | 11 to 1 agst Bedlamite

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.

10 to 8 agst Proceed	7 to 1 agst St. Leger	15 to 1 agst Wolverhampton
11 to 2 — Alfred (t)	12 to 1 — Bucksaw	15 to 1 — Venom

CHESTER CUP.

33 to 1 agst Cossack	1000 to 15 agst Vesta	1000 to 15 agst Knightwatch
1000 to 15 — War Eagle	1000 to 15 — Pilatoff colt	1000 to 16 — Bingo (t)

DERBY

6 to 1 agst Flying Dutchman | 40 to 1 agst Strongbow (t) | 40 to 1 agst The Knight (t)

THURSDAY. Nine-tenths of the members having left for Newport Pagnel, not ung was done.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY The "Messiah" is announced for performance at EXETER HALL on Friday next, the 24th inst. Mr Sims Reeves will sing in it for the first time in London, and Mr Costa will conduct for the first time at Handel's oratorios.

DESERTION OF THE PARIS THEATRES -The prevailing distress in Paris, the pre-occupation of the public mind with matters of more importance and more immediate interest, has woefully thinned the theatres of that capital. Of this we have an amusing account in a recent *Feuilleton* of M. Hector Berlioz, the musical critic of the *Journal des Débats*, in a review of M Clapisson's new opera of "La Jeune la Folle," produced at the Théâtre de la Nation on Monday last. M. Berlioz bitterly laments the sad contrast between the crowded houses of this "old times," and the half empty benches of the present. Before the Revolution, it appears that there was a regular system of intrigue practised by the amateurs, the ladies especially, to obtain tickets for the rehearsal of new operas, and on the "first night" the house was crowded with rank, beauty, and fas- hion. "But now," adds your Berlioz, "if you encounter a friend in the Rue Lepelletier, on your way to the French Opera, for the purpose of "seeing at" the performance of a new piece, an allusion to matters musical only provokes a shrug of *insouciance*, and your polite offer of a tickets of admission is met with the most chilling indifference." M. Clapisson's opera was successful, notwithstanding the thinness of the house. The absence of foreigners from Paris, and the indisposition of the residents towards public amusements, having lowered the subscription of the Italian Opera to a point which must *entrepreneur* and *artistes* to keep sharp, Government, rather than have it closed, is about to apply to the Assembly for a grant of 60,000 francs.

ACCOUNT OF TRADE AND NAVIGATION. The public accounts of trade and navigation, for the month ending the 10th of October, 1848, have just been published. These returns exhibit a very considerable improvement, in comparison with the declared monthly value of our exports for the last six or eight months. The aggregate amount of our exports for the month ending October 10, 1847, . . . £4,865,000; for the same month this year, £4,507,000, showing a deficiency of £263,000 only; whilst the deficit on the previous month, as compared with the same period last year, was no less than £538,000. These returns also show, on a comparison of the same months, an increase of £30,000 in the month ending October 10, 1847, with the same period of the present year, a decrease of £5,350,000.

LIFE "UPON MONARCH." We last week noticed that her Majesty's Government had presented Captain Joaquim Marquis Lisboa, commanding the Brazilian steam-frigate *Affonso*, with a gold chronometer. We have now the pleasure of stating that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have purchased a gold chronometer from Mr Dent, and presented the same to the Captain: it bears the following inscription: "Presented by the Lords of the Admiralty to Captain Marquis Lisboa, Commanding the Brazilian steam-frigate *Affonso*, for the humane and gallantly displayed by him in rescuing many British subjects from the burning wreck of the *Ocean Monarch*."

MUSIC.

M JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

On Monday night, M. Vivier, the famed performer on the horn, made his first appearance at Drury-Lane Theatre. M. Vivier was in his country some years since, and performed at the Hanover-square Rooms. His instrument is not an especial favourite with the million, and, in a small room, playing a simple melody, or accompanying a singer it is tolerable: and no artist has turned it to better account in this way than Pauz Vivier is, however, an exceptional artist, quite out of the common run of horn-players. He has made new discoveries of new and curious acoustic effects, particularly the existence of low notes, which we must conceive to be in the nature of the horn, and in the capability of sustaining a melody, unheard and unthought of before: for these notes can be employed as the bass of the harmony in orchestral music in a greater degree than formerly remains to be shown. He played a cantabile of his own composition, introducing a cadenza, for display of his new notes and his executive ability. It was encored with enthusiasm; and the applause from the band was very strong. To the multitude, his playing has a great attraction; he produces a effect, quite out of the common run of horn-players. He has made new and when he abandons the melody to indulge in the dexterity of divisions, it is marvellous how neat and finished are his passages, how tasteful and elegant are his cadences. The only regret is that he had not some other performer upon the familiarity with which would have enabled the public to appreciate still more what eloquent and sympathetic tones he could produce from his instrument, and how perfect is his management of the various gradations of sound, from the strongest *fortissimo* to the most delicate *pianissimo*

M. Vivier enjoys the highest reputation amongst Continental musicians—many of the most distinguished of whom, in fact, look upon him as *the* rising composer of the day, attributing to him a fertile imagination as to melody, and a felicitous instinct for harmony. How far the expectations of him will be realised, we cannot at present pretend to say. We have had the opportunity of hearing his works; but we might quote eminent names for the high estimation of Vivier's talents. It would be singular, indeed, if the future symphonist, opera composer, and writer for the orchestra, were he not generally to be found selected such an instrument as the horn to play upon; but his countryman, Berlioz, who is only master of the guitar, has been equally remarkable in his musical eccentricity.

On the same evening, the first movement of Beethoven's Grand Sonata in F, scored by Nadaud (and duly scored), was played; but what Beethoven wrote as a sonata, we should prefer to call a symphony; and there is no lack of orchestral lumity in his symphonies and overtures to justify any "a rancement" of his other works. The ex- [illegible] ment was [illegible] instruments as [illegible] serted. A fantasia, and the themes from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," is promised for next week, a welcome announcement, but we trust it will not be scored by M Jullien with a view to the display of the British Army Quadrille, which is really too stunning—The houses have been well attended this week.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS This society illustrates the "hope deferred which maketh the heart sick" Year after year we look in vain for some sign of spring from the native talent source, but dry and barren as the annual proceeds. Recently a record of the society's doings was the pretext for the Hanover-square Rooms are now the head-quarters—the [illegible] little to tempt criticism at the first chamber concert of the 16th season on Monday The scheme opened with Mendelssohn's Quintet in A, op. 18, for two viols (Watson and E. W. Thomas), two tenors (Weddicke and [illegible] violoncello (W. F. Reed). There was also [illegible] ode in B flat, op. 97, for piano, violin, and violoncello, executed by Miss Kate Loder, Messrs. E. W. Thomas and W. Lee; a MS Quartet in G, by Cipriani Potter, for two violins, tenors, and violoncello, were also executed; a MS Sonata, No. 2, for pianoforte and violin, played by Messrs. Lee and Watson. The vocal pieces were a song by Mr Morlow's words "Heaven rides past," sung by Miss M Williams, and composed by Miss Kate Loder, which was encored; a MS quartet for [illegible] and M. Williams, "Where bonnet roses, composed by Mr. J Calkin, brother of the singer of that name, and son of the violoncello player—two songs by Charles E. Horsley, with vocal obligato, well sung by Miss A. Williams; a song by Miss A. Williams and Masfarren's clever [illegible] the "Devil's Opera, and Nubit," ascribed in the printed bills to Beethoven—sung by the Misses Williams and Miss Thornton. Mr. G. Cooke presided at the pianoforte. The second concert will be on the 20th instant.

MUSICAL EVENTS. Mr. and Mrs Mellon, from Berlin, have commenced [illegible] at the Beaumont Hall, Stonecastle, under the direction of Signor [illegible]. Bochsa, the new members of the Philharmonic Society are [illegible] Schulz, Cruvelli, Dr. F. A. Walmesley, of Cambridge; Messrs. Lindley Sloper, Ferrari, [illegible] Horsley have been elected associates, as also [illegible] Mr. Hullah has been made [illegible] the Royal Academy of Music, to have [illegible] practices of music which will be conducted by Lucas, with [illegible] performance of Handel's Messiah, in Exeter Hall, on Friday next [illegible] the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa. The same vocalists sang on the first occasion, save Mr. J. A. Novello, who was replaced by Mr Bodda Mme Jaholenc, Mr. Lucas, and Mr. Hullah conducted. Spohr's Last Judgment, Hausmann (violoncello), and John Parry, will find [illegible] Bath. The winding up of the accounts of the Worcester Musical Festival exhibits a loss of £609 18s. 6d.; of which £1,000 is due to the Stewards, £400 to the Dean and Chapter, £113 16s 6d; has come from the guarantees fund raised previously. The [illegible] the loss was £892 7s.; and in 1842, £1216 9s. 9d., so the festival is improving, and with the same [illegible] always supported it, and the [illegible] the charity To [illegible] greater interest to these [illegible] why not include [illegible] Hospitals and other charities of the country and town to participate in the results?

HANOVERIAN MUSICAL REMINISCENCES [illegible] Hanover [illegible] ing on Tuesday evening last, in the Royal Normal School-room. The performance consisted chiefly of selections from Handel, and evidently gave a great treat to the audience. The [illegible] and chief support of the president, the Rev. T. Alinger, rector of the parish, spoke in the most terms of the institution.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS. Two new operas have been produced in Paris, the one at the Théâtre National de l'Opéra Comique, entitled "Le Val d'Andorre," in three acts, by Halévy, the libretto by M. de St Georges: the other at the Théâtre de la Nation, called "Le Jeune la Folie," in five acts, by Clapisson, the libretto by M. Scribe. The former is sustained by Mdlle Lavoye, Mdlle. Revilly, Mdlle Audran, Meelis, Bataille, and Jourdan, and the latter by Mdlle Masson, Mdlle Grimm, M. Gueymard (ten r) M Ernest, M. Brémond, and M. Portehaut (bass) Both productions were successful, but it is believed that the "Val d'Andorre" alone will draw. Halévy's music being admirably composed and performed. The story of the "Val d'Andorre" is merely a decoration, and as overcharged with elaborate and confusion, exhibiting more of contrived poultry than of broad massive effects The romance in the *mise en scène* are both much alike. The story of the "Valley of Andorre" is one of a love, a public existing between France and Spain, on that of a maiden, *Rose de Mai*, who, to prevent her lover (*Stephen*) from being enlisted for the army, robs her mistress of the sum of money necessary to purchase a substitute for his period of service. When we state rob, that is scarcely the word; the fact is, she takes the money only whilst she has to send to a neighbouring town for a little fortune she has left concealed, but before that arrives she is accused of the theft. Her mistress, however, turns out to be her mother The *denouement* is, of course, happy; but not before there are some touching dramatic situations The story of "Jeanne la Folle" is that of the daughter of the Queen Isabella of Castile, who goes mad, from loving her husband to distraction, and who claims that he (*Philip*) has carried off a Moorish maiden, Zizie, the scene of which is laid in [illegible] in which *Don Fadrigue*, the Queen's cousin, is made to love her, while he is his friend and confidant of her husband At the Italiens, Madle Cruvelli was to play *Semiramide* to Madame Stoltz's *Arsace*

MDLLE. JENNY LIND will give her second and last concert this evening (Saturday), at Bristol.

THE POLISH BALL.

The Annual Grand Dress and Fancy Ball and Concert in aid of the funds of the Literary Association of the friends of Poland was held at Guildhal on Thursday; and, in spite of the strong, and we might almost say somewhat hostile, charitable, remarks of our contemporaries upon the subject, we were pleased to observe that the attendance on Thursday was not inferior to the average of that on former occasions. Amongst those who were early in the field, we observed the Lord and Lady Mayoress

The elegant decorations with which the hall was fitted up for Lord Mayor's Day were retained for the present occasion; and the vast assemblage, when brilliantly lighted, presented a *coup d'œil* of splendour beauty.

The concert was commenced by the band of the Coldstream Lindsay Sloper, who, as well as all the other performers, generously volunteered their services. Among the vocalists who had come forward on this occasion to offer their aid were Miss Poole, Mrs. Weiss, Miss Rainforth, Miss Hammond, Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Dolby, and Miss Miran; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Charles Braham, Mr. Whitworth, M. Weiss, Signor Burdini, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Frank Bodda.

M. Chopin, the celebrated *pianiste*, was also present, and performed some of his beautiful compositions with much applau

The dancing commenced about half past nine o'clock, and was continued with unabated vigour till an advanced hour in the morning. The refreshments were furnished on a very elegant scale by Messrs. Youngthusband & Son, of Basing-lane.

A SHAKESPEARE EXHIBITION is about to be opened in London in aid of the funds for the preservation and preservation of the poet's house. The [illegible] of Ellesmere will contribute the celebrated Chandos portrait; and the Duke of Devonshire, it is said, the [illegible] fifteen quarto plays published in the poet's lifetime—no one, we should [illegible] and not one of any importance is wanting in these pages. Mr. Troward will send the only known autograph of Shakspeare in private hands: and Mr. Wheler, of Stratford, his valuable collection of Shakspeare documents and curiosities. We are to have mulberry canes, and portraits, and engravings; a medley museum, in short, not unlike the attractive exhibitions which the Archæological Institute brought together at Winchester, Norwich, and Lincoln. A sub-committee has been appointed to conduct the [illegible], consisting of Mr J. Payne Collier, Mr Charles Knight, and Mr. Peter Cunningham. An active beginning of the [illegible] of the committee will be issued very shortly. The Chandos portrait is but partially known. Who exhibited at Stowe was so badly hung that it was scarcely seen.—*Athenæum.*

THE THEATRES.

COVENT-GARDEN

The manager has resorted to a reduction of prices to attract audiences—the max mum is now seven shillings for a stall, and the minimum one shilling to the gallery, eighteen pence being taken for the spacious and convenient amphitheatre; half-a-crown for the pit; and six, five, and four shill ngs for the public boxes. This tariff (preserving the half-price at nine o'clock) is one enough in all conscience; and, whilst it has had the effect of filling the lowest-priced portions of the house since the change, it has also tended still further to diminish the attendance of gentlemen, disposed to patronise the drama. That the manager was wrong in opening the season with an advance on the ordinary prices of the patent houses is proved sufficiently by the forced abandonment of his new tariff. It does not strike us that the only [illegible] has position by going to the extreme of low prices: no one has more ably shown the folly of reduced prices than Mr. Bunn, in his book, "The Stage, both Before and Behind the Curtain." We are at issue with many of our contemporaries on this subject, and we agree perfectly with Mr Bunn, in his work, "that your English man never regards the price of his entrance to a place of amusement; and more frequently than otherwise, thinks the entertainment must be bad, if he has little to pay to see it. He goes so seldom, that, when he does go, he will pay anything in reason. A concert, as effectively supported in the one place as the other, that they would only give a franc to see in Paris, thousands give a guinea, and seldom less than half-a-guinea, to be present at in London. That is fashion, not *taste*; and so it is with our theatres. Make it the fashion, by any trickery or stratagem, to go to [illegible], and there will be no lack of them; while another, replete with talent of the highest order, shall be altogether deserted. Through a very long experience, I have never found, theatrically speaking, that the price of the article at all [illegible] with the demand for it, the public is not to be deterred from going to the play because the admission to the boxes is 7s., any more than it is to be attracted there because the admission is only 3s. The quality of the *wasteful*, and not the price, is the thing incurred into." In a subsequent volume Mr Bunn proves, by returns of receipts, that, whilst many more people went to the theatre at the reduced price, the treasury was not the richer. The lowering the price did not make one proselyte. It only induced some who, at the former price, came but once, now to come twice; and the prosperity ceased to be minus in respectability and income."

Mr Bunn's arguments have been proved over and over again, and we regret that he did not confine his changes to the restoration of the usual playhouse prices. It must be recorded in his favour that no change has been made in the entertainment

On Saturday, the indisposition of Miss Lucombe caused the substitution of the "Spoonbenia" for the "Hayde;" Mrs. Dowell King, whose success in *Adelphea* has been so marked, appearing as *Anania*; Miss Romer being also *hors de combat*. On Monday "Haydée" was repeated for the fifth time. On Tuesday Mdlle. Nissen appeared for the first time in *Lucia*, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the character being much more adapted for her than *Norma*. If the quality of Mdlle. Nissen's organ kept pace with her artistic acquirements, there is no [illegible] she would not tremble at her rivalry; but nature has gifted her with high intelligence, but not with a fine voice. Mr. Reeves was himself again in *Edgardo*, singing with amazing spirit and feeling, and creating a powerful sensation Mr. Burdini was the *Enrico*, Corri *Ibidebent*, and Barker *Arturo*. On Wednesday "Norma" was repeated for the third time, and the first act of the "Bohemian Girl." Mdlle. Poinkert has been dancing with the ballet of the "Peri"

Two new operas are underlined in the bills, "Quentin Durward," by Mr. Henry Laurent, and "Kenilworth" by Schira, the musical director and conductor; and the "Lady of the Lake" is announced for to-night (Saturday), with Miss Romer, Miss Dolby (her first appearance), Mr. Travers, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Borrani, as *Ellen, Malcolm, Fitzjames, Roderick Dhu*, and *Douglas*.

HAYMARKET

The announcement of "Twelfth Night," with the best cast at present available, at this theatre, on Saturday, was certain to attract a good house, and, accordingly, one of the fullest audiences of the season hitherto assembled on the occasion [illegible] parts were thus distributed: *Malvolio*, Mr Webster; *Sebastian*, Mr. H Vandenhoff; *Duke Orsino*, Mr. *Sir Toby Belch*, Mr. Tilbury; *Sir Andrew Aguecheek*, Mr. Keeley; the *Clown*, Mr. Wigan; *Antonio*, Mr. Rogers; *Olivia*, Miss Reynolds; *Maria*, Mrs. Humby; and *Viola*, Mrs Charles Kean With such a cast a most excellent performance was the result, and every one was perfect most admirable. Mrs. Charles Kean has made the part of *Viola*, at the present day, entirely her own. We have no other actress who can so delicately interpret this elaborate character, and whose voice can so attune itself to such graceful yet telling effect. no one who can so completely win the sympathies of her audience or draw down such hearty applause by a mere apt expression of feature or inflexion of face. Next to Mrs. Charles Kean's impersonation of the evening, and was as intitable in his assumption of dreary feeble-mindedness as of drunken would be jollity. We question whether *Sir Andrew Aguecheek* has ever been better played. His was consistency throughout. Tilbury, whose real joviality came forth in pleasant contrast. Mr. Webster's *Malvolio* was, as may be expected, a clever and thoughtful piece of acting; and the other performers were all most efficient in their respective parts. We cannot conclude without a few observations on the merits of Mr. Wigan's *Clown*, not merely amongst old playgoers, but from the journals—one party stoutly maintaining that the *Clown* was never meant to be a fool rather than a knave, and the judgment of the scene. At all events, Mr. Wigan is entitled to great praise, whatever the result may have been, for departing from conventionality and traditional observance: such step always deserves encouragement, and we hope to see Mr. Wigan's Mr. Hardy's *Maria*, were each, in their way, particularly good. Nothing could exceed the applause at the end of the performance, which continued until Mrs. Kean had prepared herself to receive the customary bouquet on the occasion. She was again called for at the conclusion of "The Ransom," in which effective drama she played her original character of *Pauline*

PRINCESS'S.

On Thursday night Bickerstaff's opera of "Love in a Village" was represented with a strong cast. Miss Julia Harland being the *Rosetta*; Miss Emma Stanley, *Madge*; Charles Braham, *Young Meadows*; Harley, *Woodcock*, Mrs. Selby; *Justice Woodcock*, Mr. G. Cooke; *Young Meadows*, Mr. Allen; *Hodge*, Mr. Wright; and *Hawthorn*, Mr. Charles Braham. The opera, or rather operatic comedy, went off with the greatest spirit. Miss Harland's singing of the sporisman "*Hawthorn* will add materially to his reputation; he was encored with rapture in the song, "There was a jolly miller," "My dog and my gun," "We all love a pretty girl under the rose," &c. His voice never took us as being more and more like that of his father in quality, —possessing the distinguishing characteristics also of the great tenor's style, excellent declamation, distinct enunciation, and vigorous *forte*-manner, or power of swelling a note. Miss Julia Harland and Miss Emma Stanley were encored in their duo in the second act, "For ever let us part." The powerful acting of Doherty in *Hodge* is worthy of notice. The manager is very active in his exertions, and he has a very powerful operatic company.

To a burlesque of "Midas," with Miss Poole's admirable acting and singing of *Apollo*, has been a great success. She is nightly encored twice in "Pray Goody," which she sings charmingly.

ADELPHI

An outrageously broad farce, which it would have been very dangerous to have played anywhere else, was produced at this house on Monday evening, called "Crusher and Smasher; or, The British Lion." The fun arises from the perplexities in which the heroes, who are arrant cowards, find themselves constantly involved through their assumption of courage; and it is sufficient to state that they are respectively played by Mr. Wright and Mr. Paul Bedford, for the reader to anticipate the kind of laughter which great their eccentricities. We suspect the farce to be an adaptation of a French piece called "Les Pattes." To see an Irishman, it begins with its end; that is to say, one of the characters is supposed to be delivering the "last speech" after the fashion of Irish—and it now only remains for these and friends," &c., when the characters not being settled on certain points, begin all over again. This bit of dramatic fun, however, was scarcely understood by the audience, and must be exceeded even at the farce, all the way through, and applauded loudly at the conclusion, thoroughly establishing its success. It is, we believe, by Mr. Maddison Morton, the author of "Box and Cox." Mr. Brough's burlesque is announced for Monday evening

MARYLEBONE.

Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam announced their engagement here on Monday evening, when "The Flowers of the Forest" and "The Rough Diamond" were performed to a crowded audience.—Mrs. Fitzwilliam played her original character of *Ophelia*, and Mr. Buckstone the part of *Cheap John*, formerly sustained by Mr. Wright. Miss Vining was *Cynthia*, Miss Saunders, *Lemuel*, and Mr. Johnston, the *Zangaro*. Its performance was, throughout, eminently successful; and we expect a very good company, by Mr. Dayes, contributed in no small degree to the favour with which it was received. We may particularize, in addition, a drawing room, in the "Rough Diamond," placed upon the stage with a correctness of taste not to be exceeded even at the Lyceum. After these pieces a most comical farce was produced, called "The First Night of my Wedding;" the fun of which turns on the miseries endured by *Mrs. and Mrs. Pippins* (Mr. Buckstone and Miss Handline) on the evening of their wedding, when, being overtaken by a frightful storm, they mistake a [illegible]'s rendezvous for an inn, and are therein exposed to all sorts of terrible adventures, until the appearance of the guard ensures their safety. The farce was entirely successful, being received with loud laughter, and without a dissentient voice. We believe that Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam have entirely seceded from the Lyceum company. Their engagement at the Marylebone is up to Christmas, certain.

A new play is announced to be in preparation at SADLER'S WELLS, and will be produced forthwith.

A new two-act drama, called "The Knight of Arva," will be brought out at the ADELPHI on Monday next. It is by Mr. Buckingham.

Some amateur theatricals, of a superior character, are in contemplation, and will take place at Guildford, in February. The principal actors are gentlemen well known in the fashionable circles of London life, and are said to be perfectly at home upon the stage

Mr. Webster has, we understand, purchased the early property of Mr Dickens's Christmas book, for adaptation. It was secured to Mr. Wilmot, some time ago; but, in consequence of the Keeley management having ended at the Lyceum, the gentleman gave up the agreement

WARREN'S PILLS AND BLACKING, at the Princess Concert-room, will, in future, commence every Monday evening at 10, instead of, as hitherto, at 11 o'clock.

LITERATURE.

THE TREASURY OF NATURAL HISTORY; or, A POPULAR DICTIONARY OF ANIMATED NATURE. By SAMUEL MAUNDER. Longman and Co

This work, the fifth of the author's "Treasuries," is of a class peculiarly fitted for the requirements of the present age, in which, if there are no Royal roads, there are at least railways, to scientific information. The vast impulse which the study has received in the present century has expanded its delights to every class of the people, who have found much to unlearn upon the subject, as well as more to learn from the spirit of discovery which has characterised this attractive branch of science. The recently revived question of the existence of the Sea-Serpent affords a remarkable advance of the public mind since this subject was last agitated: we refer especially to the suggestion as to the monster being a Saurian, the larger animals of which order had been but very imperfectly illustrated when the Sea-Serpent controversy was last agitated.

Mr. Maunder's present volume is, in every way, calculated to aid the popular advancement in the knowledge of the zoological characteristics of the Animal Kingdom. The work is most laboriously compiled, with sufficient attention to scientific details to preserve the distinctions of classes, genera, and species; and the spirit of the habits, instincts, and general economy, to render it as entertaining as a book of anecdote. Of the latter, indeed, it is a rare storehouse as full as the tail of a lobster. The arrangement is alphabetical, without any of the cyclopædian mystification of reference. There is, also, a *classified* Index, which is the means of supplying the necessary *systematic* information; and to the whole is added a syllabus of mystical Taxidermy, and a Glossarial Appendix of more than forty pages. The illustrations are 900 wood-cuts, engraved with accuracy and delicate finish. Altogether, this is a delightful book: the reputation of the author is a guarantee for its conscientious compilation; and it deserves to become as popular as either of the author's former works.

THE BOAT AND THE CARAVAN: A FAMILY TOUR THROUGH EGYPT AND SYRIA Second Edition. Bogue.

Upon the first appearance of this work, about two years since, we were much struck with the life-like reality of its main incidents, in spite of the artificial character of the framework—that of a family travelling in quest of health and recreation. That we did not record these impressions by way of review was a mere *contretemps*, for which we are now anxious to make amends, for too book has really peculiar claims upon our attention.

The "Family Tour" was performed, as its title implies, "by boat and caravan:" the travellers being the author (Mr. Dalton) and his wife, their son and daughter, and a female attendant. The party has not been made up for the book; and that they are flesh-and-blood, not paste-and-scissors tourists, the reader may rest assured. In the preface we are told that the author has endeavoured to adhere scrupulously to the truth, and has described nothing that did not really come under his own notice. This is coupled with regret that he could not refer to the works of previous travellers—a circumstance which adds to the assurance of originality; and it would be well if every book of travels could be written with such high recommendation.

The journey, we need hardly tell the reader, lies through the land of the Bible. Hence the descriptions are tinged with solemn association, and illustrated by frequent reference to sacred subjects. Yet this is done so unobtrusively, as to invite even the lightest reader to become better acquainted, by means of this book, with the localities of Scripture. There is no laboured identification of sites with passages; but, on the contrary, a free exercise of judgment upon such matters, which is the best characteristic of the entire work. Indeed, on this account, some of the reviewers of the first edition of the work have charged its author with dropping a little scepticism into his notices of spots in the Holy Land. His defence is worth quoting, for the amount of sound sense it displays:—

"While he has neither expressed, nor felt, a doubt of any plain statement contained in the Bible, he has considered himself as perfect liberty to exercise his own judgment on points in which no religious truth is concerned, and where the only evidence in their favour is gathered from the traditions of the Greek and Roman churches. In some instances, these traditions are plainly in opposition to Scripture. Such, for example, as—that part of Pilate's house still exists at Jerusalem, although our Saviour foretold that not one stone of the city should be left above another; that the church which crowns the summit of the Mount of Olives covers the spot from which our Saviour ascended, although the Evangelist Luke expressly says that it was at Bethany that he parted with his disciples and was carried up to heaven; and that the Mount of Precipitation is a high promontory two miles distant from Nazareth, although we read that it was from the 'brow of a hill on which the city was built' that the enraged Nazarenes sought to cast down their Lord. In many respects, it would have been more agreeable to have gone over the ground with unquestioning credulity; but the author thinks that belief of what is true is strengthened and confirmed by a careful rejection of all that is false."

Meanwhile, our readers must not suppose there to be any unbecoming levity in the "Family Tour;" on the contrary, there is unswerving veneration for sacred objects, and respect for well-grounded opinion. The narrative is cheerful and healthy throughout; prejudices are combated, and errors exposed with good humour, whilst the follies of credulity are let down gently. It is easy to perceive that the writer is a shrewd yet benevolent man—serious upon solemn subjects, and humorous upon lighter ones, with a keen perception of weak points, and the best intention of contributing something acceptable to his reader, both by way of information and improvement.

The route of the tourists is by steam-boat from Naples to Malta. Here they attended divine service at the beautiful church erected by the munificent Queen Adelaide. From Malta, the journey is by the Oriental steamer to Alexandria. The party then hire a boat, *The Rona*, and the scene changes to the Nile, visiting the mighty antiquarian wonders of Egypt in their route. A stay at Cairo, the journey through the Desert, and visits to Jerusalem, Nazareth, Beyrout, Damascus, Baalbec, &c., are all very agreeably described. The incidents never flag; and though occasionally minute and familiar, they are entertaining. We quote a few passages as specimens of the staple of the work

MEHEMET ALI.

"We have more than once mentioned the proprietors of land in Egypt, but, strictly speaking, there is but one, and that is the all-powerful and all-engrossing Mehemet Ali. By a late edict, he has appropriated the whole land to himself, as that Egypt is now as much the property of its ruler as it became after the great famine in the time of Joseph. The people have not, however, been turned out of their possessions, except where it has pleased the Pasha to take land under his own care. In that case, the Fellah is not permitted to seek some other residence, but must remain as a labourer in the Pasha's service. Mehemet Ali is not content, as Pharaoh was, with a fifth of the produce; he takes the lion's share. If a Fellah lets any portion of the land which he is permitted to retain, he will get, it may be, seventy piasters rent for a portion equal to an acre, of which nearly two-thirds goes to the Government in taxes. Nothing can exceed the apparent poverty of the people. Their dress is mean, their food of the coarsest kind, and their habitations not much better than the hovels of the Alexandrian suburbs. If a man scrapes a little money together, he carefully conceals his wealth, lest he should become a prey to the cupidity of the Pasha's officers; he cannot employ it in any profitable way, as the laws of the Prophet forbid the lending money on usury. Egypt is indeed the most fruitful country in the world; but although the condition of the people has in some respects been ameliorated of late years, yet misgovernment and oppression are still so great, that poverty and misery every-where abound."

CROCODILES IN THE NILE.

"A [illegible] of crocodiles' was a frequent sight. Once, as many as sixteen, some of them very large, were discovered on a bank. It was not often that they allowed the vessel to approach near enough to afford the opportunity of a good shot; but now and then they gave Mustapha a chance; he was always on the alert, and most desirous to kill one. The young people delighted in such sport, and pleased themselves with the notion of having it stuffed and sent to England. The sailors, too, were much interested in Mustapha's success; they looked forward to some hearty meals on the flesh, which is considered a great delicacy among the Arabs. In the course of the voyage, several were struck by the bullets, which their hard skin easily repelled. Two were wounded, one severely, for it was dilligently crawled into the river; but none were killed. They do not always lose all the tenacity of life possessed by reptiles; and as, on any attack, or even alarm, they seek the water, there appears to be no chance of securing one, unless it be wounded in a vital part, and does immediately expire—a rarely happens. The people near the Nile hold them in some dread, but assert that they never attack a man while swimming in deep water, but watch the opportunity when he stands up and is walking to the shore, to seize him by the leg, and drew him under. In this way, a boy about twelve years old was killed during our travellers' voyage. Dreading a similar fate, one of the sailors excused himself from bathing after a wild goose that Mustapha shot. His refusal gave the cook great offence; he was sharply rebuked for his laziness and cowardice, but acted very wisely in not venturing in."

The work is illustrated with a few spirited engravings. We should add that the profits arising from the sale of the previous edition have been distributed among religious societies; and the profits of the present edition will be similarly appropriated.

THE BURDEN OF THE AGE: OR, FALLACIES OF RAILWAY INVESTMENT, RAILWAY ACCOUNTS, AND RAILWAY DIVIDENDS. By ARTHUR SMITH. Third Edition. 1848. Sherwood and Co.

The title of the above work affords a sufficient index to its contents; judging from which, a Railway Censor has not come forward too soon, and is just at requisite as a "Railway Guide." Such a work, however timely at this moment, would have been still more so had it appeared prior to the railway mania of 1845, as it might then have contributed to prevent various of the evils thereby induced, which have now to be cured. The work contains some serious allegations against the present system of administering railway property and affairs in this country, and fearlessly points out the mischief which must ensue from continuing in the same course. Alluding to the present system in railway accounts, the author observes (p. 99):

"If it were possible to look forward and see a period at which Railway Companies—that is, supposing the present system continues—could extricate themselves, it would be advisable, however bad the present position, to be silent and live in expectation; but, this being completely hopeless, the whole system cannot be too soon brought before the public."

And, with reference to railway property, he says (p 13):—

"Ten old company rs' shares are computed to has e been depreciated £78,000,000. All the shares of the companies sanctioned in 1845 now sel. for less—with £25, £30, and £40 paid up—than in 1840, with £1, £2, or £3 paid; and scrip was depreciated £60,000,000 between September, 1845, and April, 1846; and the aggregate depreciation in the value of the shares of all the English railways exceeds the enormous sum of *two hundred millions sterling* being one-fourth of the national debt!"

We gather, from the author's statements, that it is not his desire to lessen the value of railway property, but to rouse the share and debenture holders into activity, so as to examine matters for themselves, and devise such remedial measures as may be necessary to preserve them from further loss; and he certainly has supplied them, in a cheap form, with much serious matter for [illegible] ion.

"TURN AGAIN WHITTINGTON," AND OTHER POEMS. By A WHITTINGTONIAN. This unpretending little work opens with a very sensible address to the members of the Whittington Club, and one which we trust will not be lost upon them. Many of these poems are very beautiful, containing thoughts of a high order, embroidered in the sweetest of rhythm. Amongst these we would especially point out "A Moonlight Ramble," "Stanzas to Christmas," and the "Song of the Mermaid."

CHANGE OF AIR: FALLACIES REGARDING IT. By J. C. ATKINSON, Esq. Ollivier.

This is a sort of guide-book to all who feel, or are taught to feel, that in their case a change of air is required, and who are prepared to make the kind of change demanded by the symptoms, whether sea-side excitement, or the quiet of an inland residence. This little manual will shew them, in plain, intelligible terms, the weaves of professional mystery, the best course to pursue under such circumstances

TALES, ESSAYS, AND POEMS. By JOSEPH GOSTICK. Simpkin and Co.

The contents of this volume, in part reprinted from popular periodicals, are unquestionably, as the author intended them to be, suggestors of "new thoughts, new feelings, and new circumstances." The prose sketches, too, bear a high poetic colour, and there is alike vigour and polish in the poems. Without going the whole extent of the writer's "class" views of mutual social changes, we find in them a very agreeable amount of instructive reading.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BISHOPWEARMOUTH RECTORY.—The rectory of Bishopwearmouth will not be filled up until a division is made of the parish, and a further provision allotted for the increasing wants of the district churches, in which it is expected the parish of Sunderland will be included, as formerly part of Bishopwearmouth. The new Rector will then be appointed, subject to these alterations and changes, by the Lord Bishop of Durham, patron of the living. An Act of Parliament will be applied for to effect the e changes, with power to sell the rectory house, gardens, parks, &c., which cover nearly twelve acres of land, now become valuable for building purposes, and worth at least £4000 per acre. Also the coal within the manor of the rectory, which comprises a large tract of land, together with a considerable part of the town of Bishopwearmouth. The proceeds of these sales, which will realise a large sum, will be applied to the augmentation of the present livings and the endowment of new churches, to be built in the parish.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—On Wednesday the election of Lord Rector of the University took place, when the numbers were for Mr. Macaulay 1, for Colonel Mure, 203; majority for Macaulay 202. Mr. Macaulay had a majority in all the four nations.

THE CHIPPING NORTON AND CHIPPING CAMDEN BANK.—In the District Court of Bankruptcy, at Birmingham, on Tuesday, before Mr. Commissioner Balguy, Messrs. John and Charles Th. Matthews, who carried on business as bankers at Chipping Norton and Chipping Campden, came up on their last examination. Mr. Knight, solicitor, of Birmingham, who appeared for the assignees, stated that he offered no opposition to the bankrupts passing their examination, for, although on their joint estate there would be found a considerable loss, yet on the separate estates there was a large surplus, which would enable them to pay from 16s. to 17s. 6d. in the pound. From the balance-sheet it appeared that the bankrupts issued the notes of Messrs. Cobb and Co., of Banbury, and that the deposit accounts, which constituted the bulk of the debts, did not exceed £20,000.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN MANCHESTER. On Wednesday night, a destructive fire broke out in the large m.ll belonging to Mr. James Fernsley, known as Gaythorn Mills. The fire continued to rage with great fury until the whole building and its chinery were destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known. The amount of the damage is said to be £40,000, and the proprietor is insured for only £20,000. The consequence of this disaster will be that nearly 500 persons will be thrown out of employment.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS AT EDINBURGH.—On Monday and Tuesday the High Court of Justiciary was crowded with auditors to hear the proceedings and evidence on the trials of the Chartists, John Grant, printer; Henry Rankin, late of the *North British Express* newspaper, and Robert Hamilton, tailor, charged with sedition and conspiracy. The panels having pleaded "Not guilty" to the indictments, the witnesses on the part of the Crown were examined at great length, and subjected to the cross-examination of the counsel for the defence. The evidence went to shew the connexion of the prisoners with the movements and intentions of the Chartists. Some documentary evidence was also produced. The jury, after a short consultation on Tuesday, returned the following verdict:—"The jury unanimously find Robert Hamilton guilty of sedition and art-and-part guilt of the same crime." Mr Grant was then discharged at the bar, and the other panels were conveyed to prison, and the court adjourned without passing sentence. It is understood that it is the intention of the counsel for the prisoners to object to the sufficiency of the above verdict. On Wednesday, the High Court of Justiciary sat, in order to proceed with the trial of James Cumming, shoemaker, who was charged with the statutory crime of contravening the Crown and Government Security Act, and with the offences at common law of conspiracy and sedition. As soon as the Judges had taken their seats on the bench, the Lord-Advocate rose and said, that, after due consideration, he had come to the resolution to abandon the prosecution of the prisoner, who was accord ngly dismissed from the bar. It is understood that the Lord-Advocate was reduced to the necessity of taking this course from the imperfect way in which the case had been got up by some of the officials.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—From the Arctic expedition and the north-west, a letter has been received, written by Mr M'Pherson, of the Hudson's Bay Company's service, dated Portage la Roche, July 26, 1848, which contains the following information relative to Sir John Richardson, who, it will be remembered, is seeking Sir John Franklin by land, while Sir James Ross is engaged in the same service by sea. The last dates from Captain Ross are, by way of England, to the 29th of July. At that day he was in Davis's Straits, in latitude 69 N. Mr. M'Pherson says:—"I have great pleasure in informing you that Sir John Richardson, Dr. Rae, Mr. Bell, and party, met us on the 11th day of July, as far advanced as Athabasca Lake. They appeared in good health and spirits, and I should suppose that Sir John would reach the coast about the 27th or 28th of the same month. I have little doubt, however, but that they will, on account of the lateness of the spring in the quarter, meet with considerable detention from ice. The latest news from Fort's River brings reports that the Indians who frequent the coast had met with Esquimaux, who showed them flies and knives, which they said they had received from whites, in two very large canoes, to the eastward of the M'Kenzie. Indian rumours are so problematical, that it is utterly impossible to vouch for their accuracy; but at the same time it is not improbable that such should have happened."—The barque *Prince of Wales*, which arrived at Hull on Friday morning (6th inst.), picked up, in latitude 68.10 N., and longitude 64.30 W., on October the 2nd, a cask, containing the following important information relative to the Franklin expedition:—"Her Majesty's ship, *Investigator* and *Enterprise*, entered the main pack in Melville's Bay on the 20th of August, and, after examining Pond's Bay, on the 23rd, passed on to the northward, in search of the expedition under Captain Sir John Franklin. The cask which contains this paper was thrown from her Majesty's ship *Investigator*, on the 28th of August, 1848, in at 74.50 N., and lon. 78.6 30 W. All well. *Enterprise* in company. Whoever may find this paper is requested to forward it to the Secretary of the Admiralty, London, with a note of the date, latitude, and longitude in which it was found

EDWARD BIRD, captain."

WRECK OF TWO FOREIGN EMIGRANT SHIPS Two German emigrant vessels were wrecked on Monday night, on the "Long" and "Goodwin" sands The vessels, both from Bremen, were the ship *Burgundy*, Mr Hunt master, 500 tons burden, with nearly 300 emigrants for New Orleans; the other the 270 ton *Atlantic*, Mr. Foster, belonging to Bremen, for New York, also with passengers (the number not exactly known). Between ten and eleven o'clock on Monday night the reports of signal guns of distress were heard at the Gull Light-vessel, in the direction of the Long Sands. Several smacks, as well as her Majesty's revenue-cutter *Desbond*, bore down in the direction. On nearing the outer bank of the sands in question, the *Burgundy* was discovered completely on the sand, engulphed in heavy breakers. It was impracticable to get her off, and her destruction seemed inevitable. The crews of the surrounding vessels lost no time in arranging a plan for their rescue, and the whole number were taken off the vessel, which, in a few hours became a perfect wreck. The wreck of the *Atlantic* was discovered on the morning of the same day on the Goodwin. She had got on the outside of the sands, and was fast going down, when several Ramsgate and Deal luggers came up, and, notwithstanding a tremendous sea, saved all persons on board, except the master, two passengers, and a boy, who were swept overboard.

FREE PARDON TO THE ALLEGED FORGER, BARBER The following letter has been received from the Home-office by one of Mr. Barber's friends:—"Whitehall, Nov. 10, 1848. Sir,—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of the several documents which you have transmitted to him in behalf of Mr. W. H. Barber, who was convicted at the Central Criminal Court in April, 1844, of being accessory before the fact to forgery, and sentenced to be [illegible]ted for life. Sir George Grey desires me to inform you that these papers have received his full and serious consideration, and that he has satisfied himself that there is sufficient ground to justify his advising her Majesty to extend Mr. Barber a free pardon, which is herewith enclosed. But while he has arrived at the conclusion, from a consideration of all the documents in his possession, comprising very material circumstances which had transpired since the conviction, Sir George Grey feels bound to add that he sees no reason to doubt that the verdict of the jury was warranted on the facts proved at his trial; and although he now believes Mr. Barber to have been free from any guilty participation in the frauds of which he was made the instrument, he thinks that greater prudence and caution on his part would have exempted him from the suspicion to which his conduct in the transactions in question naturally exposed him. —I am, Sir, your obedient servant, G. CORNEWALL LEWIS.—A. STEVENSON, Esq., 15, Essex-street, Strand."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*Beta*," *St. Neots* The solution you ask for is the same. Q to Q B 3d (ch). 2. Kt to Q B 3d (ch) 3 Kt to Q B 8th. 4. it mates

"*Alma*," "*B. F.*" and others, who have obliged us by answering "*Inquirer's*" query, are thanked

"*Prisoner*." A trying exigence, Mr. Horwicke wrote "The effort of my countryman," not "The efforts."

"*Horsley*." The first is too simple. In the second you have omitted to place the White King

"*S. P. A.*"—Have the goodness to write out the position, and we will give the solution next week.

"*W. L., Junior*."—Your two versions of a position, which you number "5 a," and stipulate that mate is to be given in *five moves*, have evidently been made up without anything like the attention and study Chess Problems demand. The first is done in three, and the companion in two moves, easily

"*H.*" "It is certainly not original, but merely an adaptation of the end of a game between Mr. Harrwitz and Dr. Rigan, which appeared lately in our columns

"*Sagacious*" is thanked for his obliging suggestion.

"*G. S*"—*The player, under such circumstances, has the privilege of demanding any piece he chooses*

"*Joseph*."—*There are no "conventionalities," we can assure you, among eminent players in the relation of their games; and, if you play the particular one over again, you will find it quite right. The other points of your letter we should be happy to discuss; but the limited space at our command forbids us at present.*

"*J. H.*" *City-road Chess-Club. We thank your plan for diffusing a knowledge of Chess by the establishment of small Chess Clubs in the Coffee-houses, a very good one, and shall deserving the support of all who feel an interest in promoting the intellectual culture of the people.*

"*M. N. O.*"—*The rules of the Brighton Chess Club are well adapted for a proud-and Chess Club. Write to the Secretary*

"*W. D. S.*" 1. *Write to the Secretary of the Brighton Chess Club.* 2. *The Chess-Player's Chronicle is published monthly by Hurst, King William-street, Strand.* 3. *The Problems, &c., in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, are only to be obtained by the purchase of the paper.* 4. *In your Problem "A," mate cannot be given in four moves; and "B." is much too obvious.*

"*A. W. B.*"—*Thanked; but his Enigma is too easy.*

"*G. S. J.*" *Your Problems are at length decipherable. No. 1 is much too simple. No. 2 cannot be solved as you propose. No 3 is the old "Philidor's legacy," which we have had more ad nauseam. No. 4 is too easy; and No. 5, which exhibits some design, shall have a place among our Enigmas.*

"*M. U.*" *The same rule holds good in this country. No. 381 is solved thus*—1. *Kt from Q to Kt 5 th. Q. to Kt 3rd. P to K 4th.* 4. *P to K 5th (checkmate)*

"*H. W.*," *Isle of Wight*.—*A Problem so highly recommended, we have no doubt, is deserving the distinction asked for. Will "H. W." send us the diagram, his envelope brought the solution only*

"*W. S. B.*"—*The King can Castle after he has been in check*

"*Carlo Futuro*"—*Your are under consideration.*

"*T. H. D.*" *We have no time to correct your "hastily-constructed" Problems. Those only which have been subjected to repeated and repeated examination should be sent to us*

"*Rusticus*."—*Easy in two.*

Solutions by "*R. R.*," "*G. J. H.*," "*A. W. B.*" "*F. G. R.*," "*Sopracuta*." "*H. G. S.*" "*S. E.*" "*A Beginner*," "*C. A. M. K.*," "*Ute Joe*," "*W. S. B.*" "*Kenna*," "*E. G. D.*" "*Otho*," "*S. L.*," "*Strad*" "*A. B. H. K.*" "*T. W. J.*," "*[illegible]*," "*[illegible]*," "*H. P.*," "*H. C.*" "*H. V.*," "*Iago*," "*S. T.*," "*Sussex*." *Those by* "*S. T.*" "*P. A.*" *are wrong.*

The answers to several communications are deferred from want of space.

*** Any Amateur who is desirous to engage in a game by correspondence may meet an opponent by addressing "C. E.," Post-Office, Gainsborough.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 251.

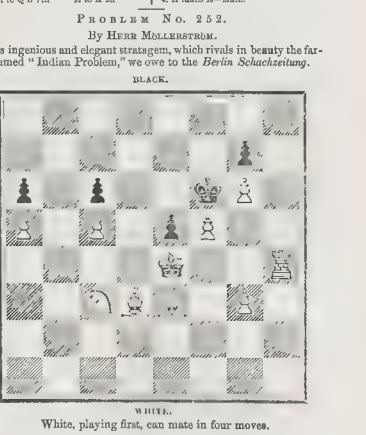
WHITE.	BLACK	WHITE.	BLACK
1. Kt to Q 8th (ch)	P takes Kt	3. R to Q B 6th (ch)	R to K 3d
2. R to Q B 7th	R to K 2d	4. R takes R—Mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 252.

By HERR MOLLERSTROM.

This ingenious and elegant stratagem, which rivals in beauty the far-famed "Indian Problem," we owe to the *Berlin Schachzeitung*.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, can mate in four moves.

CHESS MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS

WHITE (Amsterdam).*	BLACK (London).
19. Kt to Q 4th	19. Kt to B 3d

* Amsterdam's move last week should have been numbered 19, not 20

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

GAME BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND HON. SECRETARY OF THE LIVERPOOL CHESS CLUB. (EVANS GAMBIT.)

WHITE (Mr S.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. B takes Q Kt P	Q R to Kt sq
2. Kt to Q B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	21. Q takes B	Q takes B
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	22. Kt to K R 5th	K Kt to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt P	23. Q to K B 4th	P to Kt 3d
5. P to Q B 3d	B to K 4th	24. Q R to Q sq	Q to Kt 3rd
6. Castles	P to Q 3d	25. R to K 4th	Q to Kt 4th
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	26. K R to K sq	Q takes Q R P
8. Q to K 2d	Q to B 3d	27. R takes R (Kt (e)	P takes R
9. P takes P (a)	B to Kt 3d	28. Q takes P	Q to Kt 7th
10. P to K 5th	Q to K Kt 3d	29. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
11. K to his 5th	K Kt to B 3d	30. P to K 6th	P takes Kt
12. P takes Q P	P takes P	31. Q takes Kt	Q to K Kt 2d
13. K to K sq (ch)	K to B sq	32. Q takes K R P	P to K R 3d
14. Q Kt to B 3d	B takes Q P	33. P to B 4th	P to K R 3d
15. Q Kt to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th	34. P to K R 3d	Q to K Kt 3d
16. Q Kt to K B 4th	Q to K B 4th	35. Q to K 5th	Q to Kt 3d (ch)
17. B to K 5th (b)	Q takes K Kt	36. K to B sq	P to Q R 4th
18. B takes Q B (c)	Q to K 2nd (d)	37. P to K B 5th	P to B 3d
19. Q B to K 3d	B takes B	and Black wins	

(a) P to K 5th at once may even be played, although that is hardly so safe a way of commencing the attack as first taking the Pawn.

(b) Ingeniously played. (c) Now threatening to win the Q by Kt to K 4th (ch).

(d) Possessing a dangerous check with the Kt next move.

(e) P to Kt 4th before taking the Kt appears to be better play

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 386.—By Mr. R. H. AGNEL, of New York

White K at Q R 3d, R at Q R 4th, B at K Kt 4th.
Black K at Q B 8th, P at Q R 4th

White to play, and mate in four moves

No. 387.—By the Same

White: K at Q 2nd, Q at K B 7th, Kt at K B 8th, Ps at K B 5th and Q 3rd
Black: K at Q 5th, Q at Q Kt 4th, R at K R sq, B at K 4th; Ps at K R 7th, Q 3rd, and Q B 4th. White to play, and draw the game

No. 388.—By HERR ETTSACH, of New York.

White K at Q B 2nd, R at Q 3rd, Ks at Q B 8th, and Q Kt sq.
Black. K at his sq, R at K R sq, Ps at K B 3d and K B 2nd

White to play, and mate in three moves.

FETE AT BRISTOL TO CELEBRATE THE REDUCTION OF THE PORT CHARGES.

PROCESSION OF THE TRADES AT THE TOP OF PARK-STREET.

On Monday last, the ancient city of Bristol was the scene of a great Processional Demonstration, and other festivities, in celebration of the passing of the Dock Transfer Act, by which the dues are considerably reduced. Throughout nearly the whole extent of the city, particularly along the route marked out for the course of the Procession, banners and flags, many being appropriate to the occasion, and others bearing emblems and devices of a more general character, were suspended across the streets and displayed from the windows and roofs of private residences, warehouses, and manufactories. The churches and public buildings were similarly decorated, and the ships in the harbour, from the Stone Bridge to Bathurst and Cumberland basins, a distance of more than two miles, hoisted colours in such profusion, that their masts and rigging were almost hid beneath the multitude of flags with which they were dressed. The bells of the various churches rang out merry peals; guns of large and small calibre were continually fired in all directions, especially in the neighbourhood of the shipping; bands of music played their liveliest tunes as they marched to their appointed places in the Procession; and the shops and establishments of the city (with few exceptions) being closed, multitudes of people—old and young, rich and poor, men, women, and children, all attired in holiday costume, were everywhere jostling one another with the most imperturbable good-humour, in their anxiety to catch a nearer glimpse of some splendid banner or ingenious emblematic device of the handicraftsmen to whom it belonged, as they wended their way, amidst the cheers of the assembled crowds to the place of rendezvous in the Old Market.

The weather was remarkably fine; indeed, the sun rarely shines with such brilliancy in November as it did on Monday last, the anniversary of the burial of the benevolent Edward Colston—almost proverbially wet.

The Procession being formed, at ten o'clock a bugle was sounded, and at the signal the banners, emblems, devices, &c., were simultaneously hoisted, amidst the firing of guns, the ringing of bells, and the deafening cheers of the crowds who filled the streets as far as the eye could reach. The sight at this moment was certainly very beautiful and animating. The gorgeous banners and insignia of the Odd Fellows, glistening in the sunlight, and the superb ornaments and models of the Trades, in perfect order and regularity, and extending nearly a mile in length, presented a magnificent *coup d'œil*.

The Procession being now prepared to move, the bugle again sounded, and the head of the column commenced its march up Castle-street, the bands of music, of which there were 13, striking up together. On the arrival of the Procession at St. Peter's Hospital, it was joined by the Governor (J. G. Shaw, Esq.) and the Corporation of the Poor, who led the way through Dolphin-street and Wine-street to the Council-house, which was reached shortly after half-past ten o'clock. (One of the accompanying Illustrations represents this scene.) Here the Procession was headed by his Worship the Mayor, John Kerle Haberfield, Esq., accompanied by many members of the town-council, and attended by the various civic functionaries, the society of Merchant Venturers, the president (Robert Bright, Esq.) and council of the Free Port Association, the incorporated gas companies, and a large number of the principal merchants, bankers, and tradesmen, who had assembled in the vestibule to wait its arrival. At this spot, also, the excellent band of the Rifles took up their position in front of the Procession, and continued with it the remainder of the day.

After a few minutes' delay, the Procession started from the Council-house in the following order:—

Committee of Trades' Delegates.
The Rifles Band
Inspector of Weights and Measures; Exchange Keeper.
Quay Warden; Water-Bailiff.
City Treasurer; Town-Clerk.
Under-Sheriff, bearing the Sword of State
The Right Worshipful the Mayor, JNO KERLE HABERFIELD, Esq.,
Attired in the state robes, and wearing the gold chain of office.
The Aldermen and Town-Councillors.
The Society of Merchant Venturers.
The Governor of the Corporation of the Poor, J. G. SHAW, Esq., supported by two of the Court of Assistants.
The Deputy-Governor, W. HOWE, Esq., also supported by two Assistants.
The Guardians.
Band of Music.
ROBERT BRIGHT, Esq., President, and the members of the Free Port Council.
Merchants, Bankers, Traders, &c.
The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, M. U. B. D.

A Band of Music.
The Shipwrights.
A Band of Music.
The Sawyers.
A Band of Music.
The Platers.
The Braziers.
The Coppersmiths.
The Brass-Founders.
The Wire-Workers
A Band of Music.
The Barrel-Makers.
The Rope-Makers.
The Twine Spinners.
A Band of Music.
The Coopers.

A Band of Music.
The Wheelwrights.
The Agricultural Implement Makers.
The Glass-Blowers.
The Glass-Cutters
The Slaters.
A Band of Music
The Masons.
A Band of Music.
The Cabinet-Makers.
The Floor-Cloth Workers.
The Gas-Men.
Water-Works Men.
A Band of Music.
The Hibernian Society.

The Firemen of the various Insurance Offices, with their Engines, Each drawn by four horses.

Vans,
Belonging to Messrs. Crowley and Co., laden with merchandise, decorated with Banners, &c., and each drawn by a team of horses.

The Procession was altogether, in theatrical phrase, "well got up." The models exhibited by many of the trades displayed great taste and mechanical ingenuity. Amongst some of the most striking objects was a knight, armed *cap-à-pie*, attended by his pursuivants with truncheons; a crossbow-man, in chain armour; and other attractions not immediately connected with the display of handicraft and implements.

The Members for the city (the Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley and P. W. S. Miles, Esq.) joined the Procession on horseback, about a quarter past one, at Clifton Church, and accompanied it the remainder of the route The hon. gentlemen were repeatedly cheered.

Owing to the length of route and the necessarily slow pace at which the Procession moved, it did not reach its destination at the Council-house at the hour intended, viz. three o'clock. On the contrary, St. Stephen's clock pointed to a quarter past four before the head of the column passed that spot; and it was not till after five that the whole of the brilliant *cortège* had passed by, filing off by degrees as it passed the municipal building. The larger Illustration shows the Procession as it appeared on passing the Asylum for the Blind, at the top of Park-street.

As the evening set in, a few tradesmen illuminated their houses, and there were occasional displays of fireworks. Several of the trades met, and celebrated the event of the day.

The men in the employ of Messrs. Bernard, Vining, and Co., sugar refiners, were regaled with a sumptuous entertainment, provided by their employers, at the Cat and Wheel Tavern, Castle-green.

Messrs. J. and J. White, of the Baptist Mills Pottery, provided a good dinner for the men of their establishment, which was served up on the premises in the evening. About forty sat down, under the presidency of Mr. James White.

Messrs. Pigott, of Corn-street, gave an entertainment to the hands employed by them, at the White Lion, Quay-head. The dinner consisted of good old English fare—roast beef, plum-pudding, &c.

The workmen, with their families, in the employ of Messrs. Lendrum and Marshall, tailors, celebrated the holiday by partaking of a substantial dinner, at the residence of Mr. Marshall.

The smiths, dyers, and tailors, also, we understand, assembled at the Cock and Bottle at the termination of the Procession.

The coopers dined at the New Globe, Christmas-street, the braziers and copper-smiths at the Ship, Redcliff-hill; the brass-founders at the Bear's Head, Redcliff-street; and we believe the men of nearly every trade that appeared in the Procession subsequently met in their various houses of resort, to conclude the day in a similar manner.

The following reductions in the Bristol Dock dues took effect from August 1, 1848:—On vessels from foreign parts, hitherto paying 1s. 8d. per ton, reduced to 1s. per ton; ditto paying 1s. per ton, reduced to 8d. per ton; ditto from Ireland, paying 8d., and coastwise, 6d. per ton, reduced to 4d. Corn, flour, meal, also cotton and wool, are free. Wharfage taken off all exports, and in no instance to exceed 6d. per ton, and only on imports from foreign parts.

THE PROCESSION IN WINE STREET.

STAITE'S PATENT ELECTRIC LIGHT.

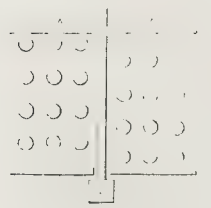
With Electricity, as exhibited in the lightning-flash, all are familiar, and with its terrific and appalling powers—now shivering into fragments the forest oak, or rasing to the ground the most solid structures—developing, as a physical agent, tremendous mechanical effects. The science of the 19th century has, however, rendered this mysterious fluid serviceable and useful to man, as the means of general illumination. Light from Electricity—a light far exceeding in brilliancy and volume any light ever yet known—has just been exhibited, with unqualified success, by the inventor, Mr. W. Edward Staite (assisted by his coadjutor, Mr. Petrie), at the Hanover-square Rooms, in the presence of a large assembly, composed, for the most part, of scientific men.

A Copper Coil
B Soft Iron Bar for "Raising or Depressing" the Balance Lever
Regulating Balance Lever
Ratchet Wheel for Raising or Depressing Rack
Rack carrying the lower Electrode
F Excentric Wheel moved by Clock-work, for giving motion, by means of the Lever G, to the Ratchet Wheel D
H End of Coil, communicating with the upper Electrode
I I Carbon Electrodes
K Clock-work movement

STAITE'S PATENT ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS.

The light was produced from a galvanic battery of moderate size, embracing its construction and elements several improvements, so as to render the battery constant, continuous, and regular in its action, and economical in cost. By means of solid copper wires the electric fluid is conveyed to the lamp, which may be placed on a table or suspended from the ceiling. In this lamp are two sticks of carbon or carbonaceous material, between which the light is developed; and these sticks are moved by a clock-work arrangement, in proportion as they are consumed, at a speed which is regulated by the current. To render the light continuous, it is necessary that these two pieces of carbon should first be brought into actual contact, that the current may pass, and then be separated to a short distance apart. This is accomplished by means of *the current itself*, without manual aid. As the carbon gradually wears away (about half an inch an hour), the same regulated distance between the two electrodes, is ensured by like means. The apparatus (if it may be so called) to effect this self-regulation is an electro-magnetic instrument, placed immediately under the plate of the lamp, and through which the current of electricity is made to pass. The principle of this instrument is extremely ingenious, and in some degree resembles a galvanometer: the galvanic current passing through a coil of wire, magnetises a bar of soft iron which is passed through the coil; and, in proportion as the current is strong or feeble, the magnetised bar rises or falls. When the current is in excess, it actuates an escapement, and the two electrodes are drawn to the required distance apart; and when the current passing is less than the regulated quantity, the motion is reversed, and the electrodes are drawn closer together. By these means, not only is the light rendered *steady* and *constant*, but only so much of the generated fluid is allowed to pass as is developed in light—effecting an economy of the battery power never before approached.

The light equalled between 800 and 900 standard wax-candles; and when it was thrown by means of a glass lens on some pictures at the end of the room, the effect was almost magical, and was loudly applauded by the assembly. The most delicate tints of colour, the greys, greens, and blues, were as clearly defined as by daylight. The prismatic rays were subsequently shown by Mr. Staite, and were as vivid and bright as those from a sunbeam, and perfectly identical in colour, showing the light to be, in purity, equal to the sun.



A Copper coil. B Soft iron bar.

SECTION OF COIL.

The light was also exhibited immersed in a bowl of water, to the surprise of many present; and as an illustration of the fact that the light, strictly speaking, was not the result of combustion (in the ordinary sense of the term), but was a pure incandescent light, not dependent upon oxygen for its support. When in action in a room, it neither takes from nor adds to the surrounding air any property whatever—an important fact in large and crowded assemblies.

The inventor, we understand, is preparing modifications of his lamps, with a view to show the applicability of the discovery to every purpose of illumination, from a single candle power upwards. The cost of the light he stated to be about one-twelfth that of gas; that it was perfectly safe and harmless and easily managed, and that accidents from explosion or from fire were impossible. At the conclusion of Mr. Staite's address he was loudly applauded, and numerous questions were put and answered on the details of the invention.

A series of lectures with illustrations of the physical properties of light, will shortly be given by the inventor, at the Hanover-square Rooms, which will be lighted the whole evening by electricity; when the public will have an opportunity of judging for themselves as to the merits of this brilliant and novel system of lighting.

CHRIST CHURCH, HIGHBURY.

This handsome Church was consecrated on the 16th ult., by the Lord Bishop of London, attended by about forty or fifty of the clergymen of his diocese. The edifice was crowded by the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, who were unanimous in their praise of this elegant structure.

In plan, this new Church is cruciform—the centre being an octagon, carried by eight octagonal columns, supporting moulded arches, above which is the clerestory, the windows being filled with stained glass of curious patterns. The roof is stained imitation of oak. The lines which are formed by the intersection of the timbers have a very picturesque effect, the principals resting on carved corbels.

The north, south, and west fronts have each a large stained glass window, being contributions by private individuals; the two former were executed by Messrs. Ward and Nixon.

The apse or altar end consists of five sides of an octagon, with a stained glass window in each. The reredos is exquisitely carved, and occupies the whole of the sides; this is finished by a stone altar rail, the altar being ascended by three steps. The communion plate has been presented by one of the congregation.

The organ screen has rather a novel appearance, from the situation which it occupies—being in the tower, presenting two fronts, richly carved in Caen stone.

The pewing is stained in imitation of oak; and, from the form of the Church, the whole of the congregation can see and hear the minister, both in the pulpit and at the communion-table. The mouldings by which this is produced gives a picturesque effect, by the various intersections of the arches, always so pleasing in Gothic structures. The pulpit, reading desk, and font are of Caen stone, and carved very richly. The Church will accommodate nearly 500 persons.

The edifice is built of Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings. It has been erected at a cost of £6000, from designs of Mr. Allom. From whatever point it is viewed, the building presents a varied and striking form.

NEW CHURCH AT HIGHBURY.

JEROME PATUROT IN SEARCH OF THE BEST REPUBLIC.

ILLUSTRATED BY GAVARNI.

CHAPTER II.

HOW FEAR EMBELLISHES OBJECTS.

Of the two new Commissaries, we lost the lean one and kept the fat one. This was an advantage. The lean one would have vented the effects of his bilious complexion upon us: the fat one, gifted with excellent digestive organs, would therein find a motive for softening the severity of his duties. Besides, he was a provincial, and, taken all in all, the best man in the world. His story may be told in a few words. When young, he had felt a strong inclination for a literary vocation, arising from the fumes of beer and the heat of the public-house; and, as he liberally lavished the tincture of wormwood, and played at dominoes to perfection, with a most chivalrous carelessness, there were not wanting men who said that a mind such as his required a more elevated stage, and that the flowers of his imagination ought not to be left to fade in obscurity. What a trap for an author's vanity! Still he resisted to his last dollar; and if he capitulated, if he secured himself to his high destinies, it was because the remains of his patrimony disappeared one fine day in the eventual stake of XX.

Then he repaired to Paris, the rendezvous of great ambitions and imperious wants; there he lived for fifteen years crowned with the smallest of glories, condemned to obscure and ungrateful tasks, dining badly, breakfasting sometimes, and giving his friends the sight of a worn-out hat and ventilated boots. Spite of these trials, he remained what nature had made him—good-hearted and without gall. He did not, as others, possess an incurable hatred of all superiorities—he did not see in his misfortunes an universal conspiracy against his genius. Mediocre minds seldom do themselves this justice; they prefer abusing the universe to accusing themselves, and they vent the evils of their organisation on society.

But by the force of circumstances our Commissary found himself associated with the restless world of unacknowledged authors, and he belonged to this congregation when the Revolution broke out. Everything in him then became a claim: his struggle against fate, his obscurity, his perforated boots. He was, therefore, immediately appointed one of the missionaries of the new *régime*. What a refreshing shower for a long thirsting soul! The Commissary was only too well pleased with the Revolution, and started for his post with joy in his heart and a smile on his lips. He had fifteen years of abstinence to repair, and that was the first revenge he took. How could he have resisted? He did not: his lips approached the goblet of the rich, and he commenced to regulate old scores with his stomach. This was not a light occupation, nor an insignificant care. Our hero knew that he could not acquit himself of it alone, and gathered round him the same parasites who had assisted in the liquidation of his patrimony. Thus supported, the task became less arduous, and was well fulfilled. From time to time some exterior diversions were mingled with it, and served to breathe public anxiety. After drinking, the friends of the Commissary broke the windows of the citizens; while he, ruling like one of Homer's gods, issued a proclamation ornamented with all the colours of his palette.

This conduct produced a great effect; nothing excites enthusiasm so much as fear. Thenceforward, every one in our department swore only by the Commissary. He became the object of exclusive worship; and, at the slightest intimation, they would have raised statues in his honour. He took all these things like a good prince, and left to his friends the care of entertaining, by some innocent frolics, a little civic terror, for which service he paid them by banquets worthy of an Assyrian prince. Nothing was changed in our department; we had only a prefect less, and a Commissary more.

Things continued on this footing until they were interrupted by an unexpected apparition. One morning the magistrate of the Republic was sitting down to table with some friends. The subject was a splendid *dyeâner*, with accompaniment of fine wines and delicate festlings. The forks were already in motion; the blood of the grape coloured the crystal of the glasses. Between the two courses they were discussing the politics of the future. In the meantime they attacked a venison pasty and an exquisite pomard. Their hearts were glad, their stomachs busy. There were no boding signs in the heavens—no fatal writing on the wall. Never did a repast promise more pleasure and less pain; and the assistants secretly determined to prolong it to the limits of human faculties. Alas! they calculated without fate, and omitted the chapter of the unforseen from their programme. The first course was finished, when the door obeyed an imperious push, and admitted a man whose physiognomy expressed

THE UNFORESEEN [illegible]

anger and discontent. At the noise, and at this sight, the Commissary's first impulses was to turn to the servants and exclaim—

"What means this? How is it that my orders are not obeyed? Did I not say, I was not visible for any one?"

Instead of obeying this indirect dismissal, the unknown coldly advanced towards the head, and, casting a look of severity on him and on his associates, 'Except for me, citizen-collegues," he replied.

It was the thin Commissary changed into the Commissary-General, and therefore a superior. Revolt was not permitted. The magistrate of the department, therefore, bowed before powers more intended than his own.

"Welcome, citizen," he said, rising and motioning his friends to follow his example; "welcome in our domains. You arrive at the right moment. Take my seat—you shall preside. There is a hotchpotch prepared in the manner of this country which will repay your confidence. And to wash it down, we have Burgundy of the date of the old Government. You must confess everything was not bad under it."

Far from joining in this sally, or obeying the invitation, the Commissary-General's face only darkened more, and his inquisitorial eye surveyed the room. The table, the dishes, shocked him, so much luxury looked sacrilegious. He belonged to those austere Republicans who would put society to the regimen of black broth. He gave the example, and lived in Spartan frugality. The *restaurants* for twenty-two sous were to him temples raised to sujperfluity; he gave them a smaller tribute to the necessities of life, not from want of means, but from principle. He liked to attest himself as others like to enjoy themselves; it was his temperament. It can be guessed, therefore, what effect this table, loaded with succulent dishes, had upon the Commissary-General. He saw in it the disgrace of the new institutions. A dish of asparagus wouldalmost have made a scrupulous man at the beginning of March! What an example for the people! He could ill restrain his anger; and he answered in a rough tone—

"Thanks, citizen. . . I'll not murmur a cup of milk is sufficient for me. . . Besides, my moments are precious. . . . I am expected in the next department. . . . I can give you only an hour."

These words were accompanied by gestures which formed an expressive commentary. The Amphitryon felt his boldness desert him; and his guests did not know how to look. The Commissary-General mustered them one by one.

"These citizens are your friends," said he, addressing his inferior.

"Yes, my colleague; and I am proud of them," he replied, with a respectful tone. "The flower of the patriots here! The terror of the *bourgeoisie!* Pure, chosen men!"

"Well, then, let us sit down," replied the Commissary-General. "I prefer having witnesses. Return to your asparagus, citizens," he said, with biting irony: "I have other cares."

He took a chair, and again cast a withering look on the untimely vegetables. The guests stepped aside from respect mingled with fear, as if a marble statue had taken a seat at their banquet. The Commissary had on a large and a small one everything showed it. The simple Commissary was annihilated before the higher power. The austere Republic reproached the epicurean Republic. A long silence obtained, which was broken by the new-comer—

"Citizens," he said, "I speak out plainly; I am not satisfied with your town. Excuse my frankness; truth before everything."

"Citizen, that is a very serious judgment," replied the departmental magistrate, wounded to the quick. "May we know how we deserve it?"

"Nothing is done, citizen! Nothing is shaken; nothing progresses. I saw it at a glance."

"Explain, citizen, explain. What are your complaints? Where are your proofs?" cried the accused, more and more hurt.

"Proofs! They are only too abundant, citizen. I have been a quarter of an hour in the chief town of the district—what have I seen? Quiet streets; people going about their businesses."

"But is that a crime?"

"Citizens, I wish to explain. If I have accused you unjustly, I will be the first to acknowledge it. Let us see what has happened here; what have you done have you clubs, as in Paris?"

"No," said the others, "we have no clubs"

"Have you had your processions, after the manner of the Parisian ones?"

"No," said the assembly.

"No processions, no clubs; that is serious. At least, you have had the *banquets*, as in Paris?"

The convivial looked at each other in mute disappointment: the consciousness of their fault penetrated them more and more: they seemed to shrink before this overwhelming examination. But a new confession was pressed from them.

"We have had no *banquets*," they said.

"And you call that a Republic!" exclaimed the indignant judge. "A Republic without *banquets*, without processions, without clubs! Now I am prepared for anything. Confess that you have had no tree of liberty here, with accompaniment of firing and tricolor flags."

Their consciences were stricken, their lips powerless Silence alone replied to the accuser.

"I thought so," he continued. "I need not go on: nothing as in Paris, absolutely nothing. Not a great idea, not one noble spectacle. Oh! Republic, thus are thou inaugurated. Where are thy fusees? where thy antique drapery?"

At these words the Commissary-General rose: his grief was sincere; but when his ill-humour was vented by clues or four turns round the room, he returned to his seat, and said

"Speak, citizen, let us finish this affair. Why did you not agitate the district?"

"Agitate? For what purpose? It was ready for anything."

"Apparently, yes; but in their hearts the people are refractory, believe me. And have you punished the functionaries of the fallen system?"

"Why? They showed themselves eager to obey."

"Farces! You are cheated, citizen. What, not one revocation, not one destitution?"

"Three or four only. If you knew how submissive the department is"——

"That is it. Submissive! They pretend to be submissive, and in reality they conspire. Certainly, citizen, you will soon have proofs of it: numerous examples and austere traditions," added the Commissary-General, alluding evidently to the well-filled board

"But, indeed"——

"My orders are positive, citizen; positive—do you understand. You must agitate."

"I will do my best," humbly replied the subordinate officer.

"You have to make up for lost time; begin the work at once! Issue proclamations and bulletins; and be careful in the style. Words as large as houses!"

"Very well."

"Then you will have a club—two, if possible."

"I will have three."

"You will plant a tree of liberty."

"I will plant two."

"You will organise processions."

"To-morrow."

"As to public ceremonies I can give no positive orders. Let them be imposing; that is the essential point. If need be, run the town into debt; money cannot be better spent. Always follow the going-up of the young girls in white, and balls with gilt horns. Raise the mind of the people by great spectacles, and plenty of allegory!"

"Allegory, since you wish it."

"Indeed, citizen, it pleases me to see you return to the true principles of the Revolution. Two words contain them—Agitate and Depose—above all, Depose. No hesitation, no weakness. And remember that Curtius Dentatus breakfasted on a dish of radishes when the Samnites sent their ambassadors to him. A nation is nearly enslaved when it puts too much into the mouth. You understand me. Adieu."

Having given his colleague this last advice, the Commissary-General rose majestically. He took leave like a man who is conscious of his importance, and feels his superiority. The Amphytrion and his companions accompanied him to the steps of the hotel, and did not quit the place till his carriage was gone But, when it was out of sight, the humiliated Commissary raised his head, and bowing ironically. "A happy journey!" he said. Then, turning to his companions, like a man who feels the necessity of being revenged, "My friends," said he, "do you know whom you have seen?"

"No," they exclaimed.

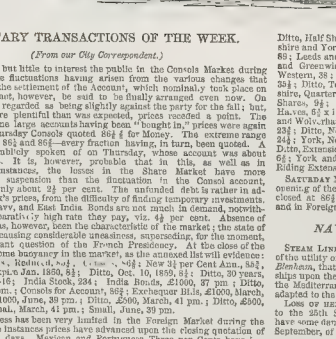
"The President of the Republic of Dry Bread. If it is established, I shall abdicate.

A unanimous laugh greeted this sally, and the Commissary, in a voice of authority, exclaimed—

"To our feast, comrades to our feast! This is only a cloud on a fine day. Quick to luncheon! We are yet the same we were an hour ago. Let us continue."

The feast lasted till night. In this manner our Commissary honoured the traditions of Curtius Dentatus.

(To be continued.)



MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been but little to interest the public in the Consols Market during the week: all the fluctuations having arisen from the various changes that usually occur in the settlement of the Account, which nominally took place on Tuesday. It cannot, however, be said to be finally arranged even now. On Monday it was regarded as being slightly against the party for the fall; but, stock proving more plentiful than was expected, prices receded a point. The following day, some large accounts having been "bought in," prices were again firm; and on Thursday they touched 89¾ for Money. The extreme range has been between 89¼ and 89⅝—every fraction having, in turn, been quoted. A defaulter was publicly spoken of on Thursday, whose account was about £100,000 Consols. It is, however, probable that in this, as well as in several minor instances, the losses in the Share Market have more to do with the suspension than the fluctuation in the Consol account, which has been chiefly about ¼ per cent. The settlement of debts is rather in advance of last week's prices, from the difficulty of finding temporary investments. Bank Stock is heavy, and East India Bonds are not much in demand, notwithstanding the comparatively high rate they pay, viz. 6¼ per cent. Absence of public business has, however, been the characteristic of the market; the state of affairs in Prussia causing considerable uneasiness, superseding, for the moment, the more important question of the French Presidency. At the close of the week there was some business again, as the annexed list will evidence:

Bank Stock, 18[illegible] Reduced, 89[illegible]; Consols, 89[illegible]; New 3[illegible] per Cent Ann., 88[illegible]; Long Ann., to expire Jan. 1860, 8[illegible]; Ditto, Oct. 1885, 8[illegible]; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1850, 8 13-16; India Stock, 234; India Bonds, £1000, 37 pm; Ditto, under £1000, 34 pm.; Consols for Account, 89[illegible]; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 41 pm; Ditto, £1000, June, 39 pm; Ditto, £500, March, 41 pm.; Ditto, £500, June, 39 pm.; Small, March, 41 pm.; Small, June, 39 pm.

Although business has been very limited in the Foreign Market during the week, yet in some instances there has been a slight advance upon the closing quotation of the preceding six days. Mexican and Portuguese Three per Cents have improved; Spanish Three per Cents, on the contrary, quoting a little lower. The limited amount of transactions may be attributed to the fall owing that of several bare ins at the close of the week:—Brazilian Bonds, New, 1843, 70; Mexican 5 per Cent. Ind., 21[illegible]; Peruvian Loan, 5 per Cents, 18[illegible]; Portuguese 4 per Cent., 24; Ditto Ditto, 1841, 26; Spanish 3 per Cent., 19[illegible]; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 2[illegible]; Ditto, Deferred, 5; Ditto, Passive, 5; Ditto, New Certificates, 70.

Railway Shares have been, and continue, rather flatter than during the previous week, notwithstanding good money purchases have been made in many instances on bel alf of the public. This rise, however, could not be expected to exist without some reaction. Speculative purchasers realising, added to compelled sales on "Settling" day, naturally affect the market. A greater feeling of confidence is, however, everywhere apparent; the traffic returns for October show in general no deterrase, notwithstanding the stagnation of business. This alone is cheering; and the sudenone check which has been put upon extensive outlay, with a disposition to close the capita. accounts, will be, there is no doubt, ultimately of the greatest benefit to railway property—notwithstanding the losses arising from diminished receipts, and ov[illegible]ue reliance upon an easy Money Market. Shareholders, it is hoped, will now not be necessary at attending the meetings, and, by his sting upon a cessation or total abandonment of unprofitable branches, as well as the employment of experienced persons in the higher branches of the executive, promote a gradual reduction of expenses, and consequent improvement of property. The Market, at the close of the week quoted—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, calls duty paid, or with guarantee, 13; Caledonian, 18[illegible]; Ditto, New, £10, Preference, 4[illegible]; Eastern Counties, 1[illegible]; Ditto, New, £10, Preference, 5[illegible]; Eastern Counties, 12. Ditto, New, £10, Preference, 8[illegible]; East Lancashire, New, 10[illegible]; Lancashire Junction, 24; Lancashire Union, 1[illegible]; Great Northern, 4; Ditto, One-Half, A, Deferred, 4; Ditto, One-Half, B, Six per Cent. Guaranteed, 4; Great North of England, 220; Great Western, 79; Ditto, Half Shares, 43; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 16; Ditto, New, £17, 9; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 4; Ditto, Thirds (Reg.), 3; Leeds and Bradford, 89; Leeds and Thirsk, 18; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 37; London and Greenwich, 8; London and North Western, 117; London and South-Western, 38; Ditto, New, £50, 27; Ditto, New, £40, 19[illegible]; Ditto, Tenths (Consol.), 5[illegible]; Ditto, Tenths, 25; Ditto, Thirds, 5 dis; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Quarters (No. 1), 10; Midland, 80; Ditto, Consolidated Preference, £30 Shares, 9; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 53; North Britain, 18; Ditto, Haven, 6; Ditto, Thirds, 3; North Staffords Ord., 8; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 22; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 5; South-Eastern, 23; Ditto, No. 2, Thirds, 6; South Wales, 7; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 24; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 26; Ditto, Original, New and Berwick, 25; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 12; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 13; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 6; York and North Midland, 20; Ditto, Preference, 9; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 22. Boulogne and Amiens, 5.

SATURDAY MORNING Although there was some buoyancy yesterday at the opening of the market, prices were not fully maintained till the close. Consols closed at 89⅝ for Money, and 89⅞ for Time. The Share Market was heavy, and in Foreign Stocks there was scarcely any business done.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

STEAM LINE-OF BATTLE SHIPS. The Lords of the Admiralty are so convinced of the utility of steam vessels, that instead of the sinking (which being "cut down" to have some davits in her bottom repaired), in Porto Grand Bay, on the 5th of September, of the above vessel, which, it was expected, would go to pieces.

THE MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND, BELGIUM, AND GERMANY.—The arrangements made between the English and Belgian authorities for the more rapid transmission of the mails and passengers *viâ* Dover and Ostend, to and from Belgium and Germany, came into operation on the 11th. The most striking alteration is in the transit between Brussels and London. The letters were thirty-nine hours from the time of being posted to their delivery in London; under the following new arrangement they will be delivered in nineteen:—The mail train leaves Brussels at 6 P.M.; is joined at Malines by the train from Cologne and Berlin; the mails are marked at Ostend between 10 45 and 2 in the morning; reach Dover in time for the 8 A.M. express train (which conveys the French mails), and reach London at 10 30. To passengers the gain will be fully twelve hours in the three and possible saving of expense and trouble, as the journey from Brussels will be performed without stopping. From Cologne the journey will occupy twenty-four hours; from Hamburgh, forty-four; Berlin, forty-eight; to Vienna, three days-and-a-half days; to Trieste, five to six. From London to the Continent the new arrangement is a great improvement, particularly as regards the points beyond Brussels. The mails leave London (as usual) at 6 30, but instead of waiting at Dover and at Ostend, as they did frequently, until the next morning or afternoon, they will be embarked at once, and will leave Ostend 11.15 P.M. and 2 A.M., so as to arrive in Ostend about 7, in time for the first train. Should they be detained at sea, a special train will be in readiness until 8 30, to take on the mails and passengers, to join the first train at Malines, from whence they will reach Brussels or Antwerp at noon, Cologne the same evening, Bremen at 2, Hamburg at 5, and Berlin at 9 30 P.M. next day. Great as these improvements are, they are but the prelude to more important ones. A good deal of time may yet be saved, and the authorities are alive to the fact; but it is not an easy task to overcome routine and prejudice. Great praise is due to them for what has been effected.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The total quantity of English wheat received up to our market this week somewhat more than the early 13[illegible] quarters By last carriage the receipts have been trifling in the extreme, from the show of samples here to-day was very small. The finest qualities of both red and white moved off slowly, at Monday's quotations. All other kinds were a mere drug, and somewhat easier to purchase. The arrivals of foreign wheat have fallen off, yet they have proved seasonably good. The want of an inland consumptive demand has of late been the influence which has caused us to submit to accept declines to nine in prices, large parcels might have been had at even rather less money. The supply of English barley was not large yet it was by no means equal to the wants of the buyers. All kinds were very dull in sale, at barely stationary prices Malt was in short supply and heavy sale. English beans were with difficulty obtained for any quality. Oats, beans, and peas were very dull The latter article, owing to the large import from abroad, was 1s per quarter cheaper. Flour was the same currency.

ARRIVALS—English: wheat, 1310; barley, 5220; oats, 120. Irish: oats, 800. Foreign: wheat, 11,380; barley, 4760; oats, 21,100; flour, 2280 sacks, and 3260 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 45s; ditto, white, 46s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 45s; ditto, white, 47s to 49s; rye, 30s to 32s, grinding barley, 27s to 28s, distilling ditto, 31s to 34s, malting ditto, 34s to 36s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 52s to 58s; Ware ditto, 60s to 62s, Kingston and Ware, 64s to 67s; Chevalier, 62s to 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 52s to 54s; Scotch, 52s to 56s; Tweed, 48s to 50s; Clonmel and Cork, black, 17s to 22s, ditto, white, 19s to 22s; tick beans, new, 32s to 34s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 37s to 38s; maple, 38s to 40s; white, 32s to 36s; boilers, 38s to 40s, per quarter. Town-made flour 43s to 46s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 40s per 280 lbs.

Foreign.—Dantzig red wheat, 4[illegible] to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 23s per 196 lb; Baltic, 20s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Very little business is doing in this market, and prices are almost nominal.

LINSEED, English, sowing, 56s to 59s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 45s to 46s per quarter. Cakes, 6l 10s per ton; brown mustard seed, 9s to 12s; white do., 8s to 11s; tares, 7s to 10s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, £17 to £20 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 5s to £12 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £9 5s per 1000; rapeseed cake, £5 15s to £6 5s per ton; canary, 53s to 56s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s, extra, —s to —s, white, —s to —s, extra, up to [illegible]. Foreign, red, —s to —s, extra, —s to —s, white, —s to —s, extra, up to [illegible].

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 52s 0d; barley, 33s 7d; oats, 20s 10½; rye, 30s 9d; beans, 37s 2½; peas, 38s 3d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 51s 8d; barley, 33s 7d; oats, 22s 6d; rye, 30s 10d; beans, 36 3d, peas, 38s 3d.

Ladies on Foreign Corn. Wheat, 6s 6d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 9d; peas, 2s 6d.

Teas.—For most kinds of tea the demand is tolerably steady, at prices fully equal to those paid last week. The supply of tea on offer is by no means heavy.

Sugar.—A moderate business is doing in West India sugar at full prices All the kinds of raw sugar move off slowly, at late rates. Refined goods are dull. Standard lumps are selling at 36s per cwt.

Coffee.—Ordinary to middling qualities are in fair request, at almost last week's prices About 600 puncheons East Indian have sold at 2s 3d to 2s 4d per cwt, and 900 Indonesia, 30 to 32s per cwt over proof, 2s to 2s 2d per gallon. Brandy is steady, at full currency. Cognacs are quite as dear.

Hops (Friday).—As the growers have not forwarded liberally, the supply of new hops on sale to-day has been very small. The few samples shown of old realised a full currency, at fully last week's quotations, but at other kinds commanded very little attention. Yearlings and other hops, which may be had at greatly reduced prices, are almost nominal in value.—Sussex pockets, 4l 4s to 5l 5s, Weald of Kent ditto, 4l 5s to 5l 10s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 5l 10s to 8l 7s; Farnham, 6l 7s to 9l 10s.

Coals (Friday) Sidney's Hartley, 15s 6d; Killingworth, 16s; Eden Main, 17s 6d; Clennell, 18s, Brown's, 18s, Hetton, 18s 6d; Whitworth, 18s 6d; Stewart's, 19s 3d; Braddyl's Hetton, 19s 6d, Haswell, 19s 3d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday). Our market to-day was very moderately supplied with beasts, nearly two-thirds of which were of middling quality: nevertheless, the beef trade was exceedingly heavy, at almost nominal currencies. At least a moiety of the beasts were driven over the Metropolitan Cattle Market, and the remainder were disposed where the pens were by no means well filled, the total number being only 2480 head yet the butchers purchased that description of stock with extreme caution, and where sales took place, rather lower rates were established to by the salesmen. The supply of calves was on the increase, owing to which the veal trade was heavy, at a decline of 2d per 8lb. In sheep very little business was transacted, at our quotations. Milch cows sold at from £14 to £17 the each, including their small calf.

Lots of each the offals—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime large oxen, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime Scots, 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 4s; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime large ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime Southdown, 5s to 5s 2d; large calves, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime small ditto, 5s to 5s 2d; large pigs, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; sucking pigs, 18s to 21s per score pounds.

Beasts, 2480; sheep, 600; calves, 28; pigs, 280. Foreign supplies

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—There was but a very heavy sale for each kind of meat, at barely stationary prices.

Per 8 lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 0d, small pork, 4s 0d to 4s 8d

ROBT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 14.

BANKRUPTS

A RUTHERFIELD, Hitchin, builder, J BROWN, Cold-harbour-lane, East Brixton, builder, H NAYLOR, Norwich, grocer. W BROWNING, Whitable, grocer. J B ADAMS, late of Horsmonden, but now of Sturdett-place, Old Kent-road, miller. W LOMBARD, Bungay, bread baker. H BURKLAND, Charlton-street, Manchester-square, coffee maker. [illegible], Dorking, grocer W ARGENT, Abbey-street, Bethnal-green-road, boat-builder. [illegible] baker. W BROOKS, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, carver and gilder W [illegible]PHENS, Leigh Woods, near Bristol, Esquire. F [illegible]WN, [illegible], Staffordshire, innkeeper. [illegible] HAMLEY, Upper Lewes, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] W Driffield [illegible], draper. [illegible] ROBERTS, Lewes, Sussex, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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30	1 14 1	1 6 1	2 10 4
40	1 19 10	1 13 3	3 5 8
50	2 3 10	2 18 11	4 7 3
55	2 9 4	3 13 2	5 4 8
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65	3 16 3	6 19 11	7 16 8

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THE DOCK WORKS AT GREAT GRIMSBY.

GREAT GRIMSBY AND ITS DOCKS.

THE opening of the Great Northern Railway, which gives a railway communication throughout from Great Grimsby to London, and the success which has attended the operation of excluding the water from the coffer-dam and embankments of the Deep Sea Docks, now constructing at Great Grimsby, furnish us with the opportunity of redeeming the promise we made to describe these Docks, when we gave representations of the large pier erected for crossing the Humber ferry, and of the more remarkable points of the line traversed by the section of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, opened in March last. We now give two views of these important Dock works.

Many of our readers, not ill-versed in the geography of foreign lands, may pause here and ask where is Great Grimsby? Great Grimsby lies on the north-eastern coast of Lincolnshire, at the widest part of the mouth of the Humber, facing the sea, and protected by a curve on the Yorkshire side of the river, known as Spurn Point, from all the storms of the German Ocean. This admirable situation, just out of the sea and at the mouth of the river, with the advantage of a natural breakwater against wind and waves, made it a port of importance in Saxon times, long before Hull was founded.

Macpherson, in his "Annals of Commerce," states that "Grimsby is noted by the Norwegian or Icelandic writers, as an emporium resorted to by merchants from Norway, Scotland, Orkney, and the Western Islands."

The municipal rights which it still enjoys are said to date from King John. The earliest charter in existence was granted by Edward III., and vested the government of the town in a mayor, two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six burgesses. In that reign Grimsby carried on a considerable trade; and was rich and populous, as is proved by its having furnished eleven ships and one hundred and seventy men to assist at the siege of Calais From very early times Grimsby returned two members to the House of Commons; but the Reform Bill reduced this privilege one half, by placing the borough in Schedule B.

In the course of time the superior means of internal communication afforded by the Humber raised up Hull, and attracted nearly all the commerce of Grimsby. It then sunk into a mere fishing village, sustained in factitious importance by municipal and parliamentary privileges, until about fifty years ago, when some local landowners formed a company and made a dock, which extends, canal-like, into the town, with a capacity of about fifteen acres This dock did much toward saving the town from utter decay, and was of considerable advantage, although the tides permitted it to be open but a few hours each day, for local exports and imports.

In 1845, a Company was formed for the purpose of making a Dock at Great Grimsby, worthy of its admirable local position, and to connect it, by the contemplated railway communication, with all the principal towns of England. This Company eventually purchased all the property and privileges of the Old Dock Company at a cheap price.

The promoters of the succession of lines, since amalgamated under the title of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, made Great Grimsby one of their termini. They had the wisdom soon to see the importance of executing the Dock works upon a scale which would render it a first-rate shipping station. In great towns it has not been unusual to expend vast sums of money upon accommodation for railway stock, land carriages, and merchandise. At Grimsby there was no large population, but there was a natural position most favourable for local, river, coasting, and foreign trade, when once by railways a means of internal communication, equal to the water carriage possessed by Hull was opened It was determined to provide the best possible accommodation for ships and steamers, as well as land carriages, to attract and create a trade and population, as well as serve the local and general traffic which would naturally flow along the railways

The Dock Company was amalgamated with the Manchester and Sheffield Railway; and the works were placed in the hands of Mr. Rendel, the celebrated engineer of Birkenhead Docks and the works at Plymouth; and it was determined to construct docks and warehouses on the most complete scale, as a branch, a feeder, and a water station for the railway.

It will be seen that, in a naval point of view, Great Grimsby occupies a very important position, commanding as it does the mouth of the Humber, and enabling war-steamers to dash into the ocean at a moment's notice. In the last war twelve hundred vessels under convoy were frequently seen at anchor, under the shelter of Spurn Point. In adverse winds nearly as many may be seen taking advantage of this natural protection. The Admiralty were so sensible of the great naval advantages that Grimsby would possess when connected with the interior of the metropolis by railways, that they induced the Woods and Forests to give up a large tract of land of many acres on condition that the lock-gates were increased to a sufficient capacity to receive the largest war-steamers This the Company consented to do at an additional expense, it is said not far short of £50,000. We believe it is the first instance on record of such a work, for a purely national object, having been undertaken by a private company. The two railways terminate at Great Grimsby—the East Lincolnshire (belonging to the Great Northern) opens up a communication with London through Boston and Peterborough; and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire opens a communication with Hull, Lincoln, and the other towns from which it takes its name. A branch from the station where these two railways unite passes through the town until it reaches the edge of the dock: there it divides into two forks, one of which will traverse the East Wharf to the extremity of the Pier, for the convenience of passengers and goods landed at the outer Basin; the other fork will traverse the West Wharf between the quay edge and intended warehouses for the transport of heavy goods

The Dock works consist of a wet dock, of an area of about thirty acres, walled in on the west side by a wharf 2000 feet long, 200 wide, and 36 feet high, having at the extremity a pier of great length,—making in all a waterside quay and pier about three-quarters of a mile long. This will be the passenger pier for steamers from Hamburgh and the Baltic. The east side wharfing, of the same length, and 270 feet wide, will be partly covered with warehouses, and partly devoted to a goods station, with a perfect communication between the shipping, the warehouses, and the railway, by tramways,—the first example, perhaps, of a complete union of such works.

The passage to the Docks will be through an entrance basin formed by the two piers, area about twenty acres; within which, and alongside the piers, vessels not requiring to enter the Docks may lie. Thus a steamer may discharge passengers and goods in railway carriages and trucks brought right alongside, and taking mails and Manchester silk and cotton goods aboard from other trucks, and go to sea again all in one tide. The communication between the open tidal basin and the Dock will be effected by two locks. The one 300 feet long and 65 feet wide, will admit the largest war-steamer at any time, except an hour before, and an hour after *dead low water*. The other will be 200 feet long, and 45 feet wide At the lowest tide there will be six feet water on the threshold of these Dock-gates. All the ordinary class of vessels and steamers will find water enough to enter and lie in shelter in the basin at any hour. At Hull large vessels can only enter an hour before and an hour after high water.

The Dock has capacity for accommodating 700 average ships, and the basin 500, in all 1200—being a number equal to the accommodation of all the docks open at Hull, where at present the accommodation is insufficient, and Hull merchants are looking for relief to Grimsby Docks.

The Dock dues are fixed at a merely nominal rate. The arrangements for receiving and dispatching goods, either for import or export, require *more immediate carriage* Vessels arriving to discharge cargoes for warehousing, will lie under the very warehouse cranes. Those with goods for immediate transmission into the interior, as, for instance, German wool for Leeds or Manchester, will discharge into a line of trucks standing upon the quay. For export the facilities will be equally great; and as the docks and warehouses will be surrounded by a wall, there will be none of that pilferage which occurs at Liverpool and other ports, where the storehouses are at a distance from the quays. Here, as we have said, the sea, the rails, the quays, and warehouses are in most convenient juxtaposition.

Our Baltic and German trade becomes daily of more importance. For the timber trade, Grimsby is peculiarly well situated. Merchants from Hull have already established timber wharfs there; and such is the prospective prosperity of the port, that the Customs duties, without increased facilities, have risen in three years from £3800 to £70,000 a year

The connexion of Grimsby with Leeds and Manchester is even closer than with London

The Docks of Grimsby saving twenty miles of river navigation, and lying fifty miles nearer London than Hull, accessible at all hours, will always enable passengers and mails to reach London six hours sooner than by way of Hull. In winter evenings they may be landed the same night, instead of having to lie off until the next morning.

Lincolnshire is the greatest producing county in the kingdom, and therefore requires the largest quantity of bones, oil-cake, and other tillages imported from the Baltic ports. These Docks will also render Great Grimsby the first and best harbour of refuge on the eastern coast.

Endowed with such dock accommodation, forming the port of the greatest producing county, united by railways with Hull, with Leeds, and the clothing district, with Lancashire, the greatest manufacturing county, and with London by a direct line, nearly the most level in the kingdom; not rivalling Hull, but acting as a useful auxiliary and outport for the overflowing Baltic trade, at the same time that it creates a new and profitable commerce of its own, it is impossible to doubt but that Great Grimsby must become one of our most important commercial and naval ports, the mart of a great foreign and home trade. In the unhappy case of war, it must be the station for the fleets which, in the last war, used to lie with so much danger in the Beston-roads—with this difference, that now a few war-steamers will do the watching work of a whole squadron; and we may presume that the national importance of Great Grimsby which has induced Prince Albert to announce his intention of laying the first stone in the spring.

THE DOCK WORKS AT GREAT GRIMSBY.

The Diamond Steam-packet Company held the annual general court of proprietors at Gravesend, on Friday se'nnight. The report stated that the balance in hand enabled them to propose a dividend of 5 per cent.; this dividend was subsequently declared, and Mr. Birchall having been appointed managing director, with a salary of £200 a year, and the directors and auditors having been re-elected, the meeting separated.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1848.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 345.—Vol. XIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1848. [Sixpence.

THE IRISH POOR-LAW.

The approach of winter brings the usual cry of distress from Ireland. As the interest of the political trials dies away, a new and far more painful interest is excited by the certainty that a widespread destitution will afflict that country during the long interval between the present season and the warm days of 1849. The distress may not positively amount to a famine, as in bygone years; the failure of the potato crop may have been partial, not general; the population may have been decimated by the misery and disease of the far greater calamity of 1846-47, and vast numbers of emigrants may have fled from those fatal shores to seek a better fortune over the Atlantic; but sufficient misery, and a sufficiently deplorable pressure of mouths to be fed upon the supply of food to fill them, remain in Ireland, to tax to the uttermost the benevolence of the wealthy, and to afford room for all the statesmanship of this country in providing a remedy or even an alleviation. The amount of the tribute which private charity shall bestow, or the debt which this country will yet have to pay to Ireland in return for the long but unintentional misrule of past ages, it is impossible to estimate. We may well believe that both will be heavy, before Ireland can be placed in the condition of a self-supporting country. The process by which this necessary and imperative consummation is to be arrived at, it is equally impossible to specify. The best minds of England must, however, be devoted to it. The misery cries aloud, and will give us no rest, until by some process or another we cope with it earnestly, wisely, and effectually.

The introduction of a Poor-Law into Ireland is one of those measures from which much was to be expected. A Poor-Law in England has worked well. By recognizing the right of the poor man to live as a pauper, if there were none to give him employment, it compelled property to take the wiser of the two courses. It stimulated employment and improvement; and, while it looked like a burden upon the land, became, in effect, a blessing upon it. To introduce such a system into Ireland, seemed to the theoriser of England to be both just and politic. All argument was in its favour. What had wrought so well here could not, it was imagined, be other than beneficial to Ireland; and so the Poor-Law was introduced and carried. But, alas! such is the wide extent of the misery and destitution of that country, that the Poor-Law, so just in theory, so fair-sounding, so applicable elsewhere, has broken down. It is found that it cannot be applied. England herself is a fortunate country. The wisdom of past ages, directed to social and civil rights, applied a Poor-Law in the sixteenth century, and accustomed all classes to its operation, before it was possible that any undue strain could be made upon it; just as in the seventeenth century we acquired those civil rights which other nations are struggling for in the nineteenth. But the good-fortune of England in the timeliness of her reforms was forgotten by the friends of a Poor-Law for Ireland. Even amongst ourselves the introduction of a Poor-Law for the first time in the middle of the nineteenth century, and amidst the set of circumstances which would have grown up in the absence of such a law, would, in all probability, have been a failure. The misfortune in the case of Ireland is, that the Poor-Law was not applied generations ago—before population had increased to such an enormous extent—before the people under its pressure had been reduced to the lowest and most precarious of diet, the potato—before they had been deteriorated, if not demoralised—before the innumerable evils consequent upon such a state of society had arisen, and before landlords had become too impoverished and embarrassed to be made available for the extirpation of the pauperism around them. But the sudden introduction of such a law, however just in itself, has but extended the circle of misery. The cry of distress arises not only from the over-abundant people—from the immense potato-feeding multitudes—but from the classes both immediately and high above them. Small farmers and great landed proprietors are equally pinched or crushed beneath the operation of the law. Without a Poor-Law the people would have died of famine; with a Poor-Law, the people are not elevated above habitual and constant pauperism, and the property of the landlords is all but confiscated. Such is the unhappy social condition of a beautiful and fertile country. Such is the state to which a variety of causes, acting from age to age, and from generation to generation, has brought an island that has every natural capability of being one of the richest and happiest on the face of the earth. Such, also, is the condition which must be changed with all the speed we can command, under the penalty, not merely of a destitution and degradation which shame us in the eyes of the world, but of convulsions always imminent when the empty stomach and the despairing heart are the advisers and inciters of civil strife.

However difficult the task may be, something must be done to save the Irish landlords as well as the Irish people. To repeal the Poor-Law is out of the question; but it is equally out of the question to attempt in any district of that country to levy rates of thirteen-and-sixpence in the pound, as in Scariff. Whatever be the real, tangible, available property of Ireland must be both assessable and assessed for the support and for the employment of

JELLACHICH, BAN OF CROATIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the people in productive agriculture; but it is cruel to enforce a Poor-Law upon the English landlord in a country that is not in the enjoyment of English circumstances. The same differences that ex st between English and Irish society in all their grades, ought to exist in the machinery of the English and Irish Poor-Laws. The habitual pauperism of England does not exceed one-fifteenth of the whole people—a sufficiently disagreeable and costly proportion; but the habitual pauperism of Ireland does not fall far, if anything short, of one-third. To tax the large property of the one people for the support of its poor, inflicts a tax quite heavy enough to impatiently endure; even advantageously borne; but to tax the small property of the other in a ratio so awfully augmented, becomes in fact impossible. The farmer gives up his farm, rather than cultivate the land with such odds against him; the small trader becomes a pauper himself, and the amount, in hopeless progression, sees no prospect for himself but that of being gradually devoured by the people who ought, in a proper state of society, to increase his wealth and their own. The rate is levied, but it cannot be collected. The machinery, so admirable here, will not work there; the strain is too great upon it; and the old cry of distress and despair resounds from every corner of the island.

These facts have been brought under our notice not only by the wail of the people in terror of the privations too certain to befal them during the approaching winter, but by a remarkable book upon the subject, which has just been published by M. Aubrey de Vere, a resident Irish proprietor. Mr. De Vere, has given his book the title of "English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds," and is not sparing in his exemplifications of both. He is not—in this instance, at least—a man who speaks without experience, having filled the office of Chairman of a Poor-Relief Committee in the dreadful winter of 1846-7; and knows by sight and hand with his own ears, the miseries of the people. Mr. De Vere, though he blames English misrule for the complicated and long-enduring wretchedness of Ireland, is not insensible to those faults in the character of the Irish themselves, which have rendered misrule more speedily fatal to them than it would have been to a people of greater energy, more steady self-reliance, and a more enduring perseverance of purpose. But Mr. De Vere seems to forget that the misrule of England in Ireland, whatever it may have been (and we are not disposed to underrate its amount), dates from a period long past; that the present generation of English men, at least, have never had, and are not likely to have, any intention to perpetuate misrule, but the very reverse; and that, in a time of commercial pressure and distress, we have consented to enormous pecuniary sacrifices for the sake of Ireland, and are ready to do so again if we can be assured that our bounty will n t do harm rather than good to its recipients. He should remember that if Ireland has offered to the world the spectacle of a gigantic misery, England has also offered to the world the spectacle of an unparalleled effort to relieve and to remove it. If the splendour of our benevolence has not kept pace with the hideousness of her misery, it has not been from any want of inclination on the part of the living race of Englishmen, but from the sheer impossibility of remedying in one year the accumulated evils of ages; and of elevating the character of a people too poor and sorrow-stricken to attempt to elevate themselves. Men of influence among the Irish would do better service to the cause of their countrymen by showing them the good intentions and goods of living more towards one another, than by continually dwelling upon past crimes and errors, which men of all parties unhesitatingly admit and most unfeignedly deplore. Mr. De Vere, like all who take anything like a comprehensive view of Irish misery and its causes, is an advocate for the Poor-Law; but he desires, as indeed every one must, that it should be reconsidered in all the details of its working, in order that the burden may be fairly distributed; and that the misfortune of the people, and landlords themselves should not, as at present, be crushed into pauperism by assessments too heavy for their property to bear. He says truly, that "the position of the Irish proprietor is that of a man called to the discharge of functions not his own, through the instrumentality of resources not at his command. He is obliged daily to witness the misery which he did not cause, and which he cannot relieve. He is reproached by the patients of thousands to whom he can offer no aid, and by the impatience of hundreds who will not let him aid them. If he sinks into apathy or recklessness, he becomes an insignificant in a crisis when everything has its significance. If he rouses himself to the exercise of those rights without which the duties of property are abstractions, he is proclaimed a tyrant and an exterminator. *De jure*, he has a right to his property; *de facto*, not quite to his life."

It is extremely difficult to frame any law that will work well in all cases. Even in happier England, it requires the greatest care to prevent the Poor-Law from being abused, either to the disadvantage of the pauper, or to the rate-payer not greatly removed above pauperism; and in a country like Ireland all such difficulties are of necessity immensely increased. It seems to be agreed on all hands, that the Government committed an error last Session in refusing an inquiry into the working of the new Poor-Law in Ireland. We may anticipate that, in the ensuing Session, the fault will not be repeated, and that some attempt will be made to give the Irish people a Poor-Law which shall not aggravate the misery it was intended to remedy, and reduce both property and pauperism into one common mass of despondency and ruin.

JOSEPH BARON JELLACHICH.

Joseph Baron Jellachich was born in 1801, at Peterwaradin, of Croatian parents. His early education was exclusively conducted by his mother, who seems to have implanted in him a predilection for poetry and intellectual recreation. The Emperor Francis, to whom he was presented when a boy of eight years old, noticed him much, and placed him at the Theresianum in Vienna, an institution which has produced several eminent military and statesmen for the Austrian monarchy. There he studied military science and history with zeal and success; not neglecting, however, at the same time bodily exercise: he thus became a skilful fencer, a bold horseman, and, at a later period, a capital shot. At the age of eighteen, Jellachich entered a dragoon regiment stationed at Tarnow, and very soon gained the respect of his superiors and the love of his inferiors. At this period, during a long illness, he composed several poems, which abound with ambitious views and an ardent longing after the achievement of great deeds, yet are tinged with melancholy.

In 1825 his health was restored, and he was able to join his regiment, in its new garrison at Vienna. After the French revolution of July, 1830, when fresh appointments, advancements, and prospects of war infused new life into the Austrian army, Jellachich was appointed captain in one of the border regiments, which was marched into Italy in 1831, where it remained about four years. After its return to the border, Jellachich had ample opportunity to gather experience of a different nature in the incessant and bloody conflicts with the Bosnians. In 1842 he became commander of the 1st border regiment, and soon distinguished himself with his brave troop in the battle of Posvid. But, although well known as a brave soldier, and a distinguished officer of the army, it was only in March, 1848, when the Emperor made him Ban-General, Ban of Sclavonia, Croatia, and Dalmatia, and a few days later, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant, that he came prominently before the public. It is from this period as no longer upon the important political motives and consequences connected with his appointment; but the following details, in explanation of Jellachich's position, will not be out of place.

The kingdom of Croatia and Sclavonia have been united with the kingdom of Hungary for the last 700 years: it was not conquered by the latter, but attached to it after the demise of the last Croatian King. The Croats and Sclavonians since that time have shared the fate of the Hungarians, and participated in their freedom. As in Hungary the Palatine, so in Croatia the Ban, was the viceregerent of the King; but the affairs of both countries were conducted by a common Imperial Diet. Some years ago, the Hungarians demanded that their language alone should be used at the Diet. The Emperor gave his consent, by which the Sclavonian people were greatly exasperated. This excitement reached its height when, in consequence of the events of March, the Emperor was compelled by the Hungarians to grant to the country an administration apart from the Austrian Ministry, and to incorporate the Banat with re-constituted Hungary. Already, at that time, the insurrection was ripe, but the leader was still wanting. Meanwhile, the situation of the Government at Vienna became more and more difficult. The Court strove hard to put down the agitation of the people. Vienna rejoiced at the free language and manly demeanour assumed by the Hungarians in opposition to the Court, and derived from it a fresh impulse in the struggle. Thus the Government lay between two straits: on the one side, the Hungarians and Germans struggling for liberty; on the other, the Croatians, supported by the whole population of the remaining Sclavonian provinces, who endeavoured to take advantage of the agitation for the purpose of constituting an independent Sclavonian empire. Instead of openly declaring itself for one party, the Government endeavoured to be on terms with each, and commenced an intrigue for the destruction of both. With the expectation of possessing, in Jellachich, the favourite of the Court, Government appointed him Ban, and he forthwith availed himself of the new power entrusted to him. He appealed to the national feeling of the Sclavonians; pointed out in brilliant language the encroaching despotism of Hungary, and collected around him fanatical hordes, with whom he opened his campaign against the Hungarians; and they, unprepared for the conflict, proposed peace, at the same time demanding the mediation of the Austrian Government. The ministers made fair promises, and the deposing of the Ban was officially decreed, whilst money was secretly sent to him for the army, and the Emperor, with the whole Court, received Jellachich at Innspruck with respect and honour. He returned to his army, entered Hungary, and was confirmed by

ROME.—The Papal Government has contracted a loan of four millions on the security of the property which the religious corporations have given up to the State

Information of the death of M. Rossi, at Rome, in consequence of a wound left rest on him by an assassin in the street, is said to have reached the French Government on Thursday

The congress on the affairs of Italy will be held immediately, at Brussels, when Lord Minto will represent England, and M. de Tocqueville France.

HOLLAND

A report of the Ministry to the King respecting the reform of the budget, and showing that the State expenditure may be reduced to the sum of 2,000,000 florins, has been published. The Ministry propose to curtail the salaries and emoluments of the officers of state, and several sinecures are to be suppressed entirely. The King has given a ready assent to the report.

SWITZERLAND

The following is the composition of the new Swiss Federal Government:—Furrer, of Zurich, President; Druey, of Vaud, Vice-President; Ochsenbein, of Berne; Munziger, of Soleure; Frey Herosé, of Argau; Fleming, of Unterwalden; Naeff, of St. Gall; and Schiess, Chancellor of the Federal Government. The two Chambers (the Council of States and National Council) met for the first time on the 16th instant, to proceed to the above-mentioned elections. The gentlemen elected thanked the Assembly, reserving the option to resign until it shall be decided which town of the Federation will be the seat of Government.

UNITED STATES.

By the *Europa*, which left New York on the 8th inst., we learn that the Presidential election, which took place throughout the Union on the preceding day, was considered to have resulted in the success of General Taylor, as far as the returns had been known at that hour to influence the decision.

General Taylor had received, according to the accounts sent by telegraph, 131 votes; while General Cass was only known to have received 20 votes. The entire number of electoral votes is 290. The absolute majority necessary for the choice of President is 146.

The election had passed off quietly, except in Baltimore and New Orleans, where there had been some rioting, in which pistol-shots were fired, and several persons injured. At New Orleans the Democrats burned down a house

With respect to other matters of a domestic nature, we find that by a treaty concluded with the Winconnin Indians, the Government had acquired a title to new territory to the amount of 4,000,000 acres. General Kearney, the commander of the American expedition to the north-western boundaries of Mexico during the war, had died at St. Louis. Mr. Calhoun had proposed the transfer of the elective power, in regard to the Presidential electors of South Carolina, from the State Legislature to the people.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope, to the 29th Sept., states that a proclamation had been issued by Sir H. Smith, dated the 21st of that month, announcing that the insurrection of the Dutch Boers had been effectually put down.

WEST INDIES.

The usual monthly mail arrived during the week. There is little or no news from any of the islands. Fever continued to prevail amongst our troops in Barbadoes. It was also prevailing at Havannan to a frightful extent.

INDIA.

Advices overland have been received this week from Calcutta to the 7th; Madras, the 8th; and Bombay, the 17th ult.; from which we learn that the Supreme Government had decided upon the permanent annexation of the Punjaub to the British territories in India, and that, with a view to the immediate occupation of the country, orders had been issued for an augmentation of the Bengal army to the extent of 15,000 men. Troops were being concentrated from different quarters, and it was expected that Lord Gough would find himself, before the close of the present month, at the head of an army of 30,000 men, with a force of 10,000 from Bombay, or operating along the line of the Indus.

At Mooltan no change has taken place in the state of affairs. There has been no further fighting of consequence. General Whish has secured for his camp a good position, where he awaits the coming reinforcements, steadily refusing to give battle in the meantime. It was believed that Dewan Moolraj and Sirdar Singh place no confidence in each other, and that a separation of their interests and their forces was probable. Their alliance was, however, still maintained In Cashmere warlike preparations were going on. At Lahore all remained quiet; but Sir F Currie had refused to sanction the withdrawal of any portion of the garrison. The commander-in-chief, Lord Gough, was expected to be at Ferozepore by the 2d inst.

From Ceylon accounts have reached us of the total suppression of the recent rebellion in that island, the greater portion of which had been the levying some obnoxious taxes. The insurrection had spread to nearly every fine district. A spirit of disaffection pervaded almost the whole native population of the district around Kandy, and the accounts contained a great devastation wherever they were able to come unexpectedly upon estates or towns. The British army encountered the rebels on two occasions, and in both the latter fled without offering any resistance. An attack was, however, made on Kornegalle by about 4000 insurgents, but they were repelled by a party of riflemen.

The rebels had intended to seize upon Kandy, and had arranged to make the attempt on the 29th or 30th of August, when the European military were at church. They assembled on the hills for this purpose, but, having attacked the village of Matille, general alarm was excited, and they were easily put down by a body of Malay riflemen.

The pretender who had assumed the title of King of Kandy was captured on that occasion; 120 prisoners had been tried by court-martial, and 18 suffered death, the others being sentenced to transportation or to imprisonment. The pretender was to be tried at Kandy.

By the last accounts the country was quiet, and it was believed that the natives would not attempt a repetition of disturbances.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE Senatus of King's College, Aberdeen, have unanimously re-elected the Earl of Eilesmere as Lord Rector of the University.

THE PACKET STATION AT MILFORD HAVEN.—The mail packet service between this port and Waterford may be considered as abolished. The last of the steamers, the *Jasper*, left during the past week for Woolwich, to be paid off. The services of Com. Dunn, R.N., borne on the books of the *Royal Sovereign* Yacht, to superintend the establishment, have also been dispensed with, all the engineers sent to Woolwich, and each of the packets paid off at that port. The two light-vessels placed on the Weir tongue and the Carr rocks for their convenience, have been also removed, and are now offered for sale by the Admiralty Buoys, however, for the safety of the navigation, have been placed at their moorings. By these arrangements a saving of nearly £30,000 a year has been effected. It has not yet been definitively settled in what purpose the pier, built at a considerable expense for the accommodation of the packet station, will be devoted; but it is expected it will be turned to account by the Board of Ordnance, at whose charge it was originally erected. A cavalry barrack in that vicinity is in contemplation by the Ordnance, the ground for which has recently been purchased, and the site determined upon by the authorities.

PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE.—A case of importance, as determining the duties of the liability of railway companies in regard to passengers' luggage, was decided on Friday week by W. Walker, Esq., the Judge of Barnsley County Court. A Mr. Tradd, a commercial traveller, sued the South Yorkshire Counties Railway Company for £13 10s., the value of a portmanteau with the contents, which was proved to have been put into the luggage basket at the Barnsley station, but which was lost between that place and Doncaster. The company proved a notice to this liability, and proved that a notice was affixed at all stations, warning passengers that they would not hold themselves liable for luggage left in the offices or with their servants—none of which notices, however, had been observed. A verdict had been handed by the plaintiff. The Judge pronounced in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

THE FORGERY ON SIR B. HEYWOOD AND CO.'S BANK.—M'Cormick, the young man who presented the forged cheque for £631 on the bank of Sir Benjamin Heywood and Co., Manchester, has been discharged from custody, in consequence of the strong probability that he was innocent of the knowledge that it was forged, and was a tool in the hands of Lee, his employer. Lee, there is reason to believe, has been living at Bowdon, Cheshire, near the seat of the Earl of Stamford, under the assumed name of Bellamy, and has been successful in raising money on a number of forged documents at Liverpool. The police got wind of his whereabouts a few days ago, and were in hot pursuit, but he eluded their vigilance.

THE LOSS OF THE "ATLANTIC."—On Monday a special court of the Cinque Ports Commissioners, in pursuance of an order of the Duke of Wellington, the chief warden, was held at Deal, at the Registrar's office, for the purpose of rewarding the crew of the *Prince of Wales* lugger of this port, who, in the most praiseworthy manner, at the imminent risk of their own lives, rescued the crew and remainder of the passengers of the Bremen ship *Atlantic*, which was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands on the night of the 14th instant. The Court having complimented the crew of the *Prince of Wales* on their noble conduct on this occasion in saving life, awarded them £4. 14s.

W. Trott, G. Bailey, J. Trott, T. Trott, H. Baker, D. Kirkadle, S. Trott, S. Pritchard, and J. Wilkins.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT DURING A STORM.—While a goods train was passing along the North British Railway on Monday on its way to Edinburgh, at a point at the east of Cockburns-path, where the line runs on a high embankment close to the sea, the force of the wind at this exposed elevation was such that it blew the roof of one of the carriages, on which one of the guards was sitting, entirely off, carrying the unfortunate individual along with it to the base of the embankment. About the same time one of the doors of a luggage van was forced open by the gale. The accident was not discovered till the train reached the next station, when several persons were sent out in quest of the guard, who, it was feared, might be drowned, on account of the proximity of the line to the sea. He was, however, found at the place alluded to, seriously, although it is hoped, not dangerously injured.

SALE OF CHARTIST PIKES.—A few days back Mr. J. Howarth sold by public auction, in the Market-place, Heywood, Lancashire, some goods which had been taken under a warrant of distress from the house of Edmund Crabtree, a tinman cutler, at Hardfield, amongst which were a number of Chartist pikes, a grindstone for sharpening them, &c.

THE WEATHER AND AURORÆ BOREALES.

The weather during the past week has been distinguished by some fine days, a sale of wind, and two exhibitions of the aurora borealis. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, the sky was clear early in the morning, was partially clear during the day, and it was overcast at night; the direction of the wind S.W.; and the average temperature of the air was 39°2. Friday, the sky was overcast till the evening, and there were occasional breaks in the clouds at night, through which some pink and white streamers of an aurora borealis were visible, and the general light was prevalent all night. This aurora was seen, under more or less favourable circumstances, all over the country. The Rev. A. Weld of Stonyhurst says that on the evening of this day an aurora borealis was visible at 6h 30m. P.M.; and between the hours of 9h and 10h it was overcast. At about 9h P.M. it was noticed that, from being quite dark, there was sufficient light to read manuscript without the aid of a lamp (there being no moon). The aurora became brighter, and a brilliant crimson was seen, which, with harona-streamers were emanating; the clouds in the S.E. and S., which a few minutes before were lowering black, were tinged with crimson as at a fine sunset. The clouds were moving rapidly from the W.S.W., and it appeared that the whole mass of light had given them partook of the same motion. In the N. the clouds were dense, and nothing was seen till about 11 P.M., when the clouds for the most part cleared off, and the usual appearance of the aurora borealis were seen, the rays meeting so as to form an imperfect corona: they were at the time perfectly white.

The sky seems to have been the most free of cloud at about the centre of the country; and a correspondent at Nottingham has kindly furnished an account, which I have condensed as follows:—At 7 P.M. the sky was bright, a dense black cloud was near the horizon in the E., and the constellation Ursa Major was dimmed by a silvery light, and objects on the earth were thrown out in bold relief. At 9h P.M. some faint pink streamers were seen in different directions, but more particularly in the N.W. Presently an arch was formed, extending from the S.E. to the S.W., with its apex situated near the zenith. This arch was of the most roseate hue, and from its highest point streamers emanated on all sides, and the whole sky was lighted up with the varied changes from pink to deep red. The effect was beautiful. At about 9h. 30m some clouds collected, and the glare of red light upon them had the appearance of the reflection from a fearful fire. At 10h. 30m. P.M. a large mass of white cloud, of an auroral character, arched the horizon in the S., when suddenly a light arose, and moved undulating towards the zenith, till it just reached the Pleiades; then it formed into a luminous arc, with streamers shooting from its centre; this arc eventually formed into a kind of cone, with its base parallel to the before-mentioned white cloud, leaving a space of clear sky between them. The barometer reading during the day decreased half an inch nearly, and the changes at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, were not much disturbed; they were also under some cause of disturbance on the preceding as well as on the succeeding day. (See the Report of the Registrar-General for the week ending November 18.) The direction of the wind during Friday was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 45°. Saturday, the sky was for the most part overcast; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the average temperature of the air was 43°5, and the barometer reading decreased one-fourth part of an inch nearly. Sunday, the sky was cloudless, the day was fine, the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 40°2. Monday, the sky was overcast; at night the wind blew a gale from the S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 45°5. Tuesday, the sky was cloudless till late in the evening; the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 44°5. At 6 P.M. there was a well-defined auroral arch emanating from N.W. to E.N.E., with its centre under the three stars in the tail of the Bear. Between 6 and 7 there was a remarkable patch of light over the constellation Draco, and which remained motionless for an hour; and there was a bright blood-red portion in the N.W., which was also motionless for some time. Between 7 and 8 40' A.M. many red streamers sprung from the arch, but more numerous at the W. extremity, and which shot upwards generally to Draco, and occasionally above the constelation. The clouds were tinged with crimson all the night. Wednesday the sky was overcast, the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 50°4; and that for the week ending this day was 43°.

The following are the exact thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday.	Nov. 16, the highest during the day was	45 deg.,	and the lowest was	33 deg
Friday,	Nov 17,	48		42
Saturday,	Nov. 18,	49		34
Sunday,	Nov. 19,	46		34
Monday,	Nov 20,	53		36
Tuesday	Nov 21,	54		37

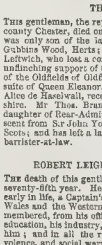
Blackheath, Thursday, Nov 23, 1848. J. G.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

GEORGE LANE FOX, ESQ., OF BRAMHAM PARK, CO. YORK.

ACCOUNTS reached town this week of the decease, at Bramham House, of this distinguished country gentleman. He was the eldest son of the late James Lane Fox, Esq., of Bramham, M.P. for Horsham, who inherited the great estates in England and Ireland of his uncle, George Lane Fox, Lord Bingley, and was at one time offered a peerage, which he refused, preferring, as he stated, to hold his honourable position as a Lane Fox of Bramham and Bingley.

Mr. Lane Fox, whose death we record, succeeded his father in 1821, and represented Beverley and Pontefract successively in Parliament. He was major of the Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and a deputy-lieutenant of the North Riding. He married, Sept. 10, 1814, Georgiana Henrietta, only daughter of Edward Very Buckley, Esq., by the Lady Georgiana, his wife, daughter of John, second Earl of De la Warr, and has had with two daughters, one son, the present George Lane Fox, Esq., of Bramham, who married, in 1837, Katherine, daughter of John Bullock Lister, Esq., M.P. for Sackville Walter Lane Fox, M.P., son-in-law of the late Duke of Leeds, is brother of the deceased gentleman.



THE LADY ELEANORA CAROLINE GRAHAM

WITHIN less than two years of her marriage, and at the early age of twenty-eight, this lamented lady has been snatched away, to the inexpressible sorrow of her relatives and friends. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge, sister of Lord Paget and of Viscountess Maidstone, and granddaughter of the Marquis of Anglesey. Her marriage to Sandford Graham, Esq., eldest son of Sir Sandford Graham, Bart., of Kirkstall, county York, took place on the 4th February, 1847.

THOMAS BRAMLE OLDFIELD, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, the representative of the ancient house of Oldfield of Oldfield, county Chester, died on the 20th inst. at Champion Hill, Surrey, aged 60. He was the only son of the late Thomas Oldfield, Esq., of London, and Ann, one of the Gubbins Wood, Herts; and fourth in descent from Leftwich Oldfield, Esq., of Leftwich, who lost a considerable portion of his ancestral property through his unflinching support of the Royal cause during the great civil war. The founder of the Oldfields of Oldfield was Guy de Provence, who came to England in the suite of Queen Eleanor, on her marriage with Henry III. in 1235, and wedding Alice de Hazelwall, received as the dower the manor of Oldfield, in Cheshire. Mr. Thos. Bramle Oldfield married, 9th February, 1813, Emma, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Young, of Denmark hill, Surrey, seventh in direct descent from Sir John Young, Knight, of Leny, Chamberlain to Mary Queen of Scots; and has left a large family, the eldest of which is Thomas Oldfield, Esq., barrister-at-law.

ROBERT LEIGH, ESQ., LATE OF BARDON, CO. SOMERSET.

THE death of this gentleman occurred at Taunton, on the 29th of October, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Somersetshire, and held, early in life, a Captain's commission in the 1st Somerset Militia. Throughout Wilts and the Western and South-Western Counties of England, he will be remembered, from his office of Inspector-General of Taxes, for which his legal education, his industry, and his uncompromising integrity, eminently qualified him; and in all the relations of life, his intellectual acquirements, his benevolence, and social warmth of character will not easily be forgotten.

His family was a branch of an ancient Devon house, which is traced by Sir William Pole, the antiquary, as far back as the reign of Henry II.

SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR JOHN BARRON.—On Thursday last the death of this Hon. Baronet took place, at his residence in Spring Gardens, under lamentably sudden circumstances. While seated at lunch, he suddenly drooped; and, notwithstanding the immediate professional assistance of his medical friend, Dr. Rigby, the vital spark fled. The deceased Baronet was in the 85th year of his age, having been born on the 19th of June, 1764, at the obscure village of Dry-Leyheck, near Ulverstone.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—A third notification from the Board of Health has been published, stating that it has appeared to them "desirable to at the special orders and regulations (previously published) should hereafter take effect without further notification, in all places forthwith, upon the actual occurrence of cases of cholera, and by these orders and regulations they do so provide. In all cases, however, in which these orders are carried upon, information of the fact must be sent to the Genera. Board of Health, and the medical officers will be required to notify, from time to time, for the information of the board, the progress which the epidemic may make in their respective districts.

PERVERT TO ROMANISM.—OXFORD LIST (No 70).—The Rev. Robert K. Scence, B A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, ordained in 1845, has conformed to the Church of Rome. In his reasons for secession he states that he had, previously to leaving the Church, been permitted by his diocesan to hold and teach the identical doctrines which he now holds in communion with Rome; and that the only doubt existing in his mind for a considerable time previous, was whether his own diocesan or the Bishop of Rome had the greater claim on his obedience!

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FORTIFICATIONS AND DEFENCES OF THE HOME PORTS.

The following are extracts from reports of the Commissioners appointed to inspect the fortifications and defences of the home ports, and to recommend improvements or additions to the existing works for the protection of the said ports:—

"SHEERNESS.—The floating battery should be a line-of-battle ship, without masts, having her bow and stern strengthened, and shaped in form, to enable her to fire the greatest possible number of guns from those points, she should be armed with the heaviest ordnance she will bear, and be snug ried by a tower on the Isle of Grain, having a battery of six heavy guns in front of it. The rear ship of the ordinary should also be equipped with eight-inch guns on the lower deck, and with her pivot armament on the other decks; and she should be permanently fixed at the moorings the *Nymph* frigate is now riding by, as the ebb tide at the moorings will always admit of ships being swung with their broadsides to the entrance of the harbour. Six strong rings of very light draft of water, but with considerable steam power, and capable of carrying two or more heavy guns, should be permanently attached to Sheerness; they should be ready to change the position of the floating batteries, and would be generally useful for the defence of the harbour. With the floating force, the proposed battery at Queenborough might be dispensed with

"DEFENCES OF THE MEDWAY. The removal of the ordinary to the upper part of the river, above Sungate Creek, is, therefore, recommended; and, in the event of war, some of the mooring lamps attached to the dockyards should be moored across the river at the narrowest and most convenient points below them, each with two line-of-battle-ship's anchors and cables seaward, and lighter ones to ride on by the ebb, at such distances as would allow of their being connected by their hawsers and sterns with chain cables, of dimensions so fitted that they might be unshackled to admit of ships passing up and down the river when required; these lamps should be armed with two heavy shell guns each, and the line to be flanked with two frigates armed with heavy guns, fitted as floating batteries, the one a little in advance of the other, to admit of their delivering their fire clear of each other.

"FORTIFICATIONS.—In order to assist in the defence of the port, and to meet the contingency of an enemy landing for the purpose of a sudden and rapid inroad, a floating defence is proposed of two line-of-battle ships and six frigates with screws, two heavy block-ships, which would admit of their broadsides as well as their sterns and bows being armed with heavy guns. These block-ships would not only assist in the defence of Portsmouth Harbour, but also fit that of the Isle of Wight, Southampton Water, and with this view should be capable of being propelled at the rate of between seven and eight knots an hour."

The report adds:—"We consider these steam block-ships might also, in the event of a direct attack on the coast, at a distance from Portsmouth, be made available for its defence."

INFANTRY ACCOUTREMENTS.—The question whether, instead of the bayonet belt now in use by the army, except in rifle regiments, a waistbelt can be substituted, is at present under consideration at the Horse Guards. In the rifle regiments, the bayonet, when it is not fixed to the ordinary sword, is carried in a sword or waist-belt, and the change proposed would have the effect of substituting the mode of wearing the bayonet in all regiments, whether rifle or otherwise. This change would, it is considered, be an improvement in appearance, and would diminish, in some degree, the weight carried by the soldier on the back and shoulder

IMPROVEMENT IN THE DETAILS OF NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.—The Board of Admiralty, who are at present engaged in prosecuting the task of revision, have directed that in future, when any vessels are ordered to be repaired, an estimate shall be furnished of the probable expense; and should the amount estimated prove insufficient, a supplementary estimate is to be submitted for their approval. Their Lordships have further directed returns to be transmitted, showing in detail the expense of manufacturing a ton of cable copper into sheets, and also in rolling the same quantity into bolts or bars, with the expense of manufacturing a ton of iron into sheets, and the same quantity into bars, adding a separate statement of the expense of coals, labour, &c. They have also commanded a report to be prepared and transmitted to them, showing the expense per ton of manufacturing blooms and blanks with Nasmyth's hammer stating in detail the number of men employed, and other incidental expenses, together with the cost of hammer, &c; also a return to be prepared of all the yard steam-engines and machinery, whether in use, appropriated, unappropriated, or broken up, stating the number of each description, present state at which the engine can be worked, name of maker, when ordered, and when received, the first cost and present value, and the state of repair of both the engines and machinery, and every description, and if out of repair, the nature of defects and the estimated cost of repair, together with any remarks the engineer officers may have to offer. This will convey an idea of the measures in progress

NEW DESCRIPTION OF ORDNANCE.—At Woolwich, a trial has been made this week, of Mr. M'Ivan's wrought-iron gun, of only 5 cwt. 16lb., two thirds of a hundred weight less than the lightest 6-pounder field gun. The object of the trial was to discover, by direct test, the strength of the metal for cannon, as well as its power of endurance of heat, and of obtaining clear data for the proportions required for guns of malleable iron; and the result of that part of the experiment exceeded the most sanguine hopes entertained of the inventor. The record was naturally enormous with the heavy charges it was tested with, but by a different adaptation of the metal so regulated in light guns, compared with those formerly used, and now adopted by Colonel Dundas, C.B., and Mr. Mann, on their principles to give the greatest body of metal at the breech, the great record in Mr. Morgan's may be obviated. Mr. Morgan's wrought-iron gun, although so much less in weight than the light 6-pounders in the service, was bored to the calibre of the old 9-pounder gun, 4.25 inches

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

A BANKRUPT SCULPTOR.—On Saturday last, Mr. Commissioner Goulburn gave judgment in the case of G. E. Jones, sculptor and engineer, whose application to obtain certificate had been made a few days previously. The application was opposed, on the ground of the bankrupt's expenditure being excessive, and it appeared that he had been employed to execute busts of the Queen, Prince Albert, Louis Philippe, and other distinguished personages, and had executed no less than 120 in the course of four years

His Honor said that, after fully considering the case, he had determined to make a similar order to that which had been made, he believed, in the case of Lord Huntingtower. He would only grant the certificate after the bankrupt had entered into a bond binding himself to report, at stated periods, the amount of his earnings to the official assignee, and likewise to set apart one-half of these to the payment of his creditors. Protection would be granted for a fortnight; and when the bankrupt had fulfilled the above conditions, the Court would sign an order for his certificate

POLICE.

MARYLEBONE

CHARGE OF ROBBERY AGAINST THE BARONESS ST. MARC.—The hearing of this case was resumed and concluded on Tuesday.—Mr. Charles Fleay, a relative to Sir John Barr, said he remembered calling at Thayer-street, at the house of the Countess, on the subject of the rings. Sir John Barr accompanied him there, and after some conversation with the Countess he saw the Baroness. The Baroness said that he called at the request of Sir John Barr, to demand two rings which she (the Countess) had pawned. Sir John Barr took hands to the hands of Miss Todhunter. Sir John had retired by this time. The Baroness said that she had not the rings then. She also said that she had tried one of them on her finger; it cut the last Lady Barr had worn. She had a very small finger for the ring to fit; and that she had returned the rings to Sir John or Lady Barr. [Examined by Mr. Ballantine:] I have not told all that passed on the occasion. It is a small account there, of which I demanded payment. It was for a small sum due to Sir John Barr. It might be for 13s. 6d.; the account was paid by the Countess, and I paid it over to Sir John Barr. I did not say that I was ashamed of the conduct of Sir John Barr, or that he was very eccentric since his wife's death. I swear that I did not say so, or anything similar to it. Sir John was with me when I first went into the house, but he was not present when the conversation took place. The Baroness did not say by whose hands she had returned the rings to Sir John Barr. Mr. Clarkson: That, sir, is the case.—Mr. Broughton: When the case was last before me, I expressed my intention of committing the Baroness, and I am still of the same opinion. Beyond that I have no wish to express any opinion as to the merits of the case—the matter must be referred to a jury. It appears that a gentleman hands rings to a lady, which she puts on her fingers, and the gentleman immediately asks them to be returned; and he did so with such urgency as a gentleman could use without resorting to violence. It was but a temporary possession by consent, and the returning of them after they had been demanded is, in my opinion, felony. It is a serious question and one of grave consequence to both parties, and I must therefore send it to the Central Criminal Court, that a jury may express their opinion of it. I regret I give no opinion upon the facts, but that the evidence is of a nature which makes it my duty to commit the case before a jury.—Mr. Ballantine: I presume, sir, you will be satisfied with the bail already given.—Mr. Broughton: I do not think it be an alteration in the bail. I shall take the Baron's bail for £200 for his wife, and two other sureties in £100 each.—The Baroness [illegible] wish it to go to trial.—Mr. Broughton: The Baroness stands committed, and the depositions will be read over, the witnesses [illegible] appear at the Central Criminal Court, and the bail completed.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR JUVENI[illegible]. The opening of the committee and others interested in the success [illegible] was held at the Ragged-school, Hen[illegible]. The report stated that the course adopted had already produced [illegible] moral effects, inducing cleanliness, and of industry. [illegible] aids separations. Four youths were employed in boot and shoe making, and nine in opening hair, wool, &c. Seventeen boys, &c., they received three meals daily, including Sunday; are partially clothed and lodged, and farmed out with money according to the amount of work done. Religious services are daily performed, and they have the use of a well selected library. Several have been provided with places. The institution is at present £60 in debt. The committee, in conclusion, make an earnest appeal for support. An industrial school for females also is now forming.

RECAPTURE OF AN ENGLISH BRIG FROM MOORISH PIRATES BY H. M. S. "POLYPHEMUS," ON THE COAST OF THE RIF.

GALLANT RECAPTURE OF AN ENGLISH BRIG FROM MOORISH PIRATES.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Illustrations of this gallant affair, and the following details:—

It appears that on the 7th of November, Captain M'Cleverty, commander of her Majesty's steamer *Polyphemus*, received a letter from the consignees at Gibraltar of the English brig *Three Sisters*, stating that Mr. Forster, the master, and

MOORISH PIRAT.

the crew, had arrived, having on the morning of the 7th made their escape in a small boat from that vessel, on her being attacked by seven Moorish boats, carrying about twenty men each, armed with long muskets, and all ready for action. Mr. Forster immediately ordered the small boat to be got out, in order to keep out of the reach of their guns, but, to his astonishment, no sooner had he put off from the ship than a volley of shot came tumbling about the boat, but fortunately they all fell a few yards short. Firing was then kept up at the ship at a distance, and one of the Moorish boats went in chase of the crew; but the pirates soon returned to tow the vessel within their own dominions; and when she was last seen by her crew, the Moors were towing the vessel into a bay ten or twelve miles to the westward of Cape Tres Forcas.

Upon the receipt of this intelligence, the *Polyphemus* got under weigh, and started the same evening to the Rif coast; and Captain M'Cleverty thus describes what followed, in his official letter to Admiral Sir William Parker:—

"At daylight we ran into Al Khoymich Bay, and coasted from thence, close to the shore, towards Cape Tres Forcas, for the purpose of discovering the brig if the Moors should have taken her to the westward. At 11 A.M. of the 8th, on opening the point of Calla Tramontana, we discovered her anchored close to the shore, in a small bay, partly surrounded by an amphitheatre of precipices, high rocks and ravines, all of which places were crowded with men armed with long muskets, evidently for the purpose of protecting the brig, which lay considerably within musket-shot range. Their boats, seven in number, were hauled up on the beach and in the mouths of cavarns, with a strong party of armed men lying under cover for the protection of part of the cargo, which they had landed: their whole force appeared to consist of at least 500 men. On approaching close to the brig, they opened a fire of musketry from all points, which we immediately returned with grape, canister, and musketry, doubtless with very good effect, as a very large number of them began flying about in all directions, and taking up more secure positions. Having dislodged them from the beach, we proceeded to take the vessel in tow, which service was performed by Lieutenant Gardner, who volunteered to take the cutter, with a hawser, and weigh the brig's anchor. Just at this time, a fire was opened from a gun, supposed to be a six or nine pounder; and as, unavoidably, our stern was towards the nearest point of low rocks, and therefore could make no return, it encouraged them to approach us quite close, and open a well-directed fire of musketry, which, I regret to say, severely wounded Lieutenant Wasey, and slightly two seamen on board the ship, and one seaman severely in the cutter. It was my intention to have landed and burnt the boats, but, from the secure position taken up by so numerous a body of well-armed men, I deemed it very imprudent to risk so severe a loss as must have inevitably taken place, particularly as the fire from our great guns had rendered them unserviceable. Having now taken the brig in tow, we steamed to sea. From the scattered position taken up by the pirates, it would be impossible for me to estimate their loss; but, from the accuracy of our fire, and many men having been observed to fall, and some carried away, as we steamed out of the bay, there is little doubt but it must have been very severe."

Captain M'Cleverty then adverts to the zeal displayed by Mr. Gardner, first lieutenant, who volunteered to board the brig under so severe a fire; also, the able support he received from Lieutenant Wasey, in command of the foremost gun; and the coolness and skill displayed by Mr. Taylor, the master, in conducting the ship in so intricate a place. The Captain likewise thanks Mr. F. Gibert, paymaster and purser, who volunteered to take command of the small-arm men.

Having placed Mr. Kirkham, master's assistant, on board the prize, with six men, Captain M'Cleverty proceeded to Gibraltar, where he arrived on November 9.

This must, altogether, be regarded as a successful and useful enterprise, inasmuch as the pirates of the Rif have become very notorious. The accompanying sketch is a portrait of one of them, with his long gun. Both sketches have reached us, with the guarantee of Messrs. Longlands, Cowell, and Co., Lloyd agents at Gibraltar.

This circumstance had created some excitement at Gibraltar, and it was supposed that her Majesty's Government would demand satisfaction from the Emperor of Morocco for this wanton aggression on the part of his subjects.

THE GREAT TUBULAR BRIDGES.—The final operation of lowering the second tube-bridge at Conway for the return line to London, on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, and the placing it on its permanent bed, has been accomplished. The ponderous mass of 1300 tons was suspended on chains, hanging and swinging two feet above its permanent bed, over an area of estuary of 400 feet, and 20 feet above the Straits, for a period of ten days, during which the engineers and pilots were engaged in adjusting the bed plates and rollers and masonry for its support. The tube was likewise lengthened 12 feet, by the addition of six feet o similar tube to each end of the mass so raised, this additional length also weighing upwards of 60 tons. Under the direction of Mr. R. Stephenson, Captain Claxton, and Mr. Edwin Clarke, the whole bridge, with its permanent way for the passage of the trains, complete and ready for use, was then gradually lowered, by means of the hydraulic presses which raised it, on to a bed of red and white lead, spread over the creosoted timber, which equalised the weight on the cast-iron bed-plates and rollers, to allow for the constantly varying length of the tube from changes of temperature. The tube is now in use for the transit of the trains.

PRESENT STATE OF PARIS.—Paris is gradually recovering from the shock it got in February. The prosperity of Paris is generally in proportion to the amount of the octroi duties. When they are low, Paris suffers; when they are high, Paris prospers. It now appears that the octroi duties collected amounted to 2,606,983 francs. The produce of the first fortnight of November amounts to 1,575,819 francs, which is at the satisfactory rate of 105,053 francs per day. I may also mention that a considerable number of the English families who were resident here last year have returned, and that more are expected. The Russians, who, from their wealth rather than from their number, formed an important portion of the winter population of Paris, are still absentees, and are likely to continue so for some time. On the other hand, the American families in Paris are nearly as numerous as in the days of Louis Philippe, and it has been remarked that almost all the Irish families habitually residing in Paris remained firm during all the scenes of February and June, and declare their intention of still entrusting their safety to the Republic.

RUINS OF KILVE PRIORY.

FIRE is a ruthless destroyer of the works of man: to-day, it levels the newly-built dwelling to a heap of ruins; and to-morrow it leaves a pile of architectural beauty a blackened shell.

The picturesque view we have engraved is an illustration of a catastrophe of the latter class. It shows the remains of the curious old Chantry of Kilve, near Nether Stowey, Somerset, on the banks of the Bristol Channel. This edifice was destroyed, save the outer walls, in an accidental fire, which took place a week or two since. The flames were first seen issuing from the chimney of the farm-house adjoining the Chantry: an alarm was instantly given, and gentry, farmers, and peasantry hurried to the spot. But in an incredibly short space of time the whole fabric was on fire, owing partly to the combustible material in the interior, which was used as lumber-rooms, and filled with empty casks and much dry wood; the roofs also being of oak. The wind also blew strongly from the north-west, indeed, almost a hurricane, so that in less than two hours the Chantry and farm-house were in ruins.

An engine could not be obtained nearer than Williton, a town nearly six miles distant, and it arrived too late to be of any service in saving the buildings: but it was placed in the pond (shown in the Sketch), and made to do service on the ricks adjoining the Barton, as flakes of fire were driven by the wind across, and speedily devoured stock to the value of several hundreds of pounds. Had the wind at all shifted from its point, and veered to the north, an ancient church, just opposite, would assuredly have been destroyed.

Of the history of the Chantry we find the following details in "Collinson's History of Somerset:"—

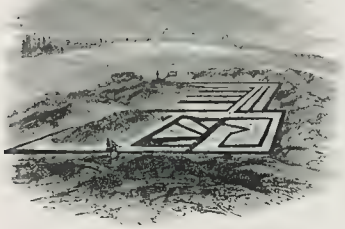
"A.D. 1329. A chantry was founded in the Church of Kelve by Sir Simon de Furneaux (lord of the manor) for five priests, who were every day to say divine service for the souls of Sir Matthew de Furneaux, father, and Sir Matthew de Furneaux, grandfather of the said Sir Simon; Alice, his wife; and Sir Henry de Umfraville, her father; for the endowment of which he had a license to amortise a house and garden at Kilve, a furlong of land at Stringston, another in Wembdon, and a field in Chilton Trivet, together with the churches of Kilve and Stringston. This chantry was called 'Minister de Sodales Societatis de Kilve.'"

It is feared that the remains of the Chantry will be razed to the ground in a few months; but we join in the hope of our artistic Correspondent who has favoured us with the sketch, that the picturesque relic may yet be spared.

REMAINS OF KILVE CHANTRY.

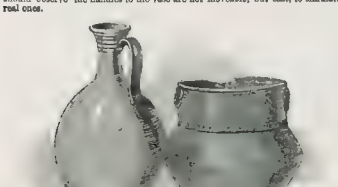
DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS AT CHESTERFORD.

THIS very interesting discovery has just been made at the picturesque village of Chesterford, on the Cambridge-road, and close to the ancient Roman station Camboricum, or, as some antiquaries suppose, the Venta Icenorum. Among the latter is the Hon. R. C. Neville, who, during the last few years, has sedulously investigated the antiquities of Audley End and its neighbourhood, and has collected one of the most interesting museums of local antiquities in the county of Essex. One of the accompanying Engravings represents one of the honourable gentleman's latest discoveries, made on the land now in the possession of Mr. Edwards, who has kindly permitted Mr. Neville to excavate. It derives additional interest in being the subterranean remains called by Stukely (one of the antiquaries of the last century) the vestiges of a temple.



REMAINS OF A ROMAN VILLA JUST DISCOVERED AT CHESTERFORD.

Mr. Neville has proved them to belong to a Roman villa, and such as have been often brought to light in this country. They lie within the line of the walls of the Roman station, which have been completely destroyed for building purposes and to repair the roads. We understand that the forthcoming number of the Journal of the British Archæological Association will contain a detailed account of the recent researches of the Hon. Mr. Neville, with sketches of many of the objects of interest found during the progress of the work. We have been kindly permitted to select two specimens of Roman pottery from these sketches; and we should observe the handles to the vase are not moveable, but cast, to simulate real ones.



ROMAN POTTERY FOUND AT CHESTERFORD.

There are also some fine remains of a temple near Ickleton, on the left of the railway to Cambridge, which have been discovered by Mr. Neville.

BURNING OF HATFIELD'S MILL, YORK.

ON Saturday night last, the 18th, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a serious fire broke out at Mr. Thomas Hatfield's steam mills, in Skeldergate, York. All the efforts of the city and the barrack engines were of no avail to stay the flames, which in an hour utterly destroyed the building and its valuable contents. A low estimate makes the loss £3000; only partially covered by insurance for £1400.

It being Saturday night, after work hours, the concourse of spectators was very great, opposite the banks of the river, Ouse-bridge, and other points commanding a view, being densely packed with people.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by the overheating of the spindles connected with the mill-stones. Fortunately, no accident amounting to loss of life occurred.

GENERAL BEM.—Of this intrepid officer (whose portrait was engraved in last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS) we find the following statement in the Paris letter of the *Times*: "General Bem is the son of a German, but was born in Poland. His reputation as an artillerist stands high; it is, however, of his unflinching courage, and perhaps of his relentless disposition, that I am about to speak. Some five-and-twenty years since he had a quarrel with another (Polish) artillery officer, whom he challenged to fight with pistols. They met. On the ground they tossed for the first shot, and Bem lost. His adversary took aim, fired, and Bem fell. The officer, believing him dead, prepared to quit the field, but Bem, who had received the ball in the right hip, turned over on his left side, raised himself on his elbow and said, "Stop, comrade; it is my turn now. Take your place." The officer did so, and in a moment fell, shot through the heart. Bem lingered long under the wound. The ball could not be extracted. During 20 years he suffered excruciating torments from its presence, and at last resolved on proceeding to London to consult the faculty there. He was told that the operation, to be successful, must be a painful one. He at once said he would submit to it. He was accordingly thrown by ether into a state of stupor, and the operation commenced. The circular saw had indented the bone round the bullet when the intense agony roused the patient. The operator became alarmed, but Bem reassured him, called for his pipe, lighted it, and commenced smoking while the operation was resumed, and was crowned with complete success. The ball was extracted, and Bem perfectly recovered."

EXPULSION FROM THE GUARDS.—Frederick White, the private of the 2d battalion of Grenadier Guards, who was convicted a short time ago of robbing a French National Guard, under circumstances fresh in the recollection of the public, was on Monday morning expelled from the service. After the usual inspection at the Tower, the battalion was drawn up on parade, and formed in hollow square, when Colonel Sir Ord Honyman, Bart., the commanding officer ordered the delinquent to step forward, and addressed him as follows:

Frederick White, the crime of which you have been convicted by the civil power is at all times considered most disgraceful and degrading to the character of a soldier; but, considering the consequences resulting from it in your case, it is a crime of the deepest die. You robbed a soldier of the French National Guard, a stranger in this country, who, in the generous warmth of the moment on meeting a fellow-soldier, invited you to drink. In robbing him you committed an act, which not only stamped your own name with infamy, but compromised the character of the whole British army; for that soldier, on his return to his own country, beyond all doubt, published through the ranks of the French army that he had been robbed in England, and that the robbery had been perpetrated by a soldier of the Queen of England's Guards. What atonement can you make for the stain you have thus cast on the character of the soldiery of England? What atonement for having outraged the feelings of every good soldier in the army? None. The sacrifice of your miserable existence would not redeem the deed. The only consolation left us is, that you will no longer ye suffered to disgrace our ranks; and I trust that as the knowledge of your crime has been spread far and wide, so the fact that we have expelled you, and thus done all that lies in our power to punish you, and to redeem our fair fame, will become as extensively known to the world. I have the command of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief to dismiss you as utterly unworthy of serving in the British army, and his Grace desires me at the same time to express to the regiment his regret that in consequence of your having been already tried by the civil authorities for your offence, it is not in his power to bring you to a court-martial, in order that you might have been drummed out of the regiment, and disgraced with all the ignominy which the rules of the service permit." At the conclusion of this address, White was marched out of the precincts of the barracks.

ROBERT BLUM.

THE LATE ROBERT BLUM.

IF there was a man born "when all good stars were contrary," it was Robert Blum, one of the chief leaders of the German Republican party. His history if written fully, would furnish one of the most remarkable of biographies, full of vicissitude and suffering, but shewing an energy of mind continually rising superior amid every struggle, crowned at last by success and fame, only to close by a bloody death. He was born on the 10th of November, 1807 (the birthday of Luther, it is remarked), at Cologne, on the Rhine. His father was a student, who failed in his examination for the Church, and became first a cooper, afterwards a needle-maker, and could scarce earn his bread in either trade, from bad health. He died leaving three children; and the mother contracted a second marriage with a day labourer, one of the class that lives by loading and unloading the barges on the Rhine. The father had children by a former marriage, and the union of the two families increased the misery of both. In the disastrous years 1816 and 1817 they were brought down to absolute starvation, and the boy Robert was obliged to contribute to the existence of all by his talents for —begging! Even at this early age he had a certain gift of language, a power of persuasion that was difficult to resist; and it is recorded that, by his pathetic description of the dreadful condition of the family, he opened the heart of an old miserly uncle, who had never been known to part with a penny, but who sent him home loaded with a supply of food, and enriched with a piece of silver! A sister of his father subsequently paid the small sum required for his attendance at the Jesuits's school, and his progress was so rapid as to excite wonder. He then became one of the boys who attend the priest during the celebration of mass, having in the intervals of the services to watch the open church. In these solitary hours, instead of becoming impressed with the solemnity of the place, he fell into religious doubts, especially on one of the principal tenets of the Catholic Church. He explained them to the priest, and was enjoined a penance for his presumption. He refused to perform it, and left church and priest to seek his fortune elsewhere. He became first the shopboy of a tinman, and then the general servant of a theatre exhibited talents and honesty, and was made cashier and money-taker. He followed the manager from town to town for some years, collected books, read, and at last wrote for the annuals and journals with great success. At length he fixed himself in Leipsic as a bookseller, plunged into politics, and discovered that he possessed unequalled powers of eloquence, powers that not even his opponents could deny—frequently could not resist. His influence over the people was immense, and more than once he had to prove it, by restraining them within the bounds of peace and order. He was chosen a member of the Municipality; and when the German Diet was summoned at Frankfort, under the new system, he was immediately elected one of the Deputies for Saxony. In it he was the recognised leader of the extreme Left, or Liberals. When the Emperor of Austria fled from Vienna the last time, Blum—conceiving he could be of use to the Republican party unfortunately for himself went to that capital, and joined it is supposed in the conflict with the troops under Windischgrätz—trusting, it is believed, to his inviolability as a Deputy of the Diet. But the General was no sooner master of the city than Blum was arrested at his hotel, and tried by court-martial, for what precise overt act is not known. On the 9th of November he was informed of his sentence, and immediately let out and shot. He had exactly completed his 41st year the day he was executed.

His fate has excited the greatest indignation towards the Austrian Government throughout Germany; his family will, it is believed, be adopted by the State, and subscriptions are being raised throughout the country for the education and support of his children.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Leipsic, Nov. 18th, 1848.

SIR,—With this I have taken the liberty of sending you some account of the last hours of ROBERT BLUM, the champion of German freedom, who was shot by command of the Hof-Marschall, at Vienna, on the 9th inst.

At the commencement of the disturbances at Vienna, he was deputed by the leaders of the opposition party at Frankfort to be an eye-witness of the proceedings there, and, it is supposed, to take an active part in them. Unfortunately for him (but whether it will prove to be unfortunately for the country at large, remains to be seen), he was taken prisoner, and his life has been the sacrifice. About an hour and a half before the time of execution, a chaplain was deputed to visit him, and prepare him for death, of which he had as yet had no notice. At first he could not believe the messenger of death; but the gloomy tidings were soon corroborated by official intelligence. He afterwards appeared quite calm and collected, remarking to the chaplain, "You know, perhaps, that I am a German Catholic; I trust, therefore, you will exempt me from auricular confession." The minister, being of his persuasion, of course assented. Blum then begged a little time to write to his wife, children, and mother, which was granted. Afterwards the chaplain and he conversed a good deal together. Blum was still very calm, and expressed his pleasure that he had become acquainted with such a "worthy and truly Christian man." "I wish," said he, "to leave you a remembrance, but I have only my hair-brush left; will you accept that from me, and thereby afford me my last pleasure?"

Upon this, he was summoned to proceed to death. An officer approached to bind him with fetters, but he said, "I will die as a free German; you will believe my word that I will not make a ridiculous attempt to escape; spare me from your chains." His request was granted, and the procession moved on, guarded by *two thousand* military. As they proceeded, Blum was much affected, and wept; but he was soon calm again, and remarked to those with him, "Yes, Robert Blum has wept, but *not the delegate Blum*—he dies with a free conscience; but the husband, the father—I thought of my dear wife and children."

About half-past seven A.M. they arrived at the place of execution. Blum stepped out of the carriage, and inquired who was to shoot him; the answer was, the "*Jäger*." Blum replied, "I am glad of that; the 'Jäger' marks well. On the 26th of October they wounded me in the shoulder." As they were going to blindfold him, he expressed a wish to die "looking death in the face;" but the commanding officer told him that the "Jager" would aim better if they did not see his eyes. Blum answered, "When that is the case, I willingly submit." He then spoke his last words, "I die for German freedom: for that I have fought. My country, forget me not!" As is the custom, the Provost begged three times for mercy; after which nine men stepped forward and fired: the two first balls struck him—one in the eye, and the other on the left side of the breast.

On Monday, the news arrived in Leipsic, and caused much sensation. In the evening, a great town's meeting was held in the Odeon, when many resolutions were passed, among which were—"That all friends of Blum should wear signs of mourning, either in their hats or on their breasts" "To bring the corpse of Blum to Leipsic"—"annually to celebrate his death." After the meeting, the people marched in great numbers to the Austrian Consul's residence, and pulled down his coat of arms, and carried it to the market-place, where they first hung it upon a lamp-post, and afterwards trampled upon it, and smashed it to pieces. The mob then went to the Café Français, the proprietor of which is a known enemy to Blum, and revenged themselves by demolishing all his windows; and, perhaps, would have proceeded to greater violence, had not the Communa Guard arrived, upon which they dispersed. Since then, the town has remained tranquil. A subscription-committee has been formed for the benefit of Blum's widow and four children.

Such has been the end of a man of great talent; though, I believe, of humble birth and self-education. Originally he was "candle snuffer" at the theatre in this town, afterwards cashier. At one time he followed the trade of "*cooper*." He was a man of very singular personal appearance, and, I might say, rather repugnant. 'Tis a pity he did not exercise his talents in a more likely manner to be of benefit to his fellow-countrymen. I believe his summary execution (which they call "*murder*") has caused feelings of dissatisfaction in almost every breast. To-morrow there is to be a funeral ceremony or "*todtenfeier*" here. If anything of interest takes place, I will send you an account.

Yours very faithfully, J. A. BAKER.

BURNING OF HATFIELD'S MILL, AT YORK.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE SHILLING,

THE ILLUSTRATED

LONDON ALMANACK

FOR 1849,

Being the Fifth Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by RICHARD DOYLE, H. FOSTER, &c.; and finely engraved by DALZIEL, VIZETELLY, &c. Country Scenes, by THOMAS MILLER; besides a variety of useful Tables usually pub' shed in Almanacks. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

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SOCIETY FOR ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES

PRESIDENT—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, F.R.S.

The NINETY-FIFTH SESSION WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at 8.—Mr. Glynn's paper, "On Hydraulic Pressure Engines," will be read; and Mr. Statte's New Electric Light will be exhibited.

The LARGE MODEL ROOM for Exhibition of Machinery and Mechanical Inventions having been re-arranged during the Vacation, will be thrown open on Wednesday Evening at seven o'clock.

The LIST OF PREMIUMS for Subjects of BRITISH MANUFACTURES, DECORATIVE ARTS, and MECHANICAL INVENTIONS, offered annually by the Society for Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, may be had GRATIS on application at the Society's House.

The ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF SELECT SPECIMENS OF BRITISH ARTS and MANUFACTURES will be opened in the large Hall of the Society of Arts, in John street, Adelphi in the beginning of March. Subjects for Exhibition should be sent in on or before the first Monday or Tuesday in February.

The NEW VOLUMES of TRANSACTIONS of the Society for Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures will be ready for delivery at Christmas.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On FRIDAY Week, DECEMBER 8, will be repeated Handel's Oratorio, MESSIAH. Principal Vocal Performers, Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. H. Phillips. The Band, on a greatly increased scale, will consist of above 700 Performers. Conductor, Mr. Costa.—Tickets, 5s.; Reserved Seats in the Area or Gallery, 7s. each; the Area in front of the principal Music gallery, at the office of the Society, No. 6, Exeter Hall, or of Mr. ROWLEY, 53 Charing-cross. THOMAS BREWER, Hon. Sec.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN and

THE ARMY QUADRILLE

EVERY NIGHT.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that having obtained the kind permission of the Commanding Officers of the Royal Guards for the attendance of their Military Bands until further orders,

The Band of her Majesty's 1st Life Guards,
The Band of her Majesty's Royal Horse Guards, Blue,
The Band of her Majesty's Grenadier Guards,
and
The Band of her Majesty's Coldstream Guards,

will therefore continue to take part in the grand performances of the National Anthem and the British Army Quadrille every night until further notice.

The Programme during the week will also include the Overtures to "William Tell," "Semiramide," "Der Freischütz," "Zauberflöte," "Anacreon," and "La Caravane Memaite;" Leslie's Music to "Macbeth," Spohr's Symphony, "The Power of Sound," Mozart's "Jupiter," Beethoven's "Pastoral," and Haydn's "Surprise." Symphony, &c. Solos by Herr Koenig, Mr. Richardson, Signor Cioffi, Mr. Lazarus, the Messrs. Distin's Male Sextet, &c. He r Koenig will play M. Raoul's New Valse. Also, for the first time, an entirely new Polka, composed by M. Jullien, entitled "The Drum Polka."

The Concerts Commence at Eight o'Clock.

GRAND BAL MASQUE

M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE will take place on MONDAY DEC 18

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE on the PHILOSOPHY of an EMPTY BOTTLE by Dr Ryan, daily, at Half-past Three, half-past Seven, and Monday Wednesday, and Friday at one, on the intervening Evenings on Visit at Two o'Clock. The Microscope, Light, by Dr. Archbutler. A Lecture on Pneumatics half-past One and Three o'Clock daily. The Developer's Week with Electrical Lecture on the Chronometer. The Fire Team sports by Hide at High O'Clock. Diver and Diving-Bell. Working Models explained.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price

THE REV. GEORGE GILFILLAN, Author of "Gallery of Literary Portra's," &c., will LECTURE at EXETER HALL on THURSDAY Evening, Dec 14 at 8 o'Clock precisely, for the funds of the EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—Tickets 5s.; 3s. and 2s.—Can be had at No. 9, Exeter Hall; at Messrs Seeley's, Hatchard's and other places, as per bills

Offices, Strand. JOHN LILWALL, Sec.

SMITHFIELD CLUB (1848) CATTLE SHOW.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PRIZE CATTLE, ROOTS SEEDS IMPLEMENTS &c. 8th, 9th, 6th, and 9th of DECEMBER. BAZAAR, KING-STREET PORTMAN-SQUARE. The Prize Animals remain for the special attention to the general completion of the Show, including the time to view this Natural Exhibition with perfect facility. Open from Daylight till 8 o'Clock in the Evening. Admission, One Shilling.

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES, PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS MONDAY, NOV 27, and every Monday. Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to an admission for home, and lady or gentleman, to all the Soirées during the season. Private Boxes for Six and Eight Persons. The Soirées will be conducted by the Mr. Mr. Weippert's Quadrilles and Supper by Mr. Payne. Commence at Ten o'clock precisely. Tickets and programmes at St. John-square, and of Mr. Cocks, 6d, Great Marlborough-street

WALHALLA.—SALLE DE VALENTINO, Leicester-square. [illegible] Mr. Hughes has the honour to announce that he has made [illegible] Grand Ball on the occasion of the Marriage of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain with His Royal Highness the Duke of Cadiz. The arrangements are entirely under the superintendence of Mr. Hughes, and will be found to combine elegance, comfort, and economy. The Rooms are decorated in the most splendid manner, and will be lighted with the Patent Gas Chandeliers. Dancing to commence at Nine o'clock precisely. Tickets, Single Ticket, 10s. 6d.; Double Ticket, 15s.; Family Ticket, admitting Four, 1l. 1s.; Quarter-Night Tickets, 5s. Refreshments of the best description will be provided in the Supper Room. Private Boxes, 2l. 2s. and 3l. 3s. Doors open at Eight o'clock. Dancing to commence at Nine precisely.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 26—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 27—Princess Mary Adelaide, daughter of the Duke of Cambridge, born, 1833.
TUESDAY, 28.—Venus is near the Moon.
WEDNESDAY, 29—The Sun rises at 7h. 43m., and sets at 3h. 53m.
THURSDAY, 30—St. Andrew. Venus sets at 5h. 56m. P.M.
FRIDAY, Dec. 1.—Mars rises near [illegible] at 3h. 10m. A.M.
SATURDAY, 2.—Jupiter rises at [illegible] 22m P.M., and souths at 4h. 55m A.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1 DEC 2

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
3 5 3 30	3 49 4 13	5 13 5 39	6 3 6 29	6 54 7 19	7 46 8 10	8 39 9 3

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Correspondent."—*The word Aneroid, applied to the new Barometer, is taken from two Greek words, signifying without fluid, which is the principle of the invention.*

"An Old Subscriber."—*A letter addressed to the Secretary at the Lancashire Public School Association, at Manchester, will be promptly attended to.*

"A Western Subscriber" *is recommended to advertise; say on the Church and State Question.*

"L. C. L."—*At the Secretary of State's Office, Dublin.*

"A Subscriber."—*Plate glass is employed for its greater durability.*

"G. J. Gibson, is correct.

"Brutus," Chester.—*Sentence of death has been passed upon Mr. Smith O'Brien, and not yet formally commuted.*

"Amicus."—*We cannot tell.*

"J. P." Boston.—*Declined.*

"C. E." Dublin, *should apply to the Russian Consul, in London.*

"Hereford."—*See "Marshall's Military Miscellanies."*

"Z. Z."—*Address, the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.*

"R. S."—*We shall be glad to see the Sketches*

"[illegible]—*We do not recollect any work written specially upon the [illegible] and Abuse of Printing."*

"J. W. F." Lancashire.—*We had rather not give the recommendation*

"A Constant Subscriber."—*Wrongbox.—Snipes are not game.*

"An Old Subscriber," Surbiton.—*The variation is unavoidable, from its being regulated by a day's mean*

"A Subscriber."—[illegible] *musical work in question. The expense will be [illegible]*

"T. B." Manchester, *is thanked. We could not, however, find room.*

"J. T."—Trongate, Glasgow.—*Thanks*

"R. H."—*Declined*

"D. H.," Southampton.—*A work is published at Dublin, entitled "The Art of Tanning and Currying Leather," &c. "J. J." is thanked for this information.*

"Addiscot."—*Lace-pest.—Kelly's "Universal Cambist" is the completest work on Exchanges.*

"J. C. D. B."—*Mlle. Jenny Lind [illegible] peared in London as Alice, in "Robert le Diable."*

"Pastor" *is not likely to [illegible] wealth by the investment in question.*

"Z. R."—*Belsamer—[illegible]—and*

"J. J."—*Scott's "History of Mad e Europe."*

"Fulgor" *should apply to a music-seller.*

"A Subscriber."—*The dry and wet bulb thermometers may be procured at Bennett's, Cheapside, with their index errors determined by Mr. Glaisher, at the price of [illegible]. The adjustable apparatus, touch is not shown in the engraving in the last volume of the Registrar-General, the results of such observations are shown for many places, as any one of which the instruments can be seen in action.*

"M.," of Nottingham.—"F." of Manchester, "W." of Stonyhurst, and others, who have favoured us with descriptions of the Auroræ of the past week, are thanked.

"Παντητης."—*The most succinct account of astronomical discoveries during the past ten years will be found in the monthly notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, or in Schumacher's "Astronomische Nachrichten." We cannot find room to give you the places of Neptune; but Mr. Glaisher will do so, by writing to him. Dorset, 13, Dartmouth-terrace, Lewisham.*

"Registrarius."—*The Registrar-General's Quarterly Reports are not on sale. The Meteorological portion of the last report was forwarded to you by the author. Lord Rosse has published a short paper in the "Philosophical Transactions" of the appearance of some Nebulæ."*

"S. O."—*To your first question, yes: to your second no.*

"Astra."—*A telescope of moderate power will show Jupiter's Satellites, and some of the larger double stars; one of great power is necessary to show the more delicate double stars. If a telescope be wanted at a moderate price, wait till one presents itself; or, otherwise, apply to Dollond, 59, St. Paul's Church-yard; or, at Simms's, Fleet-street.*

"F. L. G."—*We will investigate the point connected with the descent of the Dreys of Breulle, and endeavour to supply the information sought.*

"Ignoramus."—*We do not know of any other family of the name of Lygon besides that of the Earl of Beauchamp. Refer to Nash's "Worcestershire" for full details of the pedigree.*

"B. A. B."—*Henrietta Maria, Duchess of Orleans, became, in her issue, heiress of King Charles I., at the extinction of the descendants of King James II.; and consequently her representative, the Duke of Modena, is entitled with all the rights and privileges belonging to the representative of an heiress. The Queen of Bohemia, from whom Queen Victoria descends, was not an heiress either in her own person or in the person of her representative, because descendants have always existed of her brother, Charles I.*

"Nonus."—*It is somewhat doubtful as to the legality of taking a second Christian name as confirmation. Apply to your Bishop.*

"John."—*A marriage by the Registrar is perfect and legal in every respect.*

"G. W."—*To be entitled legally to bear a cross, a person must show his descent from some party whose right is acknowledged at the Heralds' Office, or must be a grantee of the cross himself.*

"A Constant Reader."—*The Archbishop of Canterbury takes precedence of all Dukes who are not of the Blood-Royal.*

"J. P."—*Apply at the Treasurer's of London.*

"Laura."—*The use of arms, however illegally borne, does not subject the bearer to any fine.*

"Ash."—*The daughters of an heiress are as much entitled as the sons to quarter their mother's arms.*

"A Subscriber."—*The usage of a seal or ring, with the arms depicted, would render the wearer liable to the tax on armorial bearings.*

"R."—Proper, *in Heraldry, means the natural colour.*

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Burke's Trials of the Aristocracy.——The Song of Songs, illuminated.——The Royal Family, by C. Gilbraith.——The Consular Service.——Cook, on the Teeth.——History of the Reigning Family of Lahore.

Music.—Marian.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1848.

THE remarkable struggle between the King of Prussia and the Constituent Assembly still proceeds. The King, whose tendencies are liberal, and who has studied history in an earnest spirit, is represented as willing to yield so far to the Assembly, or to the remains of it now sitting in holes and corners in Berlin, as to revoke the decree removing it to Brandenburg. The Ministry, however, with a pertinacity only to be equalled by that of the Polignac Administration in 1830, urges no surrender; and M. Manteuffel, the colleague of the Count de Brandenburg, and even more unpopular than he, considers that the dissolution, rather than the prorogation or removal of the Assembly, would be the most effectual means of comb ting the Revolution. The German papers teem with rumours and conjectures on the subject these, however contradictory in all other respects, agree uniformly in representing the King himself as being adverse from the policy of unqualified resistance. The dissolution of the Assembly would be a step of this kind, and one so fraught with danger, whether it were legal and constitutional or the reverse, that we may well believe the King of Prussia will not readily accede to it. An ordinary Parliament may be dissolved by any constitutional lawyer holds that a constituent assembly called together in a time of revolution for one object—the passing of a Constitution—exists independently both of the King and of the people until its work be completed. Neither the one nor the other has the right to interfere with it. The specific task to be accomplished marks its duration. The point as to the power of the King to prorogue and remove such an Assembly is not so clear; but in the case point that the contest, big with the fate of the Prussian Monarchy, has arisen. But the most remarkable incident of this contest is the quietude of the people of Berlin. It marks an era in Continental revolutions. It seems as if the people of the Continent were gradually becoming aware of the fact, that nothing is to be gained by physical force, and that revolutions made by violence, in the name of liberty, uniformly lead to the destruction of liberty, and to the establishment of a worse despotism than any which they may have displaced. Had the people of Berlin rushed to arms in defence of the Assembly, and waged a street warfare against the King's troops, they would long ago have been defeated, and the solution of the difficulties of the Prussian nation would have been indefinitely postponed. The Assembly, on its part, grows bolder from impunity. Having decreed the payment of taxes to be illegal, it threatens a proclamation to the army, declaring that orders emanating from a Ministry lying under a charge of high treason are no longer binding. Such a proclamation, however, would, in all probability, lead to the immediate arrest of the members signing it, and to their trial before the military rulers, who are the sole law-makers and law-givers in a town in a state of siege, and would be as illjudged a proceeding on their part as the dissolution of the Assembly would be on that of the King.

While such are the relative positions of the King and the Assembly, the provinces—upon whose conduct the ultimate decision will rest—are sending in addresses, many of them in support of the King, but the majority, as far as can be gathered from statements in the journals, in support of the Assembly. Unaided by the public opinion of the provinces, Berlin, unlike Paris, cannot rule the whole country; and hence the anxiety with which the residuum of the Assembly looks for manifestations in its favour. "Judging," says a Berlin letter of the 19th inst., "by the host of addresses to the National Assembly, it would appear that all Silesia, and nearly all the towns in the provinces of East Prussia, Pomerania, the March of Brandenburg, and the Rhenish provinces, are in favour of that Assembly. On the other hand, numerous addresses to the King have been forwarded from the agricultural districts of those provinces, and from Westphalia. In the Grand Duchy of Posen, the German inhabitants are in favour of the Crown, t o Polish against it." It is also stated that numbers of the inhabitants of Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, Dusseldorf, and Coblentz had declared their determination to abide by the decision of the National Assembly.

THE execution of Blum, the Leipzig bookseller, by the orders of Prince Windischgrätz, has, as was foreseen, introduced a new difficulty into German politics. M. Fröbel, his colleague of the Frankfort Assembly, and deputed with him to bear to the Viennese, after the flight of the Emperor, the resolution of the Assembly that Vienna had deserved well of Germany, has escaped the fate of M. Blum, although condemned to be hanged. In the sitting of that Assembly on the 18th, he detailed the circumstances under which Blum was executed, and by which he himself was set free; from which it would appear that a violent protest against his imprisonment, signed by Blum, and handed in to the military authorities, expedited if it did not occasion his execution. The protest was delivered in at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th inst.; at six o'clock M. Blum was tried, and at half-past seven he was shot. Fröbel, who had not signed the protest, and who was, besides, the author of a moderate pamphlet on the difficulties of the Austrian Empire, some portions of which were thought creditable to his judgment, was detained in prison for four days and then set at liberty. In the interim, Prince Windischgrätz was doubtless made acquainted with the sensation created in Frankfort and throughout Germany by the execution of Blum, and deemed it imprudent to exasperate the German mind beyond the limits of Austria by taking the life of a second deputy.

The Frankfort Assembly has almost unanimously passed a decree in which it protests "before all Germany against the arrest and execution of the deputy Robert Blum, which took place in contempt of the law of the Empire of the 30th of September, and summons the Ministry of the Empire to take the most energetic measures to cause those persons to be tried and punished who took part, directly or indirectly, in his arrest and execution." Prince Windischgrätz will personally treat this resolution with contempt; but he cannot shut his eyes to the fact, that a collision of this kind with the Central Diet is both inconvenient to Austria and dangerous to the Germanic Federation.

POSTSCRIPT.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.

Intelligence arrived from town at a late hour last night of the death of Lord Melbourne.

The gossips of the clubs have been amusing themselves for some days with speculations upon the possible consequences of the Premier having lately shared the common lot, and caught a cold (the effects of which, we are happy to say, are rapidly disappearing); and the rumours thence arising, after floating long enough in their original atmosphere to acquire completeness by repetition, have, in due course, found their way into the columns of the *Morning Post*. We are enabled to state, from some confidential, that the rumours alluded to have no foundation whatever—that no change of Ministry, either that suggested or any other, is, or has been, in contemplation.—*Globe* of yesterday.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMAN STATES.

The Archduke-Regent has addressed a proclamation to the people of Germany an address, in which, with reference to the present critical state of affairs in Prussia, he says:—"Prussians! the Imperial Assembly at Frankfort represents the German nation in the aggregate, and its decision is supreme law (*oberstes gesetz*) to all. Germans! I will act in full accordance with the Imperial Assembly. I will not allow the resolution which, by preventing the levy of the taxes in Prussia, endangers the prosperity of the whole of Germany, to be carried into effect. I will, however, enforce the fulfilment of the pledges given for the security of the rights and liberties of the Prussian people: they shall remain intact, as well as those of our German brothers."

In all the northern cities of Germany subscriptions have been opened for the widow and four children of Robert Blum, who was shot at Vienna. On the 22d a grand funeral ceremony was celebrated at Hamburg, at which all the members of the democratic clubs were present. The coldness of the weather has delivered Hamburgh from the cholera. Cases of mortality are rare.

On the 17th the military authorities at Vienna published a statement relative to the execution of Robert Blum and Messenhauer, in order to meet the malevolent reports prevalent respecting those transactions. The document then goes on to state:—

"Robert Blum, of Leipsic, notorious as one of the most active leaders of the riots in October last, was, in pursuance of the state of siege proclaimed for Vienna and its environs on the 20th of October, arrested and brought before a courtmartial after the entrance of the Imperial troops into the capital.

"In the examination consequent upon the trial, he was convicted by his own confession, and by the evidence of witnesses upon oath, of having, on the 23rd of October, fanned, by an inflammatory address, the armed insurrection in the Leile of Vienna, and having taken part in the same with weapons in his hand, as leader of a company of the Corps d'Elite.

* * * * *

"Wenzel Messenhauser, a native of Prossnitz, in Moravia, thirty-five years of age, a Roman Catholic, a single man, and an author, was convicted at the court-martial examination, by his own confession, as well as by overt acts, that he, in his quality of Professor of Psychology in the University of the National Guard, incited the armed insurrection in Vienna, its environs, and several provinces, by placards and summonses to the Landsturm; that he, after the announcement of the state of siege of the city of Vienna, its suburbs and environs, by means of a proclamation of his Serene Highness Field-Marshal Prince Windischgrätz, under date of the 20th and 22nd of October, did issue and propound a further call, on the 23rd of October, to rebellion against the troops sent by his Majesty the Constitutional Emperor against Vienna for the restoration of peace and order, and endeavoured to seduce the said troops to a breach of their faith; that, finally, he, on the 26th of October, did, by a further call, for defence of Vienna to the uttermost against the approaching troops, and thereby energetically continued the armed resistance. Nay, that he, even after the conclusion of the capitulation for the surrender of the city to the General Field-Marshal on the 30th, at noon, circulated numerous copies of the bulletins respecting the pretended victorious progress of the Hungarian army announced already on the 28th of October, and thereby induced the breach of this already concluded capitulation." For those crimes, the statement declares they had been sentenced to be hanged, but that, subsequently, death by shooting was substituted.

ITALY.

ROME.—The Paris papers state that the news of the death of M. Rossi is fully confirmed. After being stabbed in the neck with a dagger, he advanced only a few steps and fell dead.

The following letter, in the *Alba* of Florence, of the 14th, throws some light on the feeling with which the Romans regarded Rossi:—"The conduct of the Rossi Cabinet is anti-national. It intends to inaugurate here the reign of terror. The city is full of troops; reports of conspiracies are artfully circulated, in imitation of Guizot. The police, on an order of the Minister Rossi, sent for M. Vincent Carbonelli, a Neapolitan, and enjoined him to leave Rome in 24 hours. Carbonelli protested, invoking the right of every Italian, furnished with a regular passport, to reside quietly in a constitutional state of Italy, so long as he committed no violation of the laws."

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Sunday morning the Queen and the Court attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated.

On Tuesday, the eighth anniversary of the birthday of the Princess Victoria Adelaide (the Princess Royal) was celebrated at Windsor. Soon after daylight in the morning the band of the 2nd Life Guards assembled on the eastern terrace, and performed several appropriate pieces of music beneath the windows of the private apartments. The joy bells, both of the Church and of the Castle towns rung at intervals throughout the day, and Royal salutes were fired by the Corporation guns, and also on the Belvedere battery in the Great Park.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

On Wednesday morning, the Queen, with Prince Albert and the Royal children, left Windsor Castle for Osborne, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty was attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Hon. Miss Berkeley, Colonel Wemyss, Colonel Buckley, Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, and Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps. On the present occasion there was a considerable alteration in the usual route. Instead of travelling by road from Windsor to Farnborough, a distance of seventeen miles, the route was from Windsor to Slough, only two miles; and at Slough by special train along the Great Western Railway to Reading, and thence by that company's new line to Basingstoke, where the Court quitted the Great Western line for the South-western, and thence proceeded to Gosport as heretofore. By this new arrangement a saving of an hour and a half was effected, with no other inconvenience than may be occasioned by removing from the broad-gauge carriages of the Great Western Railway to those of the South-western. The Court arrived at Osborne shortly before 2 o'clock.

THE VACANT GARTER.—It is understood that her Majesty has graciously intimated her intention to bestow the vacant Garter upon the Earl of Clarendon.

SALE OF PRINCE ALBERT'S STOCK.—Prince Albert's annual sale of live stock lately took place at Norfolk Farm, Berkshire. There was a large attendance of dealers, and the animals fetched good prices. Ten stock sold, independently of yearling fillies, included 73 fat Southdown ewes, 83 two-tooth ewes of the same breed, 11 short-horn barren cows, 4 Aldorney cows in calf, 20 Welch cows in calf, 13 Welch heifers, 21 short-horn heifers, besides half bred Hereford heifers, and a very fine Hereford ox.

GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY STEAMERS. A trial of speed has lately taken place between the steam-packets certain by the Government, for the conveyance of the mails between Holyhead and Kingstown, and those employed for the passenger transit of the railway company. From an official return of the performances of the respective vessels, in their passages between Holyhead and Kingstown, for three mo ths, ending October last, it appears that the Government steamers have been beaten by the railway steamers, in similar seas and circumstances, on an average of 22 m nutes and 33 seconds in each trip. The average run of the *Caradoc*, Government steamer, from Holyhead to Kingstown, has been 4h. 28m., and of the *St. Columba*, Government steamer, 4h 32m. The average run of the railway company's steamers has been, of the *Anglia*, 3h. 50m., and of the *Scotia*, 3h. 58m.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Wednesday, the Joint ordinary meeting for the present session of the Society was held at the society's house, John-street, Adelphi; J. Walker, Esq., C.E., Vice-President, in the chair. The secretary read the address of the council, from which it appeared that the society was progressing, both in subscribers and finances. The certificate issued for the year was 1466, and the expenditure somewhat less; including an ample provision for the removal of the annual rewards. The prizes for the ensuing year contained premiums to the amount of nearly £600. The council called especial attention to the fact that two of the subjects for competition had been selected by Prince Albert, who had himself dictated the subject, and would distribute the prizes. Mr. Twining, a member of the society, had also offered a prize of £50, on a subject of great importance as connected with our manufactures of metal and glass. The annual exhibition of British manufactures would be continued this year, and preparations were making for the triennial exhibition for which Government had promised the quadrangle of Somerset House, or some area of similar dimensions.

BAKERS' ASSIZE AND THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Monday evening a meeting of the ten bakers was held at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill, for the purpose of taking in consideration the best means to be adopted in order to regulate the price of bread in the metropolis, and to form an association under the title of of "The Bakers' Assize Association," to carry that object into effect. Mr. Neville having been called to the chair, stated that it was de-irable some steps should be adopted, not only for their own protection, but for the benefit of the public, who, in buying what they considered a cheap article, are supplied with food which is of a deleterious quality, and highly injurious to health. He knew that a large quantity of bread sold was not fit for human consumption. In the course of last week, in the neighbourhood of Shoreditch, the quarters loaf fell a penny in price, though the price of flour had fallen. The report of a previous preliminary meeting was then read, which stated that it had been resolved to form a central board, having deputies from districts in the metropolis to meet every Monday in Mark-lane. Three districts were formed in Westminster, St. Luke's, and the East of London; and from the latter a communication was read, stating the determination of the bakers in co-operating with the views of the central board.—Mr. Brooks, the secretary, observed that nearly eight hundred bakers of London about one-third of the whole number—in the course of the last year, had been reduced to a state of insolvency. In the year 1814, when the Lord Mayor regulated the price of flour, they were allowed 13s. 4d. on the sack. They would now be satisfied with half that remuneration. Various resolutions having been adopted, subscriptions were entered into to carry out the object in view, and the meeting separated.

WESTMINSTER RAGGED SCHOOL.—On Wednesday evening the annual general meeting of the supporters of the Westminster Ragged School was held in the committee Chapel, James-street, Buckingham-gate. The Earl of Radnor took the chair. The report stated that in the proverbially degraded district in which the school was situate, a great many child.en who lived by pursuing dishonest courses, instructed in and provided with the means of living honestly. When they first entered the school they were hardly controllable, and not unfrequently used violence towards the teachers; but the system of discipline adopted, and the rewards given for good behaviour, had entirely changed their conduct. The average attendance of boys was 150, and of girls about 70, all of whom were instructed in reading, writing, elementary arithmetic, and the Scriptures. The receipts of the institution during the year amounted to £69 13s. 2d., and the expenditure left a balance in the hands of the treasurer.—The report was adopted.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—It appears, from a statement published by the ASSOCIATION for providing Baths and Wash-houses for the Labouring Classes in the North-west District of London, that, from the opening of the establishment to this date there have been—bathers, 284,994; washers, dryers, ironers, &c., 97,484; and vidiuals washed for, 389,872. During the five weeks ending November 12, 1848, there were—bathers, 7011, being 1306 more than in the corresponding period of 1847; washers, dryers, ironers, &c., 6516, being 918 more than during the same period last year; and individuals washed for, 26,064, being an increase of 7552. Since the 1st of January, 1848, there have been cleansed, unwashed, and otherwise purified, 371 rooms, 2000 staircases, 321 closets, 228 passages, and 102 areas. The receipts have been £11,975 9s. 10d., and the expenditure £2248 9s. 3d., while there has been paid in reduction of debt £2730

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND INTRA-MURAL BURIAL. On Wednesday, a deputation from St. Martin's-in-the-Fields parish waited upon the Bishop of London, at his palace, in Fulham, respecting the disgracefully and dangerously crowded state of Russell-court graveyard. Mr Lancaster explained the situation of the graveyard, surrounded as it is with crowded habitations; and his Lordship then assured them that he would issue his mandate for the immediate closing of the graveyard, unless sufficient cause to the contrary be shown

THE TEMPORARY BUILDINGS AT THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The temporary buildings erected at the south-west end of the New Houses of Parliament, which served as the entrance to the committee-rooms of the Lords, in the river front of the New Houses, have been pulled down and cleared away, as have also some portions of the wooden buildings erected in the rear of Westminster Hall, and the cloisters and all communication with the New Houses through New Palace-yard has been stopped up entirely; and a new entrance has been constructed from the entrance to the House of Lords, communicating with the various offices connected with the House of Commons. It is intended that the whole of the temporary buildings in New Palace-yard, formerly used as committee-rooms, will be pulled down before the meeting of Parliament.

EXTENSIVE FIRES.—On Thursday morning, between six and seven, the neighbourhood of the Kingsland-road was the scene of a most destructive and alarming fire, which in a very brief period reduced to ashes some thousand pounds' worth of property. The conflagration commenced in the extensive premises of wood and cable-cover manufactory, Watts'-building, near the Canal-bridge, in the Kingsland-road, belonging to Mr Lawson, and quickly enveloped the exterior of the building in flames. The occupants of some adjoining tenements, on the fire approaching them, rushed forth into the open road, and almost immediately afterwards the houses took fire. The efforts of the fire men were, however, chiefly directed to confining the fire to the manufactory, which, with its contents, was utterly destroyed. The accident is supposed to have resulted from spontaneous combustion. Mr. Lawson was insured in the offices of the adjoining premises were insured.—On Thursday night, between eight and nine o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises belonging to Mr. Fowler, a carpenter and builder, carrying on business at Pimlico-street, Bermondsey. Engines were quickly in attendance, and there being a good supply of water, the men succeeded in getting the flames extinguished; not, however, until considerable damage was done to the premises and their contents.—On the same night, about an hour previously, a fire was discovered in the premises occupied by Mr. W. A. Coger, the agent to Messrs. Parker and Co., boot merchants, No. 23, Newgate-street. It began in the upper warehouse on the first floor; but, owing to the timely assistance of the inmates, and firemen from Farringdon-street brigade-station, the flames were confined to the warehouse in which they originated. A spark from a lighted candle, used by some carpenters at work in the warehouse, it is presumed, was the cause of the outbreak

DEATHS, DEATHS, 606, FOR THE WEEK ENDING Nov. 18.—The births registered in the 100 cpis and suburbs during the above week numbered 1291, of which 658 were males, and 633 females, being less than the number of the preceding week by 76. The deaths during the above week numbered 1188 (611 males, and 577 females), being 34 more than the weekly average, and 98 more than the number of the preced ng week. It will be seen that the births of the week exceeded the deaths by 103. Of the deaths, 386 are from zymotic diseases, being 116 above the average; from tubercular diseases, 155, being 29 above the average; diseases of the brain, &c., 123, being 4 below the average; diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 30, being 8 below the average; diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration, 185, being 37 below the average; diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion, 73, being 9 above the average; from small-pox, 28, being 5 above the average; measles, 15, being 20 below the average; scarlatina, 119, being 72 above the average; hooping-cough, 95, being 8 below the average; diarrhœa, 25, being 5 above the average; dysentery, 7, being 2 above the average; from cholera, 54, being 53 above the average; typhus, 70, being 20 above the average; consumption, 110, being 24 below the average. The details given of the 54 cases of cholera were not otherwise remarkable than as showing that most of them occurred where the drainage was deficient We are glad to observe, from the official statement just issued, that the cholera in London is on the decline. The tables show that, for the week ending November 18th, the decrease has been less than one-third of the rate preceding The deaths from cholera since October 14 have been:—In the west districts, 18 ; north, 12; central, 5; east, 34 ; south, 221 ; in all, 290. It will be observed that of the deaths from cholera not fewer than 221 have occurred on the south side of the Thames.

THE FRENCH INSURGENTS OF JUNE.—The committee on the bill relating to the transportation of the insurgents of June to Algeria has brought in its report. By a decree, dated the 9th of July, eight military commissions were instituted for investigating the cases, and deciding which of the Communist accused should be discharged, which should be transported, and which should be brought before a court-martial. Of the persons accused, 6374 were set at liberty, 4348 were ordered to remain in custody, and 205 were sent to be tried by court-martial. Of those ordered for transportation, all have been sent to the different parts of the Republic, except about 200, who are still in the prisons of Paris. Between the 25th of September and the 5th of October the Commission of Clemency has examined the documents relating to 4348 convicts, and had marked 951 as being worthy the clemency of the Government. As to the question of the term of transportation for participation in insurrection, the Committee of the Commission has expressed an opinion that there will be no danger in reducing it from ten to five years. After five years, the convicts will be at liberty to return to France, but it is probable that the greater number of them will not avail themselves of this liberty. "Become proprietor of land in Algeria," says the report, "having established there his family and his domestic hearth, and made it the centre of his affections and his interests, the convict will consider Algeria as his country." The committee proposes also to authorize the fathers and mothers of convicts to follow them, to encourage marriages, and to legitimatize children, so that they may hope to inherit the name and property of their fathers.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS SAVED FROM THE SHIP "BURGUNDY."—Under the auspices of the Mayor of Ipswich, £151 has been subscribed for the relief of these unfortunate persons.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Constant Reader*," *Kilkenny*.—*Your notation is unexplicable. The celebrated Indian Problem is published monthly on the wrapper of the* Chess-Players' Chronicle. *If that is the position you mean, we will give you the solution upon your writing to say so.*

"*Pessus*."—*A Pawn, on reaching the 8th square, may always be exchanged for a Queen or any other piece.*

"*S. A.*," *Leeds*.—*It is too easy: try again and again, taking for your models the best positions of Bolton, D'Orville. Mendheim, &c.*

"*J. T.*" *Blackburn*.—*See the notice to "A Constant Reader."*

"*H. W.*," *Isle of Wight*, *may be assured that "Great Mogul" cherishes no little animosities; and in bygones, now would fain dwell only on what is pleasant to remember, in token of which he cordially accepts the proffered cutlery.*

"*Dix.*" *You should join the recently established Chess Club at Carlisle.*

"*F. W. C.*" *Received, with thanks*

"*A. Ambler*."—*No 388 cannot be solved in your way.*

"*H. B. P.*" 1. *A King cannot Castle while in check.* 2 *He cannot Castle on that side on which his Rook has moved.* 3. *A Pawn, under certain restrictions, can take a Pawn en passant.*

"*G. A. B.*"—*Look over more at Nos.* 387 *and* 388.

"*Cumro*."—*See the notice to "W."*

"*America*."—*It is highly ingenious, and shall appear on a diagram shortly.*

"*Rev. C. N. L.*"—*Somewhat crowded, but will find early insertion.*

"*Medicus*"—*A player can have two or more Queens on the board at one time.*

"*Bath Duo*."—*No* 388 *cannot be solved in two moves.*

"*F. P.*" "*Alpha*."—*It must be done in four moves*

"*Mars*" *It forms a not unlegant three-move Enigma.*

"*W. W*"—*The solutions you require are, in No* 375 1. *Kt from Kt 7th to K 6th (ch)* 2. *B take Kt (ch).* 3. *R takes Kt.* 4. *P mates In No* 382 *the author gives*—1. *Kt to K B 5th (dis ch). B takes R.* 2 *Kt to Q 4th (ch).* 3. *Kt to K B 3d (ch).* 4. *Kt to K 4th (ch).* 5. *P mates.*

"*A. Z.*"—*Will you favour us with a sight of the little Problem in question?*

"*J. T.*"—*See the notice relative to "W. W." Try No.* 385 *again. It is quite correct*

Solutions by "Alpha," "Bath Duo," "F. G. B.," "J. P.," "J. T.," Blackburn; "*A. Ambler*." "*E. L.*" "*H. K. A.*" "*O. P.*" "*S. A.*" "*Spero*." "*A. G. M'C.*" "*J. H.*" *Isle of Wight*; "*Bath Duo*," "*Carlo Fidaro*." "*F. C.*" "*W. G. L.*, "*R. H. A.*" "*J. B.*," "*H. V.*" "*Peto*." "*H. T. T.*" "*A. L. M.*" "*Southill*." "*F. S.*" "*F. W. M.*" "*Ohio*." "*R. S. T.*" "*A Beginner*." *Largan*; "*G. A. H.*, "*Cumro*." *are correct. Those by "T. H." "Dereton," "D. C. L.," "R. L." "T. Y. P.," "G. T.," "Jona," "P. T.," "S. M. G.," "ycyraqpe," are wrong.*

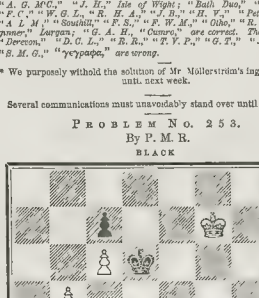
*** We purposely withold the solution of Mr Mollerström's ingenious Problem until next week.

Several communications must unavoidably stand over until next week.

PROBLEM No. 253.

By P. M. R.

BLACK



WHITE

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

MATCH OF CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS-CLUBS.

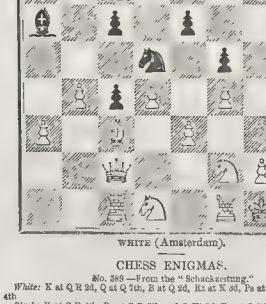
This contest having now arrived at a crisis of peculiar interest, we are induced to give the whole series of moves up to the time of our going to press.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).	WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
1 P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	11 P to K 4th	Q Kt to Q 3d
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th	12. P to Q Kt 4th	K to R sq
3. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	13 Q B to Q Kt 2d	Q R to Q Kt sq
4. P to K 3d	P to Q 3d	14. Q to Q B 2d	P to Q Kt 3d
5 K Kt to K R 3d	K B to K R 2d	15. P takes P	Q Kt takes P
6. P to K B 3d	P to Q B 3d	16. Q R to Q B sq	Q Kt to Q B 5th
7. K Kt to B 2d	P to Q 4th	17. K B takes Kt	Q P takes B
8. P to Q R 3d	Castles	18. Q Kt to Q sq	Q B to Q R 3d
9. K B to K 3d	K B to Q 3d	19. B to Q B 3d	Kt to Q 4th
10 P to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 2d	20. Cast :-	

And London has to play.

For the benefit of Amateurs who may be desirous of studying the position, with out the trouble of playing the game from the beginning after every variation, we append a diagram which exhibits the situation of the belligerent forces up to the 20th move of Amsterdam inclusive

BLACK (London).



WHITE (Amsterdam).

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 389.—From the "Schachzeitung."

White: K at Q R 2d, Q at Q 7th, B at Q 4d, Kt at K 3d, Ps at Q Kt 3d and Q R 4th

Black: K at Q R 4th, Rs at Q B 6th and Q Kt 3d, Ps at Q 5th and Q B 2d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No 390.—By F. W. C.

White: K at his 2d, B at K sq, Kt at K Kt 4th.

Black: K at K R 8th, P at K Kt 3d.

White to play, and mate in five moves

No. 391.—By Mr A Lulman

White: K at Q R sq, R at Q 2d, B s. K B 2d and K Kt 4th, Kt at K 4th, P at K B 3d.

Black: K at his 6th, P at Q B 3d

White to play, and mate in three moves.

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS.

WRITS OF ERROR.—On Saturday last, the Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment on the writ of error in the case of Mr. John Martin, now under sentence of transportation. The Judges were unanimous in rejecting the writ of error, and confirming the judgment of the Commission Court. The prisoner has now no alternative but an appeal to the House of Lords

THE CLONMEL PRISONERS.—On the previous day, the prisoners convicted at Clonmel were brought down to the Queen's Bench, to verify and bend in the writs of error. They all, considering the position, looked cheerful, and though pale, as from confinement, appeared to be in good health Having signed the writs, the Attorney-General requested time to consider the course he should adopt—whether he should demur to the errors, and thus turn the decision into one of law, or join in error, and take issue on the facts. The court, of course, granted this application, and on Saturday the Attorney-General joined in error, and the arguments were fixed for Tuesday last, on which day the prisoner's counsel opened his client's case. The arguments were not expected to be closed before the end of the week. The following are the grounds on which, in the case of Mr. Smith O'Brien, it was contended that judgment should be reversed :—

1 first—That the caption is insufficient, as it does not show that the Justices before whom the Special Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for the county of Tipperary was held had the authority in that behalf from said Sessions to take and try the indictment on which the plaintiff in error was convicted.

Second—That the five counts on which the plaintiff in error was convicted, are insufficient in law to support the judgment given against him, as that the matters therein stated are not treason in fact and

Third—That if they be treason, yet the several facts set forth in the said counts do not support said judgment; for not the said several facts in the said counts specially stated, or any or either of them, were therein respectively mentioned was levied in Ireland, and for or in aiding against the form of the statute, "in place of" against the form of the statute "the"

Fourth—That the judgment on the demurrer to the preliminary plea, pleaded by the plaintiff in error, should have been given for him, and not for the Crown

Fifth—That there was a mis-trial, inasmuch as it appears from the record that the plaintiff in error was not had delivered to him a copy of the indictment, and a list of the witnesses, ten days before his trial, pursuant to the statute; a enactment in such cases made and provided

Sixth—That the process under which the Jury was returned was irregular, and that a counterpart of it delivered to the plaintiff in error was not signed by the Sheriff, as appears to have been required by virtue of a law now in force, and not, as it ought to have been, by virtue of a particular precept, and, moreover, said writ appears not to have been in the form directed by the 3 and 4 William IV., chap. 91, sec. 1.

Seventh That the challenges to the panel by the Queen's Counsel, Bart. Hon. Frederick Ellis, Alexander Pelham, and Edward Litton, are not recorded in the record as having been performed in law, inasmuch as it does not appear thereby that the plaintiff in error was asked why the Court should not proceed to judgment and execution against him upon the verdict given against him

The Attorney-General, it was understood, did not intend to press the argument of any other case, but would leave the case in Mr. O'Brien's case to govern the others; any of the parties, however, might have such additional points argued as their counsel might deem peculiar to their case, or calculated to give efficacy to the arguments submitted on their behalf

The arguments on the writ of error, in the case of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, were concluded on Wednesday. Mr. Whiteside, on behalf of the prisoner, addressed the Court at great length in support of the errors assigned, and the Attorney-General replied.

At the conclusion of the argument

Mr Napier applied to the Court, that counsel might be heard on the part of the other three prisoners, in whose behalf writs of error had been lodged, before judgment was given in the case now before the Court.

After some discussion between the Attorney-General and counsel, it was finally arranged that one counsel should be heard for each of those prisoners before judgment in the present case; and that the counsel should confine themselves to the points of error which had already been discussed in that case.

THE POOR LAW.—A violent agitation has been organized the determination at which the Poor-Law Commissioners have arrived, respecting the establishment of sixty-three extra unions throughout the country. The objections raised are against the additional expense which will necessarily be incurred by the building of the unions and the maintenance of the additional staffs. The opponents of the proposed scheme do not object to reducing the extent of electoral divisions, but protest against the augmentation of the number of unions.

In Carlow the Board of Guardians have determined upon employing the paupers in manufacturing operations, in making of materials for clothing, &c., and they calculate in this way upon effecting a large saving for the ratepayers, while in five instances the paupers to attain independency, or wealth, have now in the workhouses either entirely idle, or, if occupied, are engaged upon unprofitable labour.

EMIGRATION.—The only remarkable intelligence from the South, is the steady progress of emigration, even as the winter advances. Whole districts appear abandoned, and cultivation totally neglected; while, on the other hand, the cessation system, by ejectment, continues in parts of the counties of Limerick and Clare

CLERKSHIP OF THE CROWN.—The death, on Saturday evening last, of Mr. Walter Bourne, leaves vacant the lucrative appointment of Clerk of the Crown in the Queen's Bench. The deceased was in his 82d year, and had filled the office for a period of 52 years.

THE STATE PRISONERS.—Mr. John Martin, on Sunday, received an intimation that, in consequence of the delicate state of his health, he would not be allowed from his present place of confinement "for any purpose whatsoever." In the case of Mr. KEVIN O'DOHERTY, another of the convicts, a memorial, numerously signed by the jury who found him guilty, was presented to the Lords Justices on Saturday last, praying for a remission of the sentence from transportation for a term of imprisonment. There was at the same time presented a second memorial to the same effect, signed by a body of the 1st zens of Dublin, the names of both the Lord Mayor and Lord Lieutenant at the head of the list.

Twenty-six lunatic asylums have been established in the south of Ireland, owing to the poverty of their owners.—*Waterford Independent.*

BANQUET TO SIR CHARLES NAPIER, AT DUBLIN.

ON Thursday evening, the 16th instant, the gallant and distinguished "Hero of Scinde" was entertained by his friends and admirers in Dublin at a magnificent entertainment in the Round-room of the Rotunda, which was fitted up for the occasion in the most elegant taste. At the upper end of the apartment was erected on a dais, the table occupied by the chairman and principal guests; and extending longitudinally through the room were five other tables

The ball-room was lit up by a magnificent chandelier containing 150 gas-jets, and a profusion of wax-lights, in rich candelabra. A spacious orchestra was erected at the end of the room, opposite the principal table, which was occupied by the band of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, who performed several pieces of music during the evening. The select parties, known as the Lockwood and Jullien's, also played several exquisite airs on three Irish harps.

At half-past seven o'clock the company entered the rooms, and took their places; and in a few minutes after came the chairman, guests, and committee, the band playing the National Anthem.

The chair was taken by his Grace the Duke of Leinster. At his right sat H. R. H. Prince George of Cambridge, the Earl of Devon, Hon Charles S. Black, James H Hamilton, Esq., M.P.; Sir Charles Coote, Bart.; Hon Captain Lindsay, Sir Henry Marsh, Bt.; Major Mahon, and Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart.

On the left, at the end of the evening, sat Sir Charles Napier, Lieutenant General Sir Edward Barnes, Lord William Fitzgerald, Baron de Rouville, Right Hon. James Grattan, Colonel Forster, Sir Henry Compton, Bart., Sir Richard Keane, Bart., General Sir Hopton Scott, and the Chief Remembrancer.

We regret that we have not space for the list of the numerous distinguished and highly respectable individuals present.

A large number of ladies, friends and relatives of the distinguished guests, and members of the committee, graced the assemblage by their presence.

The dinner was excellent: it was provided by Mr. Ingram, of York-street.

On the cloth being removed, "Non nobis Domine" was sung by the professional gentlemen present

The noble Chairman then proposed "The Health of her Majesty," which was drunk with the usual honours, and was followed by the other customary loyal toasts; the name of his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge being coupled with Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family.

Prince George of Cambridge thanked the company, and took the opportunity of rendering with gratitude to the hospitality, kindness, and attention he had received since his sojourn in Ireland. His Highness then spoke of the pride he felt in being a member of the noble profession of which Sir Charles Napier is so distinguished a member; and his Prince resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

The next toast, "The Lord Lieutenant and prosperity to Ireland," Band—"There's one luck about the house."—Drunk with marked applause.

"The Lords Justices." Air—"Patrick's Day."

Lieutenant General Sir Edward Barnes responded to the toast.

The noble Chairman then rose to propose the health of Sir Charles Napier, the guest of the evening. After referring to his brilliant services, the Duke of Leinster observed, that Sir Charles Napier had his having been compelled to engage in war—that he could not however help it, and that the loss of life was most acutely to his feelings. (Cheers.) On this account his victories must stand much higher in the estimation of every right-minded man.

The toast having been drunk with the most marked enthusiasm,

Sir Charles Napier, in rising, said he, observing, with reference to the praise bestowed upon him, that he had had the good fortune to command a brave army, which had won for him in the field the honour which he then just received. Had Sir Charles then recapitulated the leading events of the conquest of Scinde, and the policy of Lord Ellenborough, observing, that had the gallant man been guided by weak and foolish men, who wanted to place the treasons Amirs of Scinde—men who had broken their word over and over again with the British—upon a throne, the Sovereign of which they had murdered—(hear, hear)—had he let these men on the throne, at this moment they would have muskets at the head of 100,000 Beloochee warriors, ripe and well versed, and most quick, and fallen on General Wilson's devoted army, and destroyed it—(hear, hear).

Sir Charles then remarked, incidentally, "We must wait, in justice to General Wilson, until his own despatches arrive, and give us a correct account of his operations. But, my lords and gentlemen, there is one point which I think is matter for congratulation to us all. (Hear, hear.) Amirs have been destroyed the brilliant arms of England for a moment, but through that must we see the fatal valour of our soldiers, both Sepoys and Europeans, shining with unabated lustre (Loud cheers.) Feeble as both themselves in resources and to fall upon a country, should it be in the valiant assault of the Mountain. (Loud cheers.) Ethics may check, but nothing in the world can resist the glorious prowess of the Bri ish army." (General applause.) They (their general at down amidst a storm of cheers, which was again and again revived for a considerable time.

An ode, commemorative of the achievements of the illustrious hero of Scinde,

BENTLEY PRIORY STANMORE, THE RESIDENCE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

and composed expressly or the occasion by Professor Smith, was then sung with remarkably good taste.

Sir Charles Napier then proposed the health of the noble chairman, the Duke of Leinster. This was followed by "Sir Edward Blakeney and the Army;" "The Navy;" "The Duke of Wellington;" "Major M'Murdo and the Heroes of Scinde who fought under Sir Charles Napier;" "The House of Lords;" "The House of Commons." "Prince George of Cambridge, and the Garrison of Dublin," "Lady Napier," and a variety of other toasts; and the festivities terminated at half-past 11.

Among the guests was Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., who in an eloquent speech responded to a toast on the part of the Irish bar.

BENTLEY PRIORY.

This extensive mansion, at present the residence o. her Majesty, Queen Adelaide, lies at about eleven miles north-west of the metropolis, environed with beautiful pleasure-grounds, partly in the parish of Stanmore, and partly in that of Harrow. The house has nothing monastic in its design, and takes its name of Bentley from Benethley Priory, which is said to have occupied the site of the modern mansion; the ancient religious house having been suppressed in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., and granted to the monks of St. Gregory's Priory, at Canterbury.

The mansion was built or enlarged by the late Marquis of Abercorn after designs by Soane, who well understood the interior arrangement of dwelling-houses. A few years since, Bentley Priory was tenanted by the Earl o Aberdeen: it is the property of the p esent Marquis of Abercorn, by whom it has been let to her Majesty Queen Adelaide.

The elevated site of the mansion (the greater part of which is clothed with luxuriant ivy) commands rich and extensive prospects, especially from the terrace. The grounds are ornamentally planted; and the estate altogether forms a delightful retreat, with the advantage of extreme beauty and convenience o site, at a very easy distance from the metropolis. The Queen, on her visit to Bentley, last week is stated to have been highly gratified with its rural do main.

GRAND BANQUET TO LIEUT.-GEN. SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.B., AT THE ROTUNDA, DUBLIN.

"WALDFRAULEIN, OR THE FOREST MAIDEN."—A FAIRY TALE.

"[illegible]" is the title of a Fa[illegible] and of which t[illegible] a poet unknow[illegible]

[illegible] ch he surrounds it. Our summary of "Waldfraulein" will form no exception to this rule, unless the aid of the artist shall be

[illegible] unt of a love adve[illegible] l the high damp grass, the green trees waving over her, and the birds singing around her, she gives birth to a female child. But the life of the child is the death of the mother, and the lady

expires alone and unseen. The incident suggests the pathetic stanza of the old Scotch ballad, where a woman dying in similar circumstances exclaims—

> There a no a bird in a this forest
> Will do a mak for me,
> As dip its wing in the wan water
> And strak it on my a knee.

The child thus born is Waldfraulein, the forest maiden. The fairy of the wood passing by "in her golden car," "bending the bushes as she flew," takes pity upon the babe, builds for her an enchanted castle in the deepest recess of the forest, where she leaves her with parental affection till her sixteenth year. The story says nothing of Waldfraulein's father, but depicts the remorse of her mother's sire (a powerful Prince, who dwells on the borders of the forest), on learning from the messengers he has sent out to seek for her the unhappy death of his beloved child. They return with her body: but all endeavours to discover the fate of her babe are unavailing. The lady in her flight wore two golden slippers; one of them is missing when the body is found, and plays a very important part in the story—the idea being suggested probably by the glass slipper of Cinderella. When Waldfraulein—growing in beauty, in goodness, and in gentleness—has attained her sixteenth year, the fairy presents her with the slipper, and commands her to wear it at her girdle, as a protection against the unhappy fate of her mother, and against all the perils and errors that beset the course to h of true love and falsehood. Waldfraulein promises obedience; wonders much what love can be; that she should be warned against it; and receives from the fairy a description of the torments of unrequited or unworthy love, and of the unspeakable happiness of a pure and true affection, when it is felt for, and returned by, one worthy of it.

In due time Waldfraulein experiences it in all its intensity. She meets in the forest the Knight of Mögelbrunn—such a hero in every romantic maiden, in fairy tales, are always fated to see and to fall in love with at the first glance. They have but one meeting, but it seals the fate of both. Their hearts are pledged before they know what they are doing. The fairy suddenly appears and raises her warning finger. Waldfraulein, scared at the suddenness of the apparition, and the angry looks of her only friend, rushes from the presence of her wooer, and accidentally drops the golden slipper in her flight. She loses her way in the forest, and never more discovers the enchanted castle where she has passed her youth; and the Knight of Mögelbrunn, after seeking for her in vain, and cursing the wild-wood to re-echo with her name, returns home, determined to discover her, whoever and wherever she may be, if she be of mortal birth at all—a point on which he has his misgivings. Waldfraulein—met in the forest by an old hag, a charcoal-burner, who forces her to become her servant—to spin, to sew, to cook, to wash, and to burn charcoal. This hag has a son as illfavoured as herself, who has long wanted a wife, and who determines that Waldfraulein shall be the happy woman. She remains a long time in this disagreeable condition, working hard, and receiving no thanks, and re-luring steadily the advances of her boorish and brutal wooer. In the meantime, the Knight of Mögelbrunn has taken counsel of a fortune-teller; she informs him that Waldfraulein is no fairy apparition, but a woman who lives and loves him; and that the only person who can give him any more precise particulars relating to her, is a more skilful fortune-teller than herself, residing at Cologne. To Cologne accordingly the knight departs, meeting in his way many strange adventures both on and beneath the waters of the Rhine, and resisting successfully the advances of the "Nixen" and the "Lurleien," the beautiful and too fascinating nymphs of that river, who seek to make him unfaithful to his mortal love, and who fail in an old bag, a charcoal-burner, who forces her to become her servant—to spin, to sew, to cook, to wash, and to burn charcoal. This hag has a son as illfavoured as herself, who has long wanted a wife, and who determines that Waldfraulein shall be the happy woman. She remains a long time in this disagreeable condition, working hard, and receiving no thanks, and re-fusing steadily the advances of her boorish and brutal wooer. In the meantime, the Knight of Mögelbrunn has taken counsel of a fortune-teller; she informs him that Waldfraulein is no fairy apparition, but a woman who lives and loves him; and that the only person who can give him any more precise particulars relating to her, is a more skilful fortune-teller than herself, residing at Cologne. To Cologne accordingly the knight departs, meeting in his way many strange adventures both on and beneath the waters of the Rhine, and resisting successfully the advances of the "Nixen" and the "Lurleien," the beautiful and too fascinating nymphs of that river, who seek to make him unfaithful to his mortal love, and who fail in their attempt. At Cologne he is successful in his search for the fortune-teller, and is directed to go to a grand tournament given by the Lord of Wyprecht, and to wear the golden slipper of his beloved around his neck, and trust to fortune for the result.

Waldfraulein, by another chain of circumstances, is led to the same spot. She resists the odious embraces of the charcoal-burner's son, and is rescued from his rude assault by a hermit of the name of Enseidler. The last-named personage, having given her a night's lodging, is glad to allow her to depart in the morning; for he has resolved to keep his temptations, words, and such beauty and goodness as hers threaten to be too powerful for him. The wide world is thus before her, and she determines to travel it all through, however wide it may be, in search of the Knight of Mögelbrunn. The sound of trumpets, the waving of banners, and the concourse of people al. going in the same direction, determine her course. In due time, and after slight adventure, she finds herself at the tournament. There she discovers her lover, but only her love. He is the Prince her grandfather. All her good fortune comes upon her at once, and the course of true love runs smooth; and the story of Waldfraulein ends,—with a delicate implication that the house of Mögelbrunn is not likely to be extinguished for another generation at the least

The reader will see that there is not much in this story; but, such as it is, the author has made it agreeable by his mode of telling it, and by the graceful lively effu-sions which he has interwoven in his narrative. The reader longs for the warm weather, that he may wander in such a wood, and sit by the side of such streams as are the haunts of the sister of Waldfraulein, and forgives the want of interest and originality in the story, for the sake of the descriptions of scenery in which it abounds. In conclusion, we can but add, that in general treatment the story is intensely German.

The large Engraving upon the preceding page is from a print designed and engraved by Neureuther, in illustration of the poem; and it portrays the leading adventure of the tale in a highly picturesque manner. The Print was originally executed as a Prize for one of the German Art-Unions.

FINE ARTS.

THE BABES IN THE WOOD. Published by J. Gundall, Old Bond-street.

Prob bly, during the two centuries and a half that the "doleful story" of "the Babes in the Wood" has interested children of all growths, it has never been about to introduce to our readers. They are from the accomplished pencil of the very be a leading incident of this thoroughly English ballad.

The Frontispeice is an architectural composition in the style of "the Revival," about the period from which the poem dates. It consists of a semicircular arch which ris a raven, the bird of ill omen: below is a sort of parapet inscribed Crasse Granted ry clinging about the pilasters, and flowers luxuriating in vases, fling their picturesqueness around the framework of the picture—the Babes," who are leaning over the parapet, and fondly feeding a robin. There is an epic character in the whole design, which is charmingly appropriate.

In the first tableau, the "gentleman of good account," "sore sick, and like to dye," is about to sign the will bequeathing his wealth to the two babes; the attorney and the witness being seated at his bed-side. Above and beneath the picture are books of account, seals, and sealed deeds, ink-holders, plumed pens, and parchment rolls—all grouped with great skill.

In the second tableau, the gentleman is at the point of death, and his wife "by him as sicke doth lye:" he is wrapt in parting prayer; the fine and pretty boy kneels by his side, his little hands raised to heaven, while the little daughter Jane is at her mother's last embrace; and on the opposite side of the couch kneels the wicked uncle, in mock affliction, affecting to pray. In the couch beneath, a serpent is just seizing a full-blown flower; another is aiming at a robin who is singing a requiem; while a second robin bears in his mouth a leaf for the dead. The death-bed scene is impressively told; the composition reminds one of some of the triumphs of sacred art by the old masters.

In the next picture, the parents being dead and gone, the uncle is taking he children from their home, a castle shown in the distance; and the face of the uncle is finely drawn, and the costume very admirable. The elder child is sorrowful, the younger one careless, and pointing at some wayside object: this distinction is a fine touch of nature. The device above and before the picture is a spider's web amidst lilies—emblematic of purity and the meshes of crime.

The tragedy thickens in the next scene. The fiendish uncle is bargaining with the "ruffians strong" to make away with the Babes: the fellows are being counted out, and the uncle awaits their resolves. The head and foot devices are branches and money-bags in fitting groups.

The hired ruffians are in the ensuing plate upon their way to "a fairre London" with the Babes. Above the picture is the murder-knife slung from oak branches; and below, a covey of birds are just flying into a net spread for them amidst the trees.

The "prate and prattle of the Babes makes "Murder's heart relent," in the next scene: it is the counterpart of the hired men in the wood, where "the wicked'st caitiff" is slain by the one "of mildest mood." The ruffians above and below are the murderous club, the basket-handled sword, and the poignard.

In the seventh tableau, the pretty Babes, with hand in hand, "are wandering in the wood, the boy pointing to a robin in the way-side. The head and foot borders is composed of the bramble in flower and fruit—the black-berries, which besmeared and dyed the "prettye lippes" of the Babes.

> And when they saw the darksome night,
> They sat them down and cryed,

is the eighth scene: the boy's hands are clenched in despair, the weak r nature of the girl has sunk to the earth, and the robin looks on with characteristic watchfulness. This is a very effective picture, the dark wood admirably contrasting with the figures of the Babes. Beneath is a flight of robins bearing the leaves of

> In the main and last scene Death has ended the grief of "these two pretty Babes," and a robin is bearing a leaf; *this single bird* we accept as the one whom the Babes gave to the Frontispiece—a pretty type of gratitude. The children are locked hand in hand; and the scene is wood and lurid gloom of evening in the horizon ad this tale of early death.

Here the Illustration closes, the verdure the sequel of "the doleful story" being told in the verse. The text, we should mention, is inscribed in black letter beneath or beneath the series of prints.

The fancy and delicacy and quaint character of these illustrations are indescribably beautiful. The drawing of the figures in a the highest style of art; and graceful; and such composition strikingly narrative of the incident. There may be slight blemishes: the robins, for instance, would scarcely satisfy an ornithologist in their outlines

In some devices, or *bordures*—though they do not entirely surround the pictures—there is a considerable amount of Raffaelesque spirit and richness of invention, high comparison, the reader may say; but, to the best of our judgment, very popular as presents in the approaching Christmas season, for which, we need scarcely add, they are recommended by appropriateness of subject.

The etching is very delicately executed. Impressions are to be had coloured, in which the effect is, of course, greatly heightened—more especially in the brilliancy of the *bordures*.

THE SONG OF SONGS. FROM THE HOLY SCRIPTURES. Illuminated by OWEN JONES. Longman and Co.

It is hard to describe the elaborate richness and richness of fancy displayed in works of this class. The volume before us is a very successful revival of Middle Age Art. It contains "The Song of Songs, which is Solomon's," superbly illuminated in "the Middle Ages" style.

There are three title-pages refulgent with gold, and floral devices in rich colours. Then follows the Song, inscribed in Old English, each page within a floral *bordures*; each chapter commencing with larger and more richly illuminated characters, the initial capital upon a gold ground, and each verse with the initial capital in gold. The frame-work of the pages is endlessly various in design as fuchsia-like trefoil, and grassrpiil flowers, brilliant with gold, and richly charged with colour, while the text is beautifully clear and distinct. The finial-page, with its quatrefoil flowers in colour spiked with gold, surrounding the word "Finis," in which is a most momentic initial, is very striking. The work is *printed* upon thick paper, of the rich warm tone of the vellum of the ancient missals. The binding is also reliefve leather, of monastic design and lettering. The facing and inner gilding, too, are very elegant.

MUSIC.

CHORAL HARMONISTS.

The first meeting of the seventeenth season took place at the London Tavern, on Monday night. This is one of the most spirited of the City musical societies. Their concerts, of which there are seven, commencing in this month and terminating in May, are full of interest. Many fine and interesting works have been first introduced and made known in this country by the Choral Harmonists. The title might indicate that choral compositions alone are comprised in the selections; but a good orchestra, with a large proportion of professionals amongst the amateurs, who play overtures and accompany the solo and concerted pieces. For principal vocalists engagements are made with our leading native professors.

The programme on Monday opened with one of Handel's Coronation Anthems, "Zadok the Priest," followed by Haydn's Mass in B flat, No. 1, and the Chorus from Mozart's "Davidde Penitente," "Che la Dolce," for the soprano. The solo parts were sung by the Misses A. and M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey and W. Seguin.

In the second part of the concert, Converso, bearing date 1575, "When all alone my bonny love was playing," Weber's "Der Freyschütz" overture, and Andreas Romberg's "Song of the Bell."

In addition to the above, Mr. Lockey sang Hobbs' ballad to Peter Pindar's words, "Farewell to the fragrance of morn," so sweetly as to secure an encore, his neat articulation of a shake at the close being remarkable. The Misses Williams were also encored in Rossini's duet, "Le Terze Ma dons," now rendered so popular by their exquisite *ensemble* in the concerts. The madrigal was also demanded twice, Converso, or Convursi, was born at Correggio towards the middle of the fourteenth century, and published at Venice "Canzoni a cinque voci," and "Madrigali a sei voci," of which, the one sung by the harmonists will always be relished by the true Madrigalian.

The "Song of the Bell" is no ordinary composition. Of the genius of Andreas Romberg the English amateurs are not sufficiently aware, and yet, whether regarded as a writer of chamber music, or as a contributor of church and choral works, he is entitled to a very high place in the position. He followed in the wake of Haydn and Mozart, and wanted but courage, as Fédis has justly observed, to have struck out a path for him elf. As it is, Andreas Romberg, who was a passionate admirer of Schiller, has set to music many of the poet's inspirations with kindred genius. Andreas was born in 1767, and died at Gotha in 1810, with the title of Chapel Master to the Court of Coburg.

The Choral Harmonists, in addition to the "Song of the Bell," which, mstly to their credit, they have produced, might perform Romberg's "Power of Song" to Schiller's words; also his "Infanuelda," Odes of Kosegarten, &c. The "Lay of the Bell" describes the casting of the bell, through all its processes, intermixing the technical details with poetic and philosophical associations and reflections connected with the sounding and ringing of a bell through all its varied phases in life. The Misses Bell formed a very pleasing duet, and were encored. Mr. Seguin the tenor solos by Mr. Lockey; and the treble by Miss Williams. There are quartets, septets, choruses. One of the latter, describing the tocsin in revolutionary times, is so applicable to the present period, that the translation of Schiller's words will be acceptable:

> When sorrow! force is raging wide,
> When by itself the mob is freed,
> There can no good effect succeed.
> Sad is the house of that man,
> Where tyranny's most servile sabas lie,
> And vain, presumptuous power exile,
> The mob assumes the mastery.
> Then force and violence invade
> The serf's, but the nobler cage.
> Design'd for joy and peace, is made
> The receptacle of misery.
> "Let all be equal!" At the sound
> The peaceful burgher starts to arms;
> The streets are filled, and wide around
> Are seen the hostile marshalling forces.
> Then, woeful, like hyæna roam
> M d ness through the face of man,
> The panther seeks with thirst less keen
> The life-blood of each human foe.
> Fire
> When to vein to him the deadly ray
> Of license to the mob who lends
> The torch to the incendiary's hand,
> And all in one wide ruin blends!

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.

The first of a series of fifteen concerts, to be given every Wednesday up to the 28th of February, inclusive, took place on the 22nd, at Exeter-Hall. The Directors have issued a prospectus, explaining their intentions, which are, to give periodical concerts of good vocal and instrumental music, "of a popular character, and at popular prices." This system is very praiseworthy, and we hope that the patronage which it merits will not be defeated by the exigences of the principal singers, for it is in the power of the management to keep down the fees, both by native and foreign *artistes*, particularly the latter, that there is the greatest need either for economy or reduction, while a cheap and good musical entertainment. It is declared in the prospectus, that no profit is intended to be derived from the Concerts already given in Exeter-Hall, nor to the instrumental performances proposed to be given there, and such a fee must prove the disinterestedness of purpose or intentions of those institutions." The prices are fixed at seven, four, two, and one shilling, and the smaller portion of the Hall being appropriated to the two l st-mentioned low prices. Thus far, it is well; but we do not think that the system of commencing a scheme with a selection from a first-class English, German, French, and Italian opera, is politic. Such gleanings, without dramatic adjuncts, are but tame affairs, and many of the operas mentioned in the Newton was encored in Sir H. Bishop's "Lo! here the gentle lark," with Mr. Hall's delicate obbligato; and Mr. Lee, one of Jenny Lind's Swedish melodies, which s e sang with dexterous volubility. A offer was encored in Dibdin's "Lord of the village;" as also Sims Reeves, in "Oh, Nanny, wilt thou gang with me," Thalberg playing the piano, and was encored in both his fantasias and themes from "Lucrezia Borgia" and "Masaniello." The latter, however merited as much distinction as the bestowed encores, such as Miss Poole's charming singing of the ballad "Whilst I sing a story," without accompaniment; and her interpretation of Lover's ballad, "The Angel's Whisper." Miss A. Williams gave Weber's arcna, "Ocean, thou mighty monster," in splendid style. The Grumiaux duet for violin and violoncello, a concerted piece of merit, entitled "St. Agnes' Eve," was well sung by Reeves, but did not seem to suit the style of the vocalist. We think the pompous announcement, that "this work was expressly composed for Mr. Reeves, and cannot be sung by any other vocalist in this country," had better have been omitted. Mr. Sims Reeves sang the first verse of "The Boy of Blakey," and then passed on to the third one, when he was hissed so violently that he walked off the platform, and, after a pause, disappeared. Mr. Hammers, who is the managing director, came forward, and explained that three verses only had been allotted to Mr. Reeves, the fourth being printed in the books by mistake. Mr. Reeves then reappeared, and sang the three verses with attempts to proceed with the third verse, but the row was renewed, and one of the opposition was soon after summarily expelled. Eventually Mr. Reeves did what he might have done in the first instance—sang the concerted piece with another vocalist to proceed with the concluding verse with such energy as to make his peace with the audience, who cheered him loudly

Mr. Wily's overture and played the "Oberon" overture, and the accompaniments, carefully. The Hall was very full, except the seven-shilling places, which were but scantily tenanted.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Handel's masterpiece, the sublime "Messiah," was performed last night (Friday), for the first time this season, by the Sacred Harmonists. The interest in this revival was in the direction of the oratorio by Costa: in his hands, it is needless to remark that the majesty and strength, grandeur and simplicity, of the mighty conceptions of the Milton of Music were developed with the same fidelity, sympathy, and energy that attended the interpretation of "Elijah."

We cannot now enter more lengthily upon the talents of the conductor, which so strongly manifest his thorough appreciation of Handel's characteristics; but, without taking slight of the devotional tone of the entire work, there was an additional spirit infused into the performance by the more than usual exuberance of grace and tenderness in the rendering of the accompaniments. When Costa conducts, while the colouring is warm and animated, the beauties of the inner tissues, the undercurrent of descriptive power, are most exquisitely brought out.

Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Phillips, were the leading vocalists. The ample powers and high talents of the first-named singers in their respective parts, save Mr Reeves, who, for the first time in London, laboured under a severe cold; and of him we have reported most favourably in our Notices of the Festival. In passages requiring force, he was at times most successful; such as, "Thou shalt break them." He gave "Behold! and see if any sorrow be like unto his sorrow," with great tenderness.

At the "Hallelujah Chorus" the whole audience stood up, and seemed overwhelmed with the grand style in which this G d-like creation was performed.

Mr. Phillips gave "The trumpet shall sound," beautiful y. During the performance of this most solemn portion of the ora orio, one of the choral singers fainted, with a slight scream, produ cing, for the moment, a painful sensation.

The regulations prohibiting encores was strictly maintained.

The whole of the vast hall was crowded between 3000 and 4000 being present.

The performance commenced punctually at seven o'clock, and concluded at half-past ten. The arrangement preventing persons passing to and fro during the performance cannot be too highly praised.

HONOUR TO MENDELSSOHN.—It is nearly two months since we announced in our columns that it was proposed to perform Mendelssohn's "Elijah," with Mdlle. Lind in the principal soprano music, at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of aiding the funds now raising in Germany to found scholarships in the Leipsic Conservatory, as a commemoration of the lamented composer. The project has been steadily followed up, and the night is fixed for the 15th of December. Benedict, who has been in correspondence with the German and English comm ttees on the subject, is to be the Conductor; and, in order successfully to interest English amateurs, it has been arranged that natives of this country are to hold seats of the scholarships. The choral and orchestral arrangements are to be selected from our cathedral choirs, musical institutions and societies; and our principal singers will be selected to support Mdlle Lind, who will sing for the first time in English. The scholarships will ensure a gratuitous musical education to the aspirants who have evinced talent for good conduct.

MDLLE. LIND.—Two concerts will be given at Manchester, on the 19th and 21st of December, in aid of the funds for the enlargement of the Royal Infirmary. Mdlle. Lind has kindly promised to sing gratuitously at both concerts, as she will also at the Mendelssohnian Musical Concert at Exeter-Hall, on the 15th of December.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Handel's "Messiah" was performed on Friday night at Exeter-Hall, conducted for the first time, by Costa. Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr Sims Reeves, and Mr. Phillips were the vocalists. We must defer our notice next Friday the *London* Sacred Harmonic Society will repeat the "Messiah" for the second time, conducted by Surman, with the same vocalists as the old society.—On Monday night will be the second concert of the Society of British Musicians, in which all kinds of reformation in the Musical Society will repeat the "Messiah" for the second time, conducted by Surman, with the same vocalists as the old society.—On Monday night will be the second concert of the Society of British Musicians, in which all kinds of reformation in the Musical Society will repeat the second concert of the Vocal and Instrumental Wednesday Concerts at Exeter Hall.—Mr. Ratton, the composer and pianist, who is making a tour in the United States, has met with good encouragement since his arrival: Mr. Macfarren, the composer, is in New York; Mr. Wilson, the Scotch vocalist, had begun his entertainments

THE VICE-Chancellor of the University of Oxford has granted Mr. Lumley the use of the theatre of the University, for a concert, at which Mdlle. Lind and the great artists in her suite will immediately appear.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT-GARDEN.

The revival of Mr. Tully's adaptation of Scribe's "Lady of the Lake" was not a judicious step. After the extraordinary success of "La Donna del Lago" at the Royal Italian Opera, presenting as it did one of the grandest *ensembles* ever witnessed on any stage, it was folly for the public to perform the English version, only to prove how, on the same boards, with all the advantages of scenic and decorative resources, marked was the contrast in the musical execution of this fine work. For most amateurs who had heard the opera last season, it was a painful infliction in every point of view; and it may be questioned, if comparisons had been provoked, whether the present caste would not have suffered by the recollection of its first representation in English in 1843. Mrs. Donald King, who created such a very favourable impression by her *Adalgisa*, can add nothing to the assumption of *Alice*. The *Ogarita* of Travers assuredly was not the most successful character produced; and, with a cast of equal power, it has lost none of its attraction, as the crowded house on Monday proved.

Perhaps this night have been due, in no small measure, to the first appearance this season of Madame Vestris. Her name in the bills has to t none of its attraction. It was not because time has dealt lightly with her, or because her acting has lost none of the graceful charm that drew not only the play-going world, but the population generally, after her in bygone times, that this appearance was hailed with such pleasure. Because they knew that the correctness and propriety that raised her little theatre of the Strand, dingy Wych-street, to a drawing-room, and drew the West-end patricians into localities hitherto unexplored by them, was still unimpaired, and that the elegant taste which broke through all old and mouldy theatrical conventions, even in the half bizarre vaudeville, would be still expanded and elaborated in the comedy of Shakspeare.

The performance of *Beatrice* was as perfect as can possibly be conceived. The scepticism of the most violent "anti-legitimist" of the day must have been converted into a deep admiration for the standard drama. Never was a play represented with more general excellence, the cast being—*Mrs. Ford*, Madame Vestris; *Mrs Page*, Mrs. Yates; *Anne Page*, Miss Fitzwilliam; *Slender*, Mr. C Mathews; *Falstaff*, Mr. Granby; *Shallow*, Mr. F. Matthews; *Ford*, Mr. Cooper; *Page*, Mr. Bettingham; *Sir Hugh Evans*, Mr. Meadows; *Dr. Caius*, Mr. Selby; *The Host*. Mr. H. Hall; *Fenton*, Mr. Binge.

All these ladies and gentlemen are so well known to the public, and many of them have been so long associated with the same characters, that any analysis of their acting is uncalled for. We may, however, particularize Mrs. Yates and Miss Fitzwilliam—the latter young lady's fresh and beautiful voice telling with great effect in the interesting duet with Fenton. Granby's *Falstaff*, also, was eminently good. He surprised his best friends by his very careful and finished performance.

PRINCESS'.

A little farce called "The Model Couple" was produced here on Wednesday night, and was perfectly successful. There is nothing very new in the plot, but the performance of Mrs. Stanley, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Oxberry, Mr. G. Cooke, and Mr. Selby to display their eccentricities in; and the audience are kept constantly laughing.

HAYMARKET.

After the "Wife's Secret," on Wednesday evening, a new drama was produced written by Mr. Bourdenault, and called "The Knight of Arva" The story is as follows:—Marina (Miss Reynolds) is the Duchess of Catalonia. Whether it is the bright eyes or the broad lands of the Princess we are not informed; but her hand is sought by every potentate in Europe, including Prince Henry of England, Prince Ferdinand, and a mysterious Archduke of Austria. The reader must not, however, mistake all this for fashionable life; for history is not an inkling of it to be found in any chronicle; it is all the coinage of the author's brain. *Marina*, a girl of fourteen years of age, is under her feudal throne, is travelling from her capital, Barcelona, to her summer palace at Lerida. She is surrounded by ambassadors, ministers, and couriers; and at a roadside inn, where she stops to refresh her train, a wandering knight, a Free Lance so common in those times, who is the *Knight of Arva* (Mr. Hudson), a sort of hybrid between *Ivanhoe* and *Don Quixote*. Here begins the action. The Knight, the defender of the weak, who was attacked by brigands, not succeeding in saving him, has saved his papers. These papers are letters to *Marina* in answer, and they prove to be credentials from Henry the Seventh, of England; the stranger is the ambassador of Philip, Archduke, sent by proxy to marry *Marina*, for Prince Henry. The result is tolerably evident, and the *Knight of Arva* is taken by the minister for the secret envoy, and introduced at court.

The second act opens with a mysterious conference. He is bewildered, but takes all his good fortune with great philosophy. Scrapes and love encounters bring on the conclusion, which is the marriage of the Knight with the Duchess, for England, or France, and Marina herself.

All this is good material for a drama, and the author has worked it with admirable tact. The dialogue is very lively and sparkling, and the situations are full of interest. All the ingenuity of the French stage. The piece, however, is original. The chief weight of it lies on the shoulders of Mr. Hudson, who dashed and rollicked through the part with much spirit. Miss Reynolds was the Duchess, and performed with great delicacy. Mr. Chambers, who is the manager, director, came forward, and explained that three verses only had been allotted to Mr. Reeves, the fourth being printed in the books by mistake. Mr. Reeves then reappeared, and sang the three verses with attempts to proceed with the third verse, but the row was renewed, and one of the opposition was soon after summarily expelled. Eventually Mr. Reeves did what he might have done in the first instance—sang the concerted piece with another vocalist to proceed with the concluding verse with such energy as to make his peace with the audience, who cheered him loudly

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Handel's masterpiece, the sublime "Messiah," was performed last night (Friday), for the first time this season, by the Sacred Harmonists. The interest in this revival was in the direction of the oratorio by Costa: in his hands, it is needless to remark that the majesty and strength, grandeur and simplicity, of the mighty conceptions of the Milton of Music were developed with the same fidelity, sympathy, and energy that attended the interpretation of "Elijah."

We cannot now enter more lengthily upon the talents of the conductor, which so strongly manifest his thorough appreciation of Handel's characteristics; but, without taking slight of the devotional tone of the entire work, there was an additional spirit infused into the performance by the more than usual exuberance of grace and tenderness in the rendering of the accompaniments. When Costa conducts, while the colouring is warm and animated, the beauties of the inner tissues, the undercurrent of descriptive power, are most exqu sitely brought out.

Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Phillips, were the leading vocalists. The ample powers and high talents of the first-named singers in their respective parts, save Mr Reeves, who, for the first time in London, laboured under a severe cold; and of him we have reported most favourably in our Notices of the Festival. In passages requiring force, he was at times most successful; such as, "Thou shalt break them." He gave "Behold! and see if any sorrow be like unto his sorrow," with great tenderness.

At the "Hallelujah Chorus" the whole audience stood up, and seemed overwhelmed with the grand style in which this G d-like creation was performed.

Mr. Phillips gave "The trumpet shall sound," beautiful y. During the performance of this most solemn portion of the ora orio, one of the choral singers fainted, with a slight scream, produ cing, for the moment, a painful sensation.

The regulations prohibiting encores was strictly maintained.

The whole of the vast hall was crowded between 3000 and 4000 being present.

ADELPHI.

On Monday evening the long-promised burlesque of "The Enchanted Isle, or Riding the Wind on the most Improved Principle," was produced at this house and met with complete success. It is written, as we have before stated, by the gentlemen named brough, who for some time conducted a sort of provincial *Punch* called *The Liverpool Lion* with great success; and subsequently brought out this burlesque at one of the Liverpool theatres, where it was received with the loudest applause. The triumph it achieved on Monday showed that its heads at this peculiar kind of dramatic work. It is founded on Shakspeare's play of "The Tempest," and all the characters are comically introduce... We have Mr. Bedford as *Prospero*, looking very like a cross between an owned the Wizard of the North; Miss Woolgar as *Ferdinand*, a "last man" this time; Mr. Maynard as *Caliban*, a sort of boy dredge of all work; Madame Celeste as *Ariel*, "a magic page from Shakspeare's magic volume;" and Mr. Paul Bedford as *Alonzo*, "one of the numerous instances now-a-days of a Monarch all abroad and quite at sea." Into the months of these illustrious personages are put so many good things, that it would be impossible to enumerate or particularise them; but everything and everybody of the time is alluded to, and very good-humouredly, but the late Continental disturbances, and the melancholy "doings in Republic," together with our own semi serious riots and rebellions, of course, form the staple subjects. There are several very taking parodies on "gas" and one upon Lover's ballad of "The Four-Leaved Shamrock" is so excellently sung by Miss Woolgar as to be vociferously encored.

Of the actors, in point of drollery, we must certainly award the palm to Mr. Selby. We could scarcely conceive it was the same performer who so forcibly thrilled the audience with horror in his impersonations of "Cinque," or "The Witch of Vesuvius," or in "Adelphi at Sea," "Grace Hussey," "Valaka," and the other bygone "Adelphi hits." His very appearance in

wig, spectacles, and academic gown, was the cause of a burst of laughter; but, afterwards, his attempts to sing and dance, his comical gravity and general comfuror-like appearance, kept the house in roars of laughter. Miss Woolgar was, as usual, graceful, intelligent, and effective. A little bit of sea-sickness, in the steam-boat scene, was cleverly acted. Miss M Taylor and *Miranda* very nicely. She is a rising actress, and with her nice voice and pleasing appearance will take high ground in her line. Madame Celeste was a smart saucy *Ariel*; but her inability to sing somewhat marred the effect of the character. What she wanted in voice, however, she made up in dancing, and introduced a cachucha instead of, we suppose, a scena. Mr. Paul Bedford, we fancied, lacked Mr. Wright to join him in his fun, or else the part was not a very good one. The latter gentleman, we believe, threw up *Caliban*. It was, however, sustained with some drollery by Mr. Maynard.

The piece was very beautifully put upon the stage; the scenery, by Messrs. Pitt and Johnstone, being superb. The laughter, throughout, was most hearty—more so, we conceived, than the closely-packed audience could have indulged in, at the fall of the curtain, the applause was unbounded.

OLYMPIC.

A piece that has been played with considerable success at the *Variétés*, called, if we mistake not, "Le Moulin à Paroles," was brought out here, in an English shape, on Monday evening, and called "Cousin Cherry." The idea is not very well constructed, or interesting, but it serves to furnish Mrs. Stirling with a famous character, that of a talkative pretty widow, a sort of female *Paiter*, the *Cousin Cherry* of the piece, or "Cherry-Ogle," as she is called by her friends. From this personality. The sojourn of the *Earl of Mandeville* (Mr. Leigh Murray) under an assumed name, at the farm of her brother, *Thomas Primrose* (Mr. Norton), and his courtship of the daughter, *Elinor* (Miss J. St. George), furnishes us with plenty of matter for comment, and one scene in which she summons all her male and female relations to discuss the matter, and then does all the talking herself, was particularly effective. A little courtship scene, also, that follows it, at her spinning-wheel, was charmingly acted. *Cousin Cherry* is the character of the piece—the others have comparatively little to do, but that little was done remarkably well.

The costumes of the period (1797) are very becoming; but *Cousin Cherry*—a little bit of advice; gentlemen could not at that time possibly have been taken for railway agents. Whoever translated the piece has done it very cleverly, and it was perfectly successful.

The three-act drama announced at SADLER'S WELLS is the "Riot on the Scotsford," which is not a new play, but was produced a few years ago at one of the large theatres, and achieved a certain degree of success.

We are happy to state that Mr James Wallack is recovering, and will appear at the HAYMARKET, in conjunction with the Keans, in a new drama by Mr. Bourcicault, with a cast of unusual strength

Mr. Maurice Power, the son of the late Tyrone Power, has appeared in New York, and excited some interest. Opinions are, however, divided as to his capabilities as an actor.

Mr. Bockstone has, we regret to say, sustained a loss in his eldest son, Mr. John Bockstone, who has died of fever, in his twenty-sixth year.

"The Willow Copse," a drama by Messrs. Bourcicault and Charles Kenney, which has been some little time in the theatre, is, we believe, about to be produced at the ADELPHI.

Mr. Paul Bedford announces his benefit at the HAYMARKET, under the patronage of Lord Combermere and the officers of the 1st Life Guards. The beautiful band of that regiment will attend on the occasion.

THE GREAT SEA-SERPENT.

BY PROFESSOR OWEN.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

SIR,—Subjoined is the answer to a question relative to the animal seen from the *Daedalus*, addressed to me by a nobleman distinguished in literature, and taking much interest in science.

As it contains the substance of the explanation I have endeavoured to give to numerous inquiries, in the Hanoverian Museum and elsewhere, and as I continue to receive many applications for my opinion of the "Great Sea-Serpent," I am desirous to get it once for all through the medium of your columns, if space of such value may be allotted to it.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

RICHARD OWEN.

Lincoln's-Inn-fields, Nov. 9.

The sketch* will suggest the reply to your query, "whether the monster seen from the *Daedalus* be anything but a saurian?" If it be the true answer, it destroys the romance of the incident, and will be anything but acceptable to those who prefer the exciteme[illegible] to the satisfaction of the judgment. As a lover of nature I am far from insensible to the pleasures of the discovery of a new and rare animal; but before I can enjoy them, certain conditions, *e. g.* reasonable proof or evidence of its existence, must be fulfilled. I am also desirous that the value of the information which Captain M'Quhae has given us or what he saw. When fairly analysed, it lies in a small compass: but my knowledge of the animal kingdom compels me to draw other conclusions from the phenomena than Captain M'Quhae think the gallant captain seems to have jumped at. He evidently saw a large animal moving rapidly through the water, very different from anything like the ordinary surface waves produced by a shoal of fishes, a porpoise, a shark, an alligator, nor any other of the large surface swimming creatures which are fallen in with in ordinary voyages. He writes, "On our attention being called to two objects of unusual appearance in the water, apparently animal"), "with the head and shoulders kept about four feet constantly above the surface of the sea. The diameter of the serpent" (animal) "was about four or five inches behind the head; its colour a dark brown, with yellowish white about the thr at." No fins were seen (the captain says there were none; but from his own account he did not see enough of the animal to prove his negative). "resembling like the mane of a horse, or rather a bunch of sea-weed washed about its back." So much of the body as was seen was "not used in propelling the animal through the water, either by vertical or horizontal undulation." A question of scientific interest is here the strong preconception of the nature of the beast. The head, *e. g.*, is stated to be "without any doubt that of a snake;" and yet a snake would be the last species to swim with the head raised constant with the forepart and characters of the heads of animals would refer such a head as that of which Captain M'Quhae has transmitted a drawing to the Admiralty, and which he certifies to have been accurately copied in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for October 28, 1848, p. 265. Your Lordship will observe that no sooner was the captain's attention called to the object than "it was discovered to be an enormous serpent;" and yet the coarse imagination of the body as "*a bear d'eau* failed to detect any undulations of the body, although such actions constitute the very character which would distinguish a serpent or surpentiform swimmer from any other reptile species. The foregone conclusion, therefore, of the beast being a Sea-Serpent, notwithstanding its capacious vaulted cranium and stiff inflexible trunk, must be kept in mind in estimating the value of the approximation made to the total length of the animal "at the very least 60 feet." This is the only part of the description, however, which seems to me to be uncertain as to be inadmissible in an accurate account of the observation as soon as the nature of the animal. The more certain characters of the animal are these:—Head, with a convex, moderately capacious cranium, short obtuse muzzle, gape of the mouth not extending further than to beneath the eye, which is rather small, round, filing closely the palpebral aperture; colour, dark brown above, yellowish white beneath; surface smooth, without scales, scutes, or other conspicuous modifications of hard and naked cuticle. And the captain says, "had it been a man of my acquaintance, I should have easily recognised his features with my naked eye." Nostrils not mentioned, but indicated in the drawing by a crescent: mark at the end of the nose or cranium. All these are the characters of the head of a warm-blooded mammal; none of them, those of a cold-blooded reptile or fish. Body long, dark brown, not undulating, without dorsal or other apparent fins: "but something like the mane of a horse, or rather a bunch of sea-weed washed about its back." The character of the integuments would be a most important one for the zoologist in the determination of the class to which the above-defined creature belonged. In my opinion can be deduced as to the integuments from the above indication, it is that the species had hair, which, if it was too short and close to be distinguished on the head, was visible where it is usually in the longest, on the middle line of the shoulders or advanced part of the back, where it was not stiff and upright, like the rays of a fin, but "washed about." Guided by the above interpretation of the "mane of a horse, or a bunch of sea-weed," the animal was not a cetaceous mammal, but rather a great seal. But what seal of large size, or indeed of any size, would be encountered in latitude 24° 44′ south, and longitude 9° 29′ east, viz. about 300 miles from the western shore of the southern end of Africa? The most likely species to be there met with are the largest of the seal tribe, *e. g.* Anson's sea-lion, or that known to the southern whalers by the name of the "sea-elephant," the *Phoca proboscidia*, which attains the length of from 20 to 30 feet. These great seals abound in certain of the islands of the southern and antarctic seas, from which an individual is occasionally floated off upon an iceberg. The sea-lion exhibited in London last spring, which was a young individual of the *Phoca proboscidia*, was actually captured in that predicament, having been carried by the currents that set northward towards the Cape, where its temporary resting-place was itself a floating away. When a large individual of the *Phoca proboscidia* or *Phoca leonina* is thus borne off to a distance from its native shore, it is compelled to return for rest to its floating abode after it has made its daily excursion in quest of the fish or squids that constitute its food. It thus brought by the iceberg into the latitudes of the Cape, and perhaps further north, before the berg has melted away. Then the poor seal is compelled to swim as long as strength endures; and in such a predicament I imagine the creature was that Mr. Sartorius saw rapidly approaching the *Daedalus* from before the beam, scanning, probably, its capabilities as a raft-ing-place, as it paddled its long stiff body past the ship. In so doing, it would raise a head of the f rm and colour described and delineated by Captain M'Quhae, supported on a neck also of the diameter given; the thick neck passing into an tribe, his true K, its longer and coarser hair on the upper part of which would give rise to the idea, especially if the species were the *Phoca leonina*, explained by the similes above cited. The organs of locomotion would be out of sight. The pectoral fins being set on very low down, as in my sketch, the chief impel-ling force would be the action of the deeper immersed terminal fins and tail, which would create a long eddy, readily mistakeable by one looking at the strange phenomenon with a Sea-Serpent in his mind's eye for an indefinite prolongation of the body.

It is very probable that not one on board the *Daedalus* ever before beheld a gigantic seal freely swimming in the open ocean. Entering unexpectedly upon that vast and commonly blank desert of water, it would be a welcome and exciting spectacle, and might be well interpreted as a marvel; but the creative powers of the human mind appear to be really very limited, and on al. the occasions where the true source of the "great apparition" has been detected whether it has proved to be a file of sportive porpoises, or a pair of gigantic sharks—o.d Pontoppidon's Sea-Serpent with the mane has uniformly suggested itself as the representative of the portent, until the mystery has been unravelled.

The vertebræ of the Sea-Serpent described and delineated in the "Wernerian Transactions," vol. i., and sworn to by the fishermen who saw it off the Isle of Stronsa (one of the Orkneys) in 1808, two of which vertebræ are in the Museum of the College of Surgeons, are certainly those of a great shark, of the genus *selache*, and are not distinguishable from those of the species called "basking-shark," of which individuals from 30 feet to 35 feet in length have been from time to time captured or stranded on our coasts.

I have no present confidence in the exactitude of my interpretation of the phenomena witnessed by the Captain and others of the *Daedalus*. I am too sensible of the inadequacy of the characters which the opportunity of a rapidly passing animal, in a long ocean swell," enabled them to note, for the determination of its species or genus. Giving due credence to the most probably accurate elements of their description, they do little more than guide the zoologist to the class, which, in the present instance, is not that of the serpent or the saurian.

But I am usually asked, after each endeavour to explain Captain M'Quae's Sea-Serpent, "Why there should not be a great Sea-Serpent?"—often, too, in a tone which seems to imply, "Do you think, then, there are not more marvels in the deep than are dreamt of in your philosophy?" And freely conceding that point, I have felt bound to give a reason for scepticism as to the existence of a gigantic Sea-Serpent actually extant, the species must of course have been perpetuated through successive generations from its first creation and introduction in the seas of this planet. Conceive, then, the number of individuals that must have lived and died, and have left their remains to attest the actuality of the species during the enormous lapse of time from its beginning to the 6th of August last! Now, a serpent, being an air-breathing animal, with long vascular and reciprocular lungs, dives with an effort, and commonly floats when dead; and so would the Sea-Serpent, until decomposition or accident had opened the tough integument and let out the imprisoned gases. Then it would sink, and, if in deep water, be seen no more until the sea rendered up its dead, after the lapse of the cons requisite for the yielding of its place to dry land—a change which has actually revealed to the present generation the old saurian monsters that were entombed at the bottom of the ocean of the secondary geological periods of our earth's history. During life the exigences of the respirations of the great Sea-Serpent would always compel him frequently to the surface; and when dead and swollen—

> Prone on the flood extended, long and large,
>
> He would lie floating many a rood; its bulk as huge
> As whom the fables name the monstrous size,
> Titanian or earth born, that warred on Jove.

Such a spectacle, demonstrative of the species if it existed, has not hitherto met the gaze of any of the countless voyagers who have traversed the seas in so many directions. Considering, too, the tides and currents of the ocean, it seems still more reasonable to suppose that the dead Sea-Serpent would be occasionally cast on shore. However, I do not ask for the entire carcase. The structure of the back-bone of the serpent tribe is so peculiar, that a single vertebra would suffice to determine the existence of the hypothetical species; and this will not be deemed an unreasonable request when it is remembered that the vertebræ are more numerous in serpents than in any other animal. Such large, blanched, and scattered bones on a sea-shore would be likely to attract even common curiosity; yet there is no vertebra of a serpent larger than the ordinary pythons and boas in any museum in Europe.

Few sea-coasts have been more sedulously searched, or by more acute naturalists (witness the labours of Sva and Lovén), than those of Norway. Krakens and Sea-Serpents ought to have been living and dying thereabouts from long before Pontoppidon's time, to our day, if tales were true; yet here the never vertebra entitled a single fragment of their skeleton to any Scandinavian collector; whilst the other great denizens of those seas have been by no means so chary. No museums, in fact, are o rich in the skeletons, skeletal and accidental wreck of the numerous kinds of whales, cachalots, grampuses, walruses, sea unicorns, seals, &c., as those of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden; but of any large marine non-ascript or indeterminable monster they cannot boast a trace.

I have inquired repeatedly whether the natural his ory collections of Boston, Philadelphia, or other cities of the United S ates might possess any unusually large cephalic vertebræ, or any of such peculiar form as to indicate some large unknown marine animal; but they have received no such specimens.

The frequency with which the Sea-Serpent has been supposed to have appeared near the shores and harbours of the United States has led to its being specified as the "American Sea-Serpent;" yet, out of the 200 vertebræ of every species that should have lived and died in the Atlantic since the creation of that species, not one has yet been placed in the museums of Boston or Philadelphia. A specimen of the small snake, less than a yard in length, "killed upon the sea-shore," apparently beaten to death, "by some labouring people of Cape Ann," United States (see the 8vo pamphlet, 18.7, Boston, page 28), and figured in the Sea Serpent" ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, October 28, 1848, from the original American memoir, by no means satisfies the conditions of the problem. Neither do the *Sacopharynx* of Mitchell, nor our *Ophagostathus* of Leach, an enormous eel, the one 40 feet, the other 8 feet long; both are surpassed by some of the congers of our own coasts, and, like other marinoid fishes and the known small sea-snakes (*Hydrophis*) swim by undulatory movements of the body

The fossil vertebræ and skull which were exhibited by Mr. Koch in New York and Boston as those of the great Sea-Serpent, and which are now in Berlin, belonged to different individuals of

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL, FROM THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

BUST OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.

In our Journal for the 11th instant we engraved a Bust of Lord George Bentinck, as modelled by Mr. James Wyatt. This sculptor's treatment is purely classic. The Count d'Orsay has since modelled a Bust of the lamented states-

BUST OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK, BY COUNT D'ORSAY.

man, who wears the costume of the present day. It is cleverly designed, and has much of the striking *ressemblance* by which Count d'Orsay's artistic productions are invariably distinguished.

THE INSURRECTION IN CEYLON.

We have engraved from our colonial contemporary, the *Ceylon Overland Observer*, published at Colombo, and received by the last overland mail, the accompanying Illustration of the first skirmish between the British troops and the Kandian insurgents, near Matelle. This is a memorable event, as being the first conflict that occurred in the recent rebellion; and the details of the affair are thus given in the evidence of Captain Lillie, upon the trial of the insurgents.

It appears that Mr. Lillie is a Captain in the Ceylon Rifles; and that, under instructions from the Commandant, he left Kandy for Matelle, with 200 men (100 Europeans and 100 Malays), in consequence of information received that the rebels had taken the latter place. He quitted Kandy a little after 10 o'clock, P.M., on the 28th of July last. As he approached Wariapolle, he met some men armed, entering a by-road, one of whom came forward and said something, which Captain Lillie could not understand. He then ordered the troops to file off, and get into the rear of the armed men, telling some of the Ridlemen to explain to them that if they attempted to run away he would shoot them.

He next took the insurgents prisoners, when some of these from the jungle fired upon the troops, and one of the soldiers of the 19th regiment was wounded.

The men in the road did not, however, fire; Captain Lillie then went back, and directed Captain Watson to take the Rifles to the spot whence the firing proceeded, where they the the insurgents, on their way to the store at Wariapolle. Several of the Kandians fell; those taken prisoners bore loaded guns, and 60 stand of arms were thus captured.

Soon after this Captain Lillie received information that the insurgents had collected at the store, and thither the officer went with the Rifles: the Kandians then ran off, but not before they had fired upon the advancing party. Captain Lillie found a palanquin at the Bungalow with from twenty to thirty pounds of gunpowder, a quantity of balls, slugs, and lead. The Captain then advanced to Matelle, where he found the Bungalow and Rest-House broken open, the house of the Agent gutted, the bazaar partially plundered, and the town almost deserted.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

With the accompanying View of a portion of the town of Peterborough and its fine Norman Cathedral, we conclude our series of views upon the Great Northern Railway. The Cathedral is remarkable for the solidity and massiveness of its construction. In the View, the magnificent western front, with its three lofty arches, each equal to the height of the nave, and its lofty turrets, crowned with spires, is prominently shown; together with the Early English tower, over the north-western transept; the longline of the nave, the low central lantern tower and the great transept: altogether a noble pile of Norman or Early English architecture.

Destructive Fire at Eye.—An alarming fire, attended with great destruction of property, consisting of corn stacks, farm buildings, and about forty cottages, occurred on the evening of Monday last, at the village of Eye, four miles from Peterborough. The fire broke out about six o'clock, on the premises occupied by Mr. Sawfoot, the whole of which, with the exception of the dwelling-house, are consumed. The wind at the time raging frightfully from the south-west, carried the flames across the road to a row of thatched cottages, and from them to the stackyard and premises of Mr. Brainsby, the whole of which were destroyed; and it was only by means of the greatest exertion that the surrounding property escaped. The fire burned furiously until about one or two o'clock in the morning, when the wind, which had previously shifted a point or two to the south, became more calm, and a shower of rain providentially fell. Had the wind continued at the point at which it was when the fire first broke out, the whole village would, probably, have been destroyed. There is too much reason to suppose this to be the work of an incendiary, and that more than one person is concerned; as, within a very short time after, a similar outbreak occurred at the farm of Mr. Sisson, near Singlesole: little damage was, however, done here, as the fire kindled on the leeward side of the stack-yard. The fire-engines from the neighbouring towns of Thorney, Croyland, Peterborough, and Newborough arrived promptly, and did great service in subduing the conflagration at Eye. The premises of Mr. H. M. Little had a narrow escape; one of his corn stacks took fire, but was fortunately extinguished.

SKIRMISH BETWEEN THE BRITISH TROOPS AND THE KANDIAN INSURGENTS, IN CEYLON.

BURNING OF THE ADELPHI THEATRE, AT GLASGOW.

A LITTLE after 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday week, flames were suddenly observed to burst from the upper front of the Adelphi Theatre, situated on Glasgow-green. As the building was a very spacious one, accommodating nearly 2000 people, and principally composed of timber, the fire spread with vast rapidity, and before the engines arrived every part of the edifice was evidently doomed to destruction. Instead of paying attention to the blazing theatre, from which the flames shot up in startling brilliancy, the fire brigade directed their efforts to save the adjoining property, particularly St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, which was at one time in jeopardy; and, as there was a total absence of wind at the time, they happily succeeded. The theatre, however, is totally destroyed. Mr. Calvert was the lessee of the building; Mr. Frank Raymond, manager; and a large company was nightly performing in the house, who have lost all their effects. Indeed, the progress of the fire was so rapid that the total amount of property saved will not amount in value to £10.

At the moment the flames broke out, the company was rehearsing a new piece, called "The Ocean Monarch; or, the Ship on Fire;" and as Mr. Belfont (who personated *Captain Murdoch*) was reprehending his imaginary crew for endangering the ship by smoking tobacco, he himself observed real flames bursting out in the upper part of the gallery, and quickly creeping from north to south of the building. The alarm was immediately given throughout the Green room and all the other parts of the house, and the astounded performers speedily made their escape to the outside. The Adelphi was built in 1844; but, as it was badly constructed at the outset, it has undergone so many alterations and reconstructions, that it is believed upwards of £10,000 has been spent upon it from first to last. The house was not insured. The origin of the catastrophe is quite a mystery, as no fire was known to be in the theatre at the time of the accident. Mr. Macready, Mr. Sheridan Knowles, Mr. Phelps, Mrs. Butler, the Misses Cushman, and other eminent players, have performed in this theatre, which was the first erected in Scotland after the passing of the new Licensing Act.

BURNING OF THE ADELPHI THEATRE, AT GLASGOW.

JEROME PATUROT
IN SEARCH OF THE BEST REPUBLIC.
ILLUSTRATED BY GAVARNI.

CHAPTER III.

A TEMPEST IN A GLASS OF WATER.

THE Instructions of the Commissary-General must be obeyed; his voice was only the echo of a more powerful voice. The *mot d'ordre* in future was agitation in town and country. The parasites of the prefecture were no longer the proper ones, for a serious agitation requires different elements. In the great hotbeds of population these agitations conceive themselves; but agricultural life has sedative virtues which make these fits difficult. Before being moved, the field labourer likes to account for the object of his emotion; he asks what he has to lose or to gain, and if the profit is not quite evident he prefers to forego the chance.

Over such obstacles as these our Commissary had to triumph. Besides, he had to conquer his secret prejudices. To exchange quietness for noise, peace for struggle, was for him anything but a pleasant prospect. He would willingly have floated on the tide of revolutions crowned with roses and with a goblet to his lips! Unhappily, he was not allowed to choose: hesitation even would have been suspected. He therefore went to work in spite of everybody and himself. It was an ungrateful, odious task, more worthy of an evil spirit; for he had to sow alarm where tranquillity had reigned, discord where peace had dwelt.

But justice must be rendered to our Commissary, who had neither taste nor talent for his part. Though he was obliged to act, yet he did the prescribed things badly or only did them half: revolutionary instincts cannot be so suddenly acquired. Among the measures which had been ordered the first was that of bulletins and proclamations. He issued them with a lavish hand, he covered the walls of the prefecture with energetic exhortations and appeals to popular enthusiasm. Their contents were startling and imaginative, and betrayed the artist's stamp.

"The *régime*," said this voice of the walls, "is a net whose meshes must be broken. Its apparent harmony conceals a deep disorder. God did not intend to create unequal positions, or different rights for the children of men. It is dreadful to think that some live only to enjoy themselves, others to suffer, and that, in this constant contrast, whatever is added to the pleasures of one is so much taken from the necessities of another!"

THE NEW COMMISSARY.

Thus spoke the Prefecture, with a thousand ingenious variations. Well! can it be credited? This appeal to the disinherited left our population unmoved. Neither an armed assault nor a public meeting followed. The state of the town would not get worse. Crowds of idlers stood before the placards of the Prefecture without seeming to be at all affected by these sombre representations. Opinions on each side were exchanged, after which the tide flowed on. The *courrier* went his way whistling an air, and the citizen went home with unclouded mind and happy spirit.

Spite of his efforts, our magistrate had failed. Whatever he did, the town was not agitated: his friends were in despair; the pavement was unbroken, the windows were undisturbed. It was an absolute, flagrant, irremediable defeat. Concord and order yet reigned—two inexcusable faults. Fortunately, fate intervened, and the disappointed functionary had the honour and privileges of a less tranquil position. He expected the tempest from one corner of the heavens, it came from the opposite one. This is how it happened.

The elections were promulgated, and for the first time universal suffrage obtained an unlimited application. This experience was great and important; it produced many ambitious feelings—legitimate ones and the reverse. Therefore, France was, in a twinkling, overrun by club delegates and travelling Commissaries. At the same place three or four sometimes arrived at once; it was a real unloading. These persons had all a call, a mission. It is true the terms were not always very exact, and occasioned many embarrassments. It was not known which powers might unite or exclude each other, nor which among them had the advantage of precedence. This caused many conflicts in which self-love rose to violence. More than one *Hôtel de Prefecture* became the scene of selfish struggles, of mysterious tournays, where the champions entered the lists with sabre at the side and pistols in the belt. Generally, the most impudent conquered, and the next day the town heard that it had changed masters. Or, it the power was about equal, the people had two despots instead of one, and were assailed by contradictory proclamations.

Our town, as all others, was visited by this scourge. One day a report was spread that three Commissaries had arrived at once, and that they were holding a stormy council in the hotel of the Prefecture. It was added that in the midst of an agitated discussion, the new comers had carried politics to defiance, and administration to pugilism. It was said, too, that this Congress bested disgrace, and that our Commissary, the favourite of the town, had been threatened in his place. These rumours, at first vague, gradually were confirmed. They were discussed in the *cafés*, mentioned in the halls. The town was roused, then the country. The more the version was talked of, the more sombre it grew. The unknown Commissaries were for the crowd so many scarecrows: they were said to have threatening faces, and to be armed to the teeth. The public belief was that one of them had sworn that he would not leave the department without having confiscated and divided, the property. Another, still more extensive communism. The third was satisfied with neither; he wanted, by way of recreation, a few citizens' heads.

When these tales were propagated, they created the long-attempted agitation. But still they would not have sufficed if a singular circumstance had not intervened. One of the new Commissaries left the hotel of the Prefecture to assure himself of the good-will of the inhabitants. He was a young man who viewed the Revolution from the theatrical side, and had made it a question of costume. For him the Republic was composed of a hat with steel buckle, a white waistcoat with facings, tight pantaloons, and high boots. Therefore he proudly wore all this for the honour of the new institutions, and from historical association. It was his ideal; he re-ascended the course of time to the revolutionary toilets. Until then this worship of the past had had no dangerous results; it only excited curiosity and surprise. Our town did not take it thus. True, it was disaffected. Scarcely had this singular dress appeared in the streets than a murmur rose from the midst of the crowd. These emblems were not to its taste; it considered them an insult—a defiance, and instantly took up the gauntlet which had been thrown to it. The plagiarist of the Convention retreated to his house amidst the hooting of the people.

The next day was market day, and the town was filled with country people. The talk was only of the previous day's event. Groups were formed in many places where they spoke, and not in very respectful terms, of the men who in turn installed themselves in the department, and disturbed it with their fooleries and their quarrels. The revolutionary costume angered them most; it seemed the forerunner of an attack on property; and, on this point, villagers are intractable. Ours spoke already of cutting any one to pieces who should propose to divide their wealth. Yet many of them had scarcely a field as large as the shadow of their huts; but the passion for property in man is measured less by the importance of the object possessed than by the labour necessary to acquire it. This field, small as it is, represents the labour of a whole life, and often the savings of several generations. It is the identification of the labourer with the earth; and rather than give up an inch, he would give a piece of his body. Be it prejudice or no, this is the predominating instinct, and woe to him who tries to injure or ignore it.

Governed by these prejudices and by these reports, the animosity increased. The groups grew larger and more tumultuous. The orators of the *café* took stools for tripods, and from them harangued the multitude. The parasites of the Commissary directed the movement; their plan was simple and short. They wished to deliver their friend from this swarm of intruders, and except only him from these administrative vipers. For three names, the Tarpeian rock; for one name the Capitol: that was the *mot d'ordre*, and the cries of the crowd responded to it. We know how quickly spirits are roused by contact. "To the prefecture! To the prefecture!" was shouted on all sides. The riot was rife: they wanted only a drummer and a flag; these two accessories were easily found. The drummer beat the drum—the flag was unfurled; and a crowd increasing every moment, marched towards the hotel where the four Commissaries compared their candidateship and their powers. At the first noise one of them stepped to the balcony; it was the young man with tight pantaloons His presence sufficed to increase the agitation to its highest point. He tried to speak—noise drowned his voice; his white waistcoat exasperated the crowd they could only see in it the insignia of spoliation.

But yet in the midst of the tumult one wish was expressed with formidable unison: it was for the departure of the three Commissaries. Their oft-repeated names were accompanied by epithets prompted by the heat of passion. The villagers' entire vocabulary was not enough. Some peasants more demonstrative than the rest tried even to add deeds to words. Using their heads as battering-rams, they undertook to break the doors of the hotel and to force a passage to the besieged. The panels were already giving way to the blows, and the crowd of malcontents were upon the point of making an irruption into the place, when a parleying flag was hoisted at the gable window. The garrison wished to capitulate. The spokesmen were brief, the arrangements categoric. The Commissaries were instantly to quit the place. They tried to save their dignity; but the popular whirlwind growled outside, and excuses were imminent. At last, half-forcibly, half-willingly, they were put into the carriage, and drove away in the midst of noises more sonorous than flattering.

(To be continued.)

THE RIOT—"TO THE PREFECTURE!"

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The vacant clerkship in the Registrar's Office of the Court of Chancery has been given to Mr. A. Ellis.

On Saturday morning last, between twelve and one o'clock, a quantity of smoke was seen issuing from the window of the reading-room at present in Lloyd's, immediately facing Bartholomew-lane, and over the northern entrance. Two engines were promptly in attendance, and the firemen having effected an entrance, the flames were subdued.

The brig *Three Sisters* was recently captured in the Mediterranean by Spanish pirates. The crew succeeded in rescuing Gibraltar, whence the *Polyphemus* was sent in pursuit, and the brig was recaptured after a smart action, having been defended by 500 men. Of the crew of the *Polyphemus*, Lieut. Waxey (commander) is dangerously wounded.

Lord Courtenay having accepted the appointment of Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner, has, previous to his retirement from the representation of Devonshire, issued his parting address thanking the electors for the kind and disinterested manner in which, and stating that he has taken the necessary steps for vacating his seat.

The Government have instituted a committee of inquiry into the Customs department, with a view to investigate what reductions can be made in that branch of the public service, and the manner in which the same has been or will be adopted in all public departments, where a saving of expenditure is likely to result. The members are to be chiefly composed of those persons who have had a hand for the last few years in the various changes which have taken place in the internal economy of the Customs department.

In the four northern English counties—Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland—there are no fewer than 5,000 deaf and dumb, and 600 blind persons.

There are four on military and naval officers of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and Captain in the duty of Poor-Law Inspectors in Ireland.

Messrs. J. R. Barry and Wm. Bean R. Simonds, Barristers-at-Law, are at present on a tour through Ireland, to fix the boundaries of the different districts under the late Act of Parliament for the election of conservators.

On Sunday last, the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph preached at St. Matthew's Church, Brixton, in aid of the Brixton National Schools. A liberal collection was made on the occasion.

In order to abate the nuisance of street-begging in London, the City Police Commissioner has ordered that all persons found begging in the streets of the city be at once taken to the police-office, there to undergo such examination, and if, upon investigation, it appear that the party is a known mendicant, let him or her be taken before the magistrate; or if, in the absence of such evidence, the officer refuses to give relief, it shall be lawful for such person to take him or her before the magistrate, who is empowered to commit such offender.

In Ireland the suppression of the canteen in military barracks does not seem to conduce to temperance among the soldiery. Since their discontinuance drunkenness and rioting among the soldiers out of doors has very much increased.

The London morning mails, *viâ* Liverpool, due at Kingstown on Saturday morning last, did not arrive till 5h 10m. p.m., 34 hours from London, the packet having been detained five hours by contrary winds across the bar at Liverpool, and subsequently by bad weather. The night mail *viâ* Holyhead reached Kingstown at 1h. p.m., 16 hours from London, and seven hours before the morning mail, thus proving the superiority of the short sea passage.

In the Maryleboue Savings Banks the number of open deposit accounts on the 20th inst. was 19,019; and the sums invested with National Debt Commissioners were £391,386.

The Rev. Dr. Croly, rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, preached a sermon before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir James Duke, the Sheriffs, and the Common Council, and a full congregation, at the morning service of St. Bride's, on the 12th inst., in behalf of the Sunday and daily schools of that parish. There was a large sum collected on the occasion.

Queen Adelaide has given £50 to the fund of the Philanthropic Society for establishing a farm-school of industry and discipline for juvenile delinquents. Among the donations which poured in to the society in aid of their object are £200 from M. Visconti, and £100 from an anonymous contributor, through Messrs. Coutts and Co.

The Earl of Cardigan, it is understood, has been induced to tender an apology to Captain Gerard Noel, of the 11th Hussars, for the insulting expressions he addressed to that officer on a recent occasion.

A lunar rainbow was observed at Scarborough and other northern localities on Saturday evening last, and presented a very beautiful appearance. It continued visible about a quarter of an hour.

On Friday night week a brilliant display of the aurora was observed through the north of Great Britain and Ireland. The curious lights were visible in London.

Last week the decrease of gin in London amounted to 32,567lb.

A correspondent in the *Cork Southern Reporter* states that some of the scientific gentlemen connected with the Royal Irish Academy have discovered that the celebrated fishing banks of Newfoundland extend across the Atlantic to within 100 miles of Ireland; and the quantity of fish on the said banks is more than sufficient to supply the markets of the whole world.

Tilbury Fort, at Gravesend, is ordered to be furnished from Woolwich Dockyard with three signal lanterns, of the same description as those supplied to our men-of-war.

Government has determined upon building a new registration court, and has intimated to the Governors of the Scottish Hospital that the site of the buildings at present occupied by that Corporation will be required for the purpose.

Her Majesty has given permission to the Rev. Robert Montgomery, to dedicate to her his new volume of poems entitled "The Christian Life," half the profits of which have been generously devoted by that gentleman, *in perpetuo*, to the Hospital for Consumption.

On Monday, the last statute of the late session (11 and 12 Vic. cap. 130) came in force. It relates to the management of savings banks. It facilitates the withdrawal of deposits and enables small sums to be invested to any amount not exceeding £100, before being actually due to depositors. It empowers actions to be brought and judgments recovered against savings banks. Once in every year, all deposit books are to be produced and inspected.

The Earl of Ripon is about to erect six almshouses for poor persons, in order to commemorate the circumstance of his eldest son obtaining his majority.

The Library of Circulation Hall, which was sold last week, pursuant to advertisement, and which contained some valuable works on Irish history, realised above £500.

There are 8000 paupers on the out-door and workhouse relief in Skibbereen (Ireland).

Mr. Laurence Power, the son of the late lamented Mr. Tyrone Power, has appeared lately in some of his father's best characters at the Park Theatre, New York, and has been received by crowded audiences with great applause. Mr. Power is said to display great talent and versatility, and his American critics declare that he must eventually gain a great reputation.

The metropolitan parish of St. Martin, it is estimated, would save £2500 per annum by the adoption of the Artesian water supply system.

Forty-seven deputy-lieutenants, facetiously termed "chevrons," have been forwarded from the inspector-General's Office, Dublin, for the members of the constabulary force of Kilkenny city, who defended the farm-house of Farrington against 3 Smith and his ballagatory insurgents.

A puncheon of the celebrated Lochnagar whiskey, distilled by Messrs. Begg and Buyers, whose establishment near Aberdeen was visited by her Majesty and Prince Albert, when they were in Scotland last autumn, has by royal command been consigned, within these few days, to the cellar of Buckingham Palace, and placed amongst the stores from which the festivities of the Palace are supplied.

This day (Sat., Nov. 25) is the centenary of the death of the celebrated Dr. Isaac Watts, who died Nov. 25, 1748.

M. Coquerel, the Protestant clergyman, who is a member of the French National Assembly, has written a letter to the newspapers, in which he recommends to his fellow clergymen to remain neuter in respect to the election of a President of the Republic.

The Marquis of Normanby has sent a note to some of the Paris newspapers, contradicting the report that he had called upon M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

On Tuesday the Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam commenced his canvass for the West Riding of Yorkshire, in addressing numerous meetings of electors at the Clock, Halifax. Before the commencement of the proceedings a deputation waited upon Mr. Fitzwilliam and Lord Morpeth, requesting the latter to withdraw his resignation on the following day. Mr. Roebuck is spoken of as a candidate by the Liberals, and Mr. Beckett Denison by the Conservatives.

Lieutenant Mansel has not been gazetted to the 7th Hussars, as generally stated. The appointment bestowed on him is that of barrack-master at Sheerness.

Prince Lowenstein, who for the last few years has officiated as Secretary to the Prussian Legation in London, has resigned that appointment, and gone to Berlin.

Ten Judges and other members of the magistracy of Paris have come to a resolution not to receive, as a body, any visits or to pay compliments to the President of the Republic, but to confine themselves to the discharge of their duties. It is believed, however, that four out of five will vote for General Cavaignac.

M. Grandmesnil, formerly editor of the *Réforme*, Paris newspaper, charged with participation in the insurrection of June, was acquitted by the Council of War, on Saturday last.

Colonel Rey, Commander of the Hôtel de Ville, arrested on the 15th May last, has been restored to liberty.

Continual fatal accidents reached town during the week relative to Ibrahim Pacha, the servant-maid of Lord Cowley, who was staying with her lord and family at Alexandria, after a search of many days, affirms that his Excellency had again become most precarious, and that it was his aged and now imbecile father, Mehemet Ali, who had died.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding the political derangement existing throughout the Continent, the absence of employment for capital here neutralises the effect, and Consols again register an advance upon the previous week's prices. The market on Monday was [illegible] on Saturday's closing quotation, and ultimately improving in the extent of three-quarters per cent., closing at 87¼. Prices for Tuesday, although well maintained, showed a slight reaction towards the close of the market, quoting 87⅛ to ⅜. Some realising on Wednesday created dullness, and the French news did not favourably operate upon the forward movement. Prices consequently opened at a decline of about ⅛, and although a large purchase ensued, for the moment, an advance to 87⅜, the closing price was 87⅛. These prices were maintained on Thursday, with scarcely a variation of a slight decline. Bank Stock is heavy, and Near Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents are below the market value. The closing prices of the week do not display any further improvement, as the annexed list will show.—Bank Stock, 188; Reduced, 87⅛ to ⅜; New 3¼ per Cent. Annu., 86⅝; Long Annu. to expire [illegible] 1860, 3¼; Ditto, Short Ditto, 1860, 3¼; India Stock, 261 to 263; India Bonds, £1000, 37 pm.; Ditto under £1000, 38 pm.; South Sea Stock, 94⅛; Consols for Account, 87⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 44 pm.; Ditto, £1000, June, 41 pm.; Ditto, £500 May, 44 pm.; Small Ditto, 44 pm.

In the foreign house, there has been rather an active market for Portuguese Stock, the quality for delivery in December having been issued for the Board of Public Credit at [illegible] per cent. The Dutch Certificates of Coupons have sold 75 per cent. present, and the remaining 25 per cent. at Five per Cent. Stock. The two remaining loans during the week have been the Spanish Passive, when over three-fourths were taken up by the Rothschilds, and the Russian 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, which has been [illegible] 1847, as effects [illegible] 1 per cent. advance, at 104, with a further improvement that the deposits on [illegible] 5 per cent. will only [illegible] 2 per cent. after the reduction of 25 per cent. which will [illegible] 1 per cent. in the course of a few days. The Loan of the Credit Foncier, at the Paris terms, the comparatively trifling advance in the price of the Stock is not extraordinary. Its range during the week has been from Monday's lowest price of 24¾ to 25¼. It has since receded to 25⅛ to ¼. Mexican declined on Thursday, upon a report that no remittance had arrived by this mail, but afterwards partially rallied. In the other Foreign Stock no noticeable circumstances have occurred to affect the quotations, with the exception of [illegible] Spanish Passive at 5¼, 5⅜, Mexican, Peru Certificates, 24¾, Ditto, Active, 24¼, Peru Bonds, 85 per cent., Dutch Five per Cent., 104¼, Ditto, 2½ per Cents., 54¼ Ditto, Certificates, 25 per Cent., 25⅛, Ditto, Three per Cent., 24¾, Belgium, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 40¾; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 19 Gerald., 47⅛.

There are no variations to notice in the Railway Share Market, with a limited amount of business. A tendency to decline has been occasionally evident, but no reaction of any moment has yet occurred. The Eastern Counties Company and Midland Company have put forth their statements from which the following particulars are gleaned:—

[illegible] Eastern Counties, 11¼; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 82; East Lincolnshire, 24¾; Great Northern, 42; Great North of England, New, 30; Great Western, 75½ Ditto, Half Shares, 43; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 16½; Ditto, Fifths, 17; Lancaster and Carlisle, 47; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 60; Ditto, Fifths, 12; Ditto, Thirds (Registered), 45; Ditto (West Riding Union), 13½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 93; London and Greenwich, 12; London and North-Western, 116½; Ditto, Fifths, 23½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) 13½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) C., 2¾; London and South-Western, 38; Ditto, New £50, 27; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, 24¾; Ditto, 25 Shares, 7; Newcastle and Carlisle, 11¾; Ditto, Leasehold, 9; Norwich, New Guaranteed, 9½; Ditto, 17½; Scottish Central, 17½; Ditto, Perpetual, 8¾; Scottish Midland Junction, 3¾; Ditto, Scottish Northern, 4¾; Ditto, No 2, 10; Ditto, No. 4, Thirds, 6¾; South Wales, 8; West Valley, 6 per Cent. Guaranteed, 27½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 29¾; York and Berwick, 24. Docks: Commercial, 46; East India, 150; London, 90; St. Katherine, 72½; Victoria, 23¾; Colonial, 46; Ditto, Lost and West India Extension, 23¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 18; Paris and Lyons, 4; Paris and Strasbourg, 2; Tours and Nantes, 1¼.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was but little movement in the English Market yesterday. Consols quoting, during the day, 87⅛ for money and time. Mexican Stock was flat, at 21; and Portuguese closed at 24¾. In Shares there was no change of importance.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—In the [illegible] of good English wheat for our market [illegible] were very limited, and the [illegible] was very heavy. The [illegible] was very moderately supplied with barley, nevertheless the [illegible] ago for fine malting lots, both on the spot and for forward delivery, was very dull, but we have so fail to notice in prices. The demand for oats [illegible] has been considerably on the decline, other quarters it has proved small. The oat trade was heavy, at about Monday's currencies. Beans were [illegible] and [illegible] maintained.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 1850, barley, 1660; oats, 1870 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, 670; oats, 11,380 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 11,230; barley, 1460; oats, 6940; flour, 8630 sacks and barrels; malt, 1460 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 54s; ditto, white, 48s to 60s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 52s; ditto, white, 46s to 57s; rye, 28s to 30s; grinding barley, 26s to 28s; Peterborough, 24s to 26s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 60s; brown ditto, 48s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 67s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 20s; potato ditto, 21s to 22s; Youghall and Cork, black, 20s to 20½; ditto, white, 21s to 24s; tick beans, new, 28s to 30s; old, 32s to 34s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 34s to 36s; pollers, 37s to 40s per quarter. Tow, meal, 20s per load. Flour, 45s to 47s per sack. Linseed cakes, £6 5s to £6 10s per ton. Rapeseed, £9 per last. Canary seed, —s to —s. Coriander seed, —s to —s per cwt. Brown mustard seed, —s to —s; white, —s to —s. Tares, —s to —s. Hempseed, —s to —s. Linseed, —s to —s per quarter. Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s per ton. Hempseed cakes, —s to —s per ton.

Foreign.—Wheat, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—So little business is doing in this market, that prices rule almost nominal.

[illegible] per cwt. for [illegible] quarters, linseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £9 10s per [illegible] rapeseed cakes, £4 10s to £5 per ton; canary, 60s to 65s per quarter. English clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Foreign red, —s to —s; [illegible] —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. [illegible] per cwt. Mustard seed, white, [illegible] per quarter. Tares, [illegible] per [illegible] of 24 pecks. Hempseed, [illegible] per quarter. Coriander seed, [illegible] per cwt.

Linseed.—Calcutta, [illegible] Sept.—Oct. shipment, 52s 3d; Odessa, 52s 6d; Archangel, 52s 6d; Petersburgh, 52s 6d; Riga, 52s 6d; Baltic, 52s 6d; Mediterranean and Odessa, 52s 6d; Egyptian, 52s 6d; Bombay, 52s 6d; Madras, 52s 6d; Bengal, 52s 6d; Black Sea, 52s 6d per quarter.

Rapeseed.—Coast, [illegible] per last; Baltic, [illegible] per last; Mediterranean and Odessa, [illegible] per last; Egyptian, [illegible] per last; Bombay, [illegible] per last; Madras, [illegible] per last; Bengal, [illegible] per last; Black Sea, [illegible] per last.

Linseed Cakes.—Coast, [illegible] per ton; Baltic, [illegible] per ton; Mediterranean and Odessa, [illegible] per ton; Egyptian, [illegible] per ton; Bombay, [illegible] per ton; Madras, [illegible] per ton; Bengal, [illegible] per ton; Black Sea, [illegible] per ton.

Rapeseed Cakes.—Coast, [illegible] per ton; Baltic, [illegible] per ton; Mediterranean and Odessa, [illegible] per ton; Egyptian, [illegible] per ton; Bombay, [illegible] per ton; Madras, [illegible] per ton; Bengal, [illegible] per ton; Black Sea, [illegible] per ton.

Foreign.—Wheat, 32s 3d; barley, 24s 11d; oats, 20s 5d; rye, 0s 0d; beans, 0s 0d; peas, 0s 0d.

Flour.—Wheat, 34s 8d; barley, 23s 11d; oats, 20s 5d; rye, 0s 0d; beans, 0s 0d; peas, 3s 0d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 6s; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

WOOL.—We have no material alteration to notice in the general features of this market. On the whole, a steady business is going on at, as about, last week's quotations

Sugar.—We have no change to report in the value of any kind of sugar, all kinds of which are [illegible]

[illegible] have undertaken to sell to us hands of iron, the prices of which are [illegible]

Provisions.—For all kinds of Irish butter, we have again to report a very inactive demand, at, in some instances, drooping prices. The stock is now upwards of 64,000 firkins. Foreign butter is dull, at last to 2s per cwt. lower. Very little is being done in bacon, and prices [illegible] 10s per cwt. for fine Dorset; and 6s to 8s for middling do. Pork is quoted at 5s to 5s per doz. lbs. There is a better inquiry for lard, but we have no improvement to notice in its value. Singed sides are selling at 5s to 5s per cwt. Pierce and barrel mid-less of pork are held from 45s to 47s 6d per barrel. Very little is being done in hams, at 60s to 70s per cwt. In other kinds of provisions, comparatively little business is doing.

Tallow.—The spot and all position have, yet the demand is steady at full prices. P Y C on the spot is selling at 43s 3d; and for forward delivery, 44s 9d per cwt. Town tallow, 42s 3d net cash.

Oils.—[illegible] is moving in the market, that it would be difficult to quote prices accurate ely. *Hay and Straw.*—Last week's meadow hay, 75s to 85s; clover ditto, 42 10s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 2s to £1 10s per load.

Wool.—In the public sales are going on tolerably well. A fair portion of the wool as yet offered has sold at nearly full prices. The arrivals continue small.

Spirits.—In the rum market is to-day firm, at about stationary prices. Brandy and corn spirits as last quoted.

Coals (Friday).—East Adair's, 13s 9d; Ord's Redheugh, 13s; Hetton, 13s; Haswell, 13s; Stewart's, 13s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—We have still to notice a fair demand for the best new hops in pockets, at very full prices. The remaining inferior qualities, the supply of which on hand is by no means large, are a slow sale, at late rates. Yearling and old hops are also out nominal to us.—Sussex pockets, £2 4s to £3 18s. Weald of Kent, ditto, £2 8s to £3 6s. Mid and East Kent ditto £2 10s to £5 12s. Farnhams, £3 12s to £5 17s.

Smithfield (Friday).—Our market to-day was scantily supplied with beasts in very middling condition. Still, however the best breeds were in [illegible] demand, at Monday's quotations. [illegible] were in moderate request, at full prices. [illegible] were in [illegible] demand, at Monday's currencies. [illegible] were in [illegible] demand, at Monday's currencies. [illegible] were in [illegible] demand, at Monday's currencies

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK BY MR CHARLES DICKENS
Early in December will be publish d, p ice Five Shillings, with Illustrations by Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., Frank Stone, John Leech and John Tenniel,

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NICOLL'S REGISTERED PALETOT.—NICOLL'S allemanny and useful over-coat retains its original moderate price, and, in addition to its well-known qualities, is now associated with the patronage of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the elite of aristocracy, the Court and People, and the Bar This above can be obtained at 114, 116, 118, 120, 22, and 24, REGENT-STREET, 114, 116, 118, 120, 22, and 24, NEWGATE-STREET, and 22, CORNHILL.

SHOOTING.—The attention of Sporting Gentlemen is specially directed to BODGERS and CO.'s great STOCK of SHOOTING COATS, which for price, style, and fabric will be found unequalled. Also a large assortment of Tweed Jackets, Hunters, and Dress-suits Commencing at 8s 6d

Their work entitled "The Tradesman's Tact," with Lists of Prices and Directions for Self-Measurement, forwarded post-free

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DOES YOUR HAIR FALL OFF OR GET GREY? The Recipe for preventing Greyness and restoring the loss of hair is still offered for public benefit, and will be sent by return of post by any applicant, Gentleman remitting 24 stamps to MR. CREED, of Chertsey, Surrey

HAIR DYE.—A lady will forward to any person, by return of post, 24 postage stamps, the recipe for a most valuable and infallible Hair Dye, with all directions how to use it, that does not stain the skin, is free from all injurious qualities and its cost is but a trifle. Address to MRS. ALLEN, 19, Panton-square, Haymarket.—N.B. It has no bad smell.

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TOOTHACHE.—Toothache instantly Cured. Dancy of Teeth, Filled up and rendered useful and ornamental through life, with Mineral Succedaneum, by Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 52, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Decayed Teeth rendered useful and ornamental from the most delicate to the largest cavity, without pain, by the application of Mineral Succedaneum. Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 52, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Decayed Teeth rendered useful and ornamental from the most delicate to the largest cavity, without pain, by the application of Mineral Succedaneum. Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 52, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

DO YOU SUFFER TOOTH-ACHE? If so, use BLANDY'S ENAMEL, for filling decayed teeth, and rendering them sound and painless. Price One Shilling. Enough for several teeth. The only substance approved by the medical faculty, as being neutral to the mineral teeth, with pain or danger. Sold by all Druggists, and by the proprietor, 7, Leicester-square.
"Mr. Blandy's invention, Secretary to the Sheffield Temperance Society, says—"I would have given a guinea for such a cure as this." Sold by all Chemists in the United Kingdom. Testimonials of unsolicited testimonials accompany each box, with full directions for use. Send four by return of post, by J. V. BLANDY, Cutler-buildings, Sheffield-square, London, in return for 13 penny stamps

DO YOU SUFFER from CORNS or BUNIONS? If so send One Shilling and a stamp to Mr. [illegible], Hemel Hempstead, Herts, and you will receive, without fail by return post, his Chiroteon Remedy, an instantaneous cure for Soft and Hard Corns, Bunions, &c. It is a perfect, painless, safe application, and no unfailing remedy.—Mr. Gibbins, Med. Philosophy, says "It is truly a wonderful remedy, safe, effectual, sure, and I doubt not speedy with all all themselves of so great a l

ANOTHER CURE of COUGH and HOARSENESS by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—"Gentlemen,—In August last, I had been troubled with a cough and hoarseness for many days, which rendered me unable to speak, and I was advised to try Locock's Wafers, the effects of which were soon valuable, for one large box, 1s 9d) has quite cured me. I have since recommended them to several of my friends, and they also have experienced the greatest relief from them.—J. WILLIAMS." Witness, M. P. Hennessy Chemist, Rosslyn.—Price 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO HARROW SCHOOL.

(Continued from page 334.)

diameter, and run independently on their axles, as well as the usual movement of the axles in the journals. The frame is within nine inches of the rails, and no steps are required. The total weight is estimated at ten tons; and the consumption of coke will be under 10lbs. per mile.

The Steam Carriage was delivered on to the West London before she was in thorough working condition, in order to test her powers. The result has been that she has exceeded a speed of 35 miles an hour up a 3 mile incline of 1 in 100; and 41 miles *down* the same incline, with the disadvantages of a very sharp curve and no run at starting, very loose rails, and one of them deeply rusted from disuse, grinding in the flanges with great friction. There is little doubt that, when in order, she will make 60 miles per hour on good rails on a level. We understand that, when completed, it is the intention to run her for several days on the West London, to give directors and engineers an opportunity of trying her.

We should mention that in the trimmings of the carriages, is worked the monogram of the Railway Company—a tasteful novelty, introduced by Payne and Son, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO HARROW SCHOOL.

The town of Harrow-on-the-Hill, on Thursday morning, the 16th inst., presented a scene of unusual bustle and animation; her Majesty, who was then on a visit to the Queen Dowager, at Bentley Priory, having graciously expressed her intention of honouring the far-famed School with a visit. Notwithstanding that her Majesty's gracious intention was not known to the inhabitants till the same morning, preparations were made for her reception with so much activity, that triumphal arches were erected as if by magic, banners waved from nearly every house; and in every prominent position decorations with royal mottos, &c., were displayed. On the Queen's arrival, shortly before one o'clock, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and an illustrious party, she was greeted by the enthusiastic cheers of the inhabitants, and a large concourse of spectators assembled on the occasion. Her Majesty first visited the School, and was there received by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, head master; the Rev. W. Oxenham, second master; and the assistant masters.

The Harrovians, nearly 400 in number, who were assembled in the Speech-room, welcomed her Majesty with hearty cheers—three times three. The Rev. W. Oxenham (second master); G. Harris, Esq., Rev. B. H. Drury, Rev. J. M. Simkinson, Rev. H Keary, Rev. G. Warner, Rev. F. Rendal, Rev. R. Middlemist, and F. Marliler, Esq. (under masters), and Church, the Captain of the School, had the honour of being publicly presented to the Queen. The names were then called over; and Dr. Vaughan signified her Majesty's command that a week should be added to the next Midsummer vacation. Her Majesty expressed herself much interested in examining the names and autographs of former Harrovians, many of whom have since shed undying lustre on the Church and the Bar of England.

On retiring from the School, the illustrious party was again saluted with deafening cheers by the Harrovians. Her Majesty next proceeded, amidst the cheers of the people, to the Church, where she was received by the Venerable Vicar, the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, and several clergymen in their canonical robes, the churchwardens, and other officials. After the fine old edifice, "Byron's Tomb" next became an object of interest. Having examined this memorial, the Royal party returned to the Priory. The Queen was greeted on retiring by the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators.

In the evening, the inhabitants of the town assembled to honour the occasion of the Royal visit by a public dinner, at the King Harry VIII. Hotel. The chair was taken by H. C. Vernon, Esq.; and after the cloth was removed, the health of the Queen was drunk with unbounded enthusiasm, as well as that of Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family.

SWAKELEYS, NEAR ICKENHAM.

SWAKELEYS, NEAR ICKENHAM.

This fine old mansion was built by Sir Edmund Wright, in the reign of Charles I. (anno 1638.) It presents a curious architectural composition; the style, agreeably to the usage of that day, is Italian; the principal material is brick, with decorations of stone, sculptured in a fantastic character.

The edifice is divided into three stories by Ionic pilasters, supporting entablatures with friezes. Other ornaments, as terms, scrolls, orbs, obelisks, and foliage, contribute to adorn the front. The mansion is situated in the parish of Ickenham, and the three miles north of the Uxbridge road, and at the distance of sixteen miles from London. This parish was, according to "Domesday Book," among the domains of Geoffrey de Magnaville, Earl of Essex, who came hither with William the Conqueror, and was by him rewarded with divers lordships in several counties; and his family had possession here in 1400. Swakeleys is now in possession of Thomas Truesdale Clarke, Esq., in whose family it has been for upwards of one hundred years.

It will be interesting to add, that her Majesty passed through the park and ground of Swakeleys, in her way to and on her return from Bentley Priory, on Wednesday and Friday week.

The church of Ickenham is a small but ancient structure; it is dedicated to St. Giles, and contains a monument by Banks, to the memory of John G. Clarke barrister-at-law, who died at Swakeleys, 25th of June, 1800.

THE "FAIR-FIELD" RAILWAY STEAM-CARRIAGE.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, November 25, 1848.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 346.—Vol. XIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1848. [Sixpence.

THE ROMAN INSURRECTION.

The position of Chief Magistrate is always a perilous one in times of revolution. Whether he be an absolute or a constitutional Monarch, or the elected President of the people or of a class of the people, his dangers are equally great. To resist revolution may be fatal to his power or his life; to yield to it or to aid it, may prove even more certainly and more speedily destructive. Whenever he resists, it is at the risk of all he holds dear. The shock of the Revolution is directed against him. He has to bear its whole brunt, and sometimes to pay its whole cost. The payment is too often exacted amid his own unspeakable misery, and consummated amid the tears and blood of his truest friends, if not amid his own. If, on the contrary, he favour or aid the Revolution, either from his conviction of its justice and necessity, or in order that he may guide it to a safer issue, and preserve some portion of his own powers or privileges that might otherwise be swept away by the ruthless besom of unbounded innovation, his position becomes even more difficult, delicate, and perilous. He acquires mob-popularity at starting, and if he be fond of the plaudits of the million, he may be tickled and gratified for awhile by that exciting, but short-lived luxury, the sweet voice of the people. He becomes the hero and the idol of a day. The rabble and the people, the ill-dressed and the well-dressed multitude, unite in celebrating his praises, and in urging him adown the broad path and fearful slope that lead to anarchy. If he ride with the mob, he rides to destruction; if he stand still, the feet of the multitude pass over him. The tongues that once praised him, disparage or curse him. The hands that waved their greasy caps in triumph as he passed, are ready to take his life; and the men who would have unyoked the prancing steeds of his chariot, and drawn him in triumph through the streets of his capital, but too often desire nothing better than to hurl him down the Tarpeian rock, as a peace-offering to offended Democracy. Louis Philippe is a striking example of the folly and danger of unwise resistance. His fate is already a world's lesson, and points a moral for all kings and for all people. The King of Prussia and Pope Pius IX. afford examples equally striking of the perils of a revolutionary career to men not possessed of the highest order of minds, but who fancy themselves capable of guiding the storm of popular commotion to their own advantage. Their fate shows that men who, in the situation of Chief Magistrate, perform an active, instead of a passive, part in the great drama of revolution, require not only the highest genius, the greatest courage, the most unyielding integrity, and the most unassailable virtue, but the most splendid good-fortune, to be successful. That neither the King of Prussia nor Pius IX. has succeeded, or can succeed, is scarcely to be wondered at, but very much to be deplored. It is impossible not to sympathise in their distresses and perplexities, and to wish that their lot had fallen in quieter times. Revolutions are unnatural monsters: they devour not only their enemies, but their friends. Saturn only devoured his children; but revolutions devour both their offspring and their progenitors.

A few short months ago the name of Pio Nono was the most popular name in Europe. A liberal Pope was such a novelty, that Roman Catholic Europe shouted with delight at the unusual but gratifying spectacle. His praise was upon all tongues. He may be called with truth the father of all the convulsions of this remarkable year. He gave, in 1847, the start which preceded if it did not hasten the French and German Revolutions of 1848. His example excited the nations. If it were not he that laid the train, it was his hand that ignited it. The world rang with his renown. He was the friend of the people, the liberator of the nations, the apostle of humanity. The inhabitants of France and Italy, and of Roman Catholic countries generally, vied with each other who should honour him most. Literature and art ran a race of emulation in celebrating his renown, and in making known to the grateful multitudes the graces of his countenance and the beauty of his mind. There was never such a Pope as Pio Nono in the estimation of the Italians and French. All his predecessors were dwarfs and pigmies compared with his gigantic stature and proportions. They were merely bigoted priests, and Pio Nono was a statesman. They lived upon the recollections of the past: he took his inspiration from the future. So said all men; yet he has outlived all this. The Revolution has been too rapid for him. He has halted to take breath, and has been undone. He was ordered, but refused to move further. The irresistible mass behind him has passed over him, and left him in the rear as we now behold him, denuded of popularity, possessing the name and semblance but not the reality of power, the most helpless of all the Monarchs of Europe, amid the Revolutionary excitement and excesses of our times. It would even seem, so great is the change that has taken place in the estimation of his subjects towards him, that the most popular of all Popes will be the last of the Ecclesiastical Magistrates of Rome; and that, in future, the holder of the Papal dignity will be a priest alone, and not a Sovereign.

The circumstances attending the recent convulsion in Rome are highly dramatic. The spectacle suits a southern latitude, and could not occur in the more sober and rational north. An unpopular Minister, surrounded by a mob hissing and hooting, turns upon them when on the threshold of the Hall of the Legislature, and, "pride in his port, defiance in his eye," confronts and braves his enemies. The heroism of his deed appears in their imagination to be presumption only. One man present conceives himself to be a Brutus, destined to rid Rome of a new Cæsar. The dagger, always ready in the hands of Italians, is in his grasp; and in a moment the unfortunate Minister is stabbed in the neck, and welters in his blood upon the steps of the Capitol. The assassin withdraws into the crowd; his name is unknown: the son of the murdered Minister stands over the dead body of his father, and in the sight of heaven, with bare head and hands and eyes uplifted, swears

THE INSURRECTION AT ROME.—ATTACK ON THE POPE'S PALACE.—(SEE PAGE 389.)

in that place, and in the hearing of thousands of the people, that he will not resign his seat in the Assembly, and thereby escape the assassin. The crowd withdraw and perambulate the city, shouting a wild chant, of which the burden is, "Blessed be the hand that has killed the tyrant!" They besiege the Pope's palace, and threaten to burn it down, and put every one in it to the sword, the Pope alone excepted, if he do not appoint a popular Ministry, and declare for the federation of the states of Italy. The Pope is utterly powerless. He has none to help him. The mob is lord paramount. The middle classes have fraternised with the rabble. The soldiers have done the same. There remain none to do battle in defence of the sacred person of the head of Roman Cath lic Christendom but twenty-four Swiss mercenaries. These do their duty in the most heroic manner; but what are twenty-four men against a whole population? The Pope yields. He acts under coercion, and consents to a policy which he in his conscience disapproves. We may easily foresee the result. He will never regain the high position in which he once stood; and, if he rule at all, will rule in spite of his own people, and by the aid of the bayonets of Radetzki.

The idea of the federation of Italy, and the constitutional liberty and self-government of each of the states composing it, is a great and noble one. But such excesses as these can but retard its realisation. No mob can govern. The military possessors of Lombardy cannot be expected to take the law, as to the future government of Italy, or any portion of it, from the populace of Rome. Brute force has been employed by the people in support of an idea, and brute force will be employed as a natural consequence against that idea. As long as ignorant mobs resort to violence and bloodshed in support either of their real or imaginary rights, so long will their rulers meet them with their own weapons, and so long will despotism crush the steps of anarchy and licentiousness. Brute force has in a Revolution its place, from the interest of liberty, but as force keeps the Revolution within bounds. As in Paris, so it is elsewhere. The same laws apply universally. In countries differently circumstanced from Italy, the people and their governors are allowed to settle their own disputes with the forces, whether brutal or moral, at their own command, until both the one and the other recognise wisdom by the suffering without which it is scarcely to be obtained. Italy, however, must be left to herself. Foreigners hold a large and fair portion of the country. They stand in the position of conquerors. Radetzki is autocrat of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. He has planted the foot of despotism upon the anarchy of Milan. He will probably do the same at Rome: at all events, he will make the attempt. If he succeed, constitutional liberty in the Italian peninsula will be adjourned *sine die*. Liberty is a blessing that can only be enjoyed by an industrious, rational, orderly, and well-educated people. The Italians as yet are neither. They must educate themselves into a proper understanding of the meaning both of the word and of the thing, before they can attain it. Other nations have acquired or are acquiring this knowledge in sorrow and suffering. A similar ordeal awaits the Italians.

The French Government, in order to anticipate, if not prevent the march of the Austrians, has announced the departure of a division of the French army for the protection of the Pope. The instructions to the French Ambassador are to save Pius IX. from personal restraint, and offer him an asylum, if need be, in France; but on no account to interfere against the liberties of Italy: in other words, France will protect the person of the Pope, but will protect, at the same time, the Roman populace against the Austrians. It was believed in Paris, when General Cavaignac made this announcement to the National Assembly, that the Pope had actually fled from Rome; but the rumour has since been contradicted, and proved unfounded. The new Ministry acceded to by the Pope at the dictation of the people, has entered office; and General Cavaignac may possibly see reason to countermand his expedition. At all events, the certainty now possessed by Austria that France is ready for intervention in Italy, will, in all probability, cause Marshal Radetzki to keep quiet at Milan, and await events.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIAN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, November 29.

The politicians—and at this moment the term is applicable to every man, woman, and child in this vast capital are still occupied with the debate of Saturday last. Notwithstanding the crowds collected in different parts of Paris, and especially in and near the Place de la Concorde, and the neighbourhood of the Assemblée Nationale, the greatest order prevailed. Curiosity seemed the prevailing sentiment. The groups resembled so many clubs in the open air; but the orators were, for the most part, extremely moderate in the language. As soon as the evening papers were published, the venders were literally besieged; and those who were lucky enough to possess themselves of a journal carried it in triumph to the door of some *café* or *magasin*, where, by the light of a gas lamp, they could read, and mass known to the surrounding group, the particulars of the debate up to half-past five o'clock, the Assembly having at that hour adjourned till eight. About half-past six o'clock some of the quiet inhabitants, while eating their dinner, were momentarily alarmed by the shrill blast of a trumpet, calling together a troop of dragoons for the purpose of patrolling the Place de la Concorde and its vicinity; but the alarm subsided, and time passed on without any repetition of the warlike sound. General Cavaignac's explanation in a certain measure allayed anxiety for his friends; and thus it as much as he could have expected, or perhaps desired. The storm now brought against him came with a bad grace from those who had accepted, if they had not approved, his plan. At the time when that plan was submitted to them they held the directing power, and he was their servant. They might—and probably with reason—have dismissed him from his post as Minister of War, if they entertained doubts either of its ability or of its integrity; but, having once accepted his plan, and permitted it to be acted upon at a moment when the fate of the country depended on its success or failure, what right can they possibly have, six months afterwards, to arraign measures which they tacitly accepted when they might have actively opposed them? General Cavaignac had the good grace to avail himself of—some say to seize on—his enemies say to create—events, and prepare the circumstances of the moment; but what man ever rose to power without some such fortuitous occurrence?

The accusers of General Cavaignac—those, at least, who belonged to the Executive Government—might find in their own incapacity, in their own impopularity, a truer cause for his elevation to power, than any stratagem or treachery of his own.

Prince Louis Napoleon's election has appeared. It is said to embody all that his most friends could desire.

will find an echo in the breast of every true patriot. A pamphlet was cried about in the streets yesterday, under the title of "Les Iniquités de Ledru-Rollin." It is a discourse pronounced at one of the Socialist clubs, by a friend of Blanqui, in which it is pretended that Ledru-Rollin has not, since February, ceased to betray those who have reserved their confidence in Bamqui. It ends by calling on them to reject the candidature of Ledru-Rollin, and support that of Joseph. This new discord in the Socialist camp will be profitable to Prince Louis.

The acquittal of Monsieur le Vicomte de Schonen in the Court of Assize was hailed with pleasure by all who are not Repub tans, and, strange to say, spite of the existing form of government, that may be said of a very large proportion of France, in which the Republicans are the minority. They are usually quiet in so large a country, but that is more observable at present. They are usually quiet in squares; but at Minette's, where everything is remarkable for its excellent taste, they are quietest in a regular design like embroidery. From the above named house—one of the few which has strictly adhered to the *real point Parisien*, and not permitted the innovation of foreign taste—some charming *toilettes* have been to Nice, for Madame la Duchesse du Luxembourg, who is to

[illegible] Wednesday nights have each their [illegible] Madame Sabatier, the fashionable woman obtains by the adoption of what the French call *demi-teinte*. The *Provinciaux* of the Comte de Grammont's brisk (Mdlle. Prahdh) was remarkable for its great simplicity

FRANCE

An episode of a personal character this week has enhanced the unflagging interest with which the approaching electoral struggle for the Presidency excites, and has created with a fabulous triumph the man whose honourable ambition to become the first President of that Republic, whose infancy he had so ably rescued from destruction, it was intended to defeat.

We announced last week, that a charge, founded solely in envy and party hatred, which had been some months ago whispered about against General Cavaignac, had been resolutely revived for election purposes, and that General Cavaignac, having resolved on resigning himself from the important guilt Saturday last was fixed by the National Assembly for the purpose of hearing the charges specified against him, and of meeting them with General Cavaignac's explanations. The accusation was one of the blackest die, namely, that General Cavaignac (first Minister of War) had purposely refrained from taking promptly the republican measures to suppress at once the resurrection of June in the hope that, having gained and designed by all means to assume its formidable height, in order that he might have the greater merit of putting it down; and mass his success as a pretext for seizing on the Dictatorship, at the expense of the Executive Government, the inefficiency of which he expected would have been made manifest and to our detposition from office ensured by their seeming inability to deal with the evil which he had manufactured also that he, a subordinate functionary, had dis boyed the orders of the Executive, that he might the better accomplish his base design, quite reckless of the bloodshed and misery he was preparing for the country. Some of the most violent among the "Pure Republicans" themselves, and it originated in the way M. Barthélémy St. Hilaire, who was secretary to the Executive Government, is engaged in writing a history of the revolution of February, in which the Insurrection of June occupies an important chapter. This chapter, which has been written for the last two months, as recently communicated, to seven or eight members of the National Assembly, and one of them brought out the nature of the document to the knowledge of General Cavaignac, who determined at once to bring the subject before the National Assembly. Accordingly, on Saturday last, the day previously fixed for the purpose, he entered the tribune, and inquired of his adversaries (MM. Garnier Pagès, Pagnerre, and Duclerc, who were understood to be part authors in the paper in question) if they had spoken, written, or communicated anything which could have served as the foundations of the attacks to which he had been subjected; and, to prevent their escaping from these questions, he put the additional one of whether they had thought anything in conformity with such attacks? M. Barthélémy St. Hilaire at once declared that he and his colleagues had no relation, direct or indirect, with any newspaper, and had communicated nothing. He then told the fact as to his having drawn up the paper mentioned by General Cavaignac, and read from it the passage as he did it with passion to bear upon the question, he would read that part in the Assembly, as the substance of it—opinion on the subject and the state of affairs at the time—charges of the kind followed. Duclerc—the number of troops forming the garrison of Paris at the period of the June insurrection; the plan for the suppression of that insurrection, &c. &c. &c. General Cavaignac; and the full and exact statement General Cavaignac to the Executive Commission while in office as a member of the Government, and afterwards when charged with the formation of a Ministry. Duclerc—the number of troops in Paris; the force of sixteen regiments of the line, of effective men; and he showed, by the military returns, that on the 21st of June the number of troops in Paris was 50,000 men, besides 4000 in the forts, while, with the Garde Mobile and the Republican Guard, amounted to an effective force of between 43,000 and 44,000 men. With respect to the second charge, namely, that of having allowed the barricades to be formed without opposition, in order that the insurgents have the opportunity of destroying the whole of the insurgents at one blow, General Cavaignac stated that he had previously declared such to have been his intention, and that this subject was discussed and agreed to in a Council of Ministers. He further declared that he had intimated his plan to Generals Lamoricière, Bedeau, and Foucher, who approved of it. This plan consisted in fighting the insurgents in a pitched battle, and to *cerner* in concentrating all the troops on certain points, which he had previously determined, to occupy; of allowing the insurgents to take quiet possession of all the points which they chose; and of afterwards, by a continued system of simultaneous attacks, beating the insurgents from their defences in "a rational manner." The third charge of hostility and ingratitude to the Executive Commission, of which he was himself the minister, was submitted with equal success to the eloquence with which, for three long hours, he defended himself in an one which would have tested the powers of a man much more familiar with the tribune than he is, surprised every one; and he will henceforth rank as his place in the Assembly, not only as a successful soldier, but as a statesman capable of making his way by the force of his mind. In the course of the day General Cavaignac swept away three flimsy fictions by putting the interpellations severally, in reply to M. Barthélémy St. Hilaire; and subsequently, in reply to a second speech from M. Barthélémy St. Hilaire, and also in reply to MM. Garnier Pagès and Ledru-Rollin. In his last speech, General Cavaignac, having been violently interrupted by the members of the Mountain, seized upon that circumstance to repudiate in energetic terms all connexion with that party and with M. Ledru-Rollin

M. de Lamartine was in the Assembly, but did not speak.

The proceedings on this occasion were, with the exception of those which ended in the flight of MM. Louis Blanc and Caussidière, the longest on the records of the French Legislature. They commenced at one o'clock in the day, and did not close till half-past eleven o'clock at night. At that hour, M. Dupont (de Pèvre) mounted the tribune to propose the usual speech, but was expressed the profound affection which he felt at the motives which necessitated that discussion, implored the Assembly to put an end to those divisions, which evidently could not but have a fatal influence on the country. He then declared that the explanations given by the President of the Council were so clear, and imprinted with such a character of loyalty, that they could not do otherwise than carry conviction of their truth to the consciences [illegible] of Louis to his (this declaration was received with loud cries of "It is true, it is true, from all sides.) He concluded by moving the following resolution, which, he said, he brought forward in the full confidence that it would have the unanimous Assembly, persuading in its decree of the 28th of June, 1848, which, was in these words:—"General Cavaignac, President of the Executive Power, has well merited of the country"—passes to the order of the day." Upon this motion the bonours at once divided, when the following was the result:—Number of votes, 797; absolute majority, 399. For the motion, 503; against it, 31

[illegible]

[illegible]ly understood in Paris, in the early part of the week, that the Red Republicans were to make a demonstration on Saturday night, under the impression that the decision of the National Assembly would have been favourable to General Cavaignac, and that he would in consequence be compelled his opponents as to afford to the *Républiques Démocratique et Sociale* the chance could have for the overthrow of order and the establishment of a reign of terror, accompanied by the full plunder of private property, and to meet [illegible] recommended and threatened in the speeches delivered at their clubs during the previous week. The Government had, however, made ample preparations to crush the anarchists at the first moment.

The Bishop of Nancy has resigned his diocese in consequence of ill health. General Cavaignac has appointed to his bishopric the Abbé Jacquemet, grand vicar of the diocese of Paris, and the new prelate has accompanied the late Archbishop of Paris to the barricades during the insurrection of June.

A letter dated Dijon, the 21st ult., gives the following deplorable description of the commercial crisis which prevails in that city:—"Yesterday the wine of the estate of the Hôtel Dieu de Beaune were offered for sale by auction, although of most excellent quality, no a bidder could be found even as a price considerably under the value. A few wine-growers have been ruined at the sale declared that, in consequence of the state of uncertainty respecting the Government, together with the commercial crisis which prevails, they would not purchase a single cask of wine, and leaving it unbidden for. The proprietors of fine wines have, consequently, a melancholy prospect before them, as the cellars are now stocked with the entire vintage of 1847, as well as that of the present year."

On Tuesday, in the National Assembly, General Cavaignac, in answer to a question addressed to him by M. Bixio, replied that a division of French troops (3000 men in four steam-frigates) had been sent to Civita Vecchia to provide for the personal security of the Pope, and to offer him an asylum in France. This intelligence General Cavaignac had conveyed previous to the Archbishop of Paris, in answer to his application for assistance for the Papal Government. It was also announced that M. de Courcelles left Paris on Monday night as Envoy Extraordinary from the French Republic to the Government of Rome. The instructions furnished to M. Courcelles by M. Bastide, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, say:—

"Your mission has for its object to interfere, in the name of the French Republic, in order to restore to the Holy Father his personal liberty, if it has been deprived of it. If ever it entered his interests, considering circumstances, to take refuge for awhile in the territory of the Republic, you will ensure, as much as in your power lies, the realisation of that wish, and you will assure the Pope that he will experience from the French nation a reception worthy of them, and worthy also of the virtues of which he gave so many proof.

"You are not authorized to interfere in any political question pending at Rome.

"You will cause the troops at your disposal to land, either at Civita Vecchia itself, or wherever that force may with safety co-operate in securing the success of your mission. Measures have been adopted to reinforce that body, if necessary, and to place it on a more effective footing. You will receive more detailed instructions if the National Assembly should consider them indispensable."

The brigade of troops embarked at Marseilles immediately on the receipt of a telegraphic despatch from Bastide, addressed to the commandant on Sunday. It has been quartered some weeks in the south of France, and was to have been originally sent to Venice. Since then the brigade maintained on the war footing had been constantly exercised, and was ready to embark at a moment's notice. It is commanded by General Molière.

On Wednesday evening, a body of National Guards, amounting to 12,000, accompanied by the Maire of Paris, waited on General Cavaignac and addressed to him expressions of esteem and regard for him personally, and of attachment to the Republic. This proceeding has very much increased the hopes of his friends relative to the election.

The Government has adopted strong measures against the Socialist clubs. Two of the most violent of them (those of the Rue Mouffetard and of the Rue St. Sauveur) have been closed by the order of the Count d'Assize of the Seine, and eight of the most violent of the orators who figured in them have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment, and to deprivation of their civic rights for two years.

The Duke de Bordeaux has returned to Frohsdorf, and

gage in a civil war. If the Pope had not acquiesced in the demands of the people, they were determined to force an entrance into his palace. A search was made by the people for Cardinal Lambruschini, but he escaped in the dress of a dragoon. The military authorities had submitted to the popular club. Romanu and Serian had refused peremptory to form part of the democratic ministry. The Pope had been completely abandoned by his friends. He was left solely to the democratic corps, who found him with Cardinals Antonelli and Soglia. His Holiness is said to have declared that, having been compelled to dismiss his ministers, which had been regarded by strangers as a most unwarrantable step, he felt no scruple but that of spare the effusion of blood: but he declared, in the face of Europe, that he would take no part in the future Government, having therefore forbidden his name to be used, or that the seal of the State should be affixed to any of the good pleasure of his Holiness," should in future be prefixed to the Government acts.

On the evening of the 17th it became known that the Abbé Rosmini had declined to form part of the new Ministry, and consequently a great meeting of the popular clubs, which had assumed the direction of affairs pending the formation of a cabinet, took place. The meeting was numerously attended by expectants hearing the result of the ministerial arrangements which were still pending. It was announce d that the advocate Limarl had definitely accepted the portfolio of Finance: that Mamiani, the young popular minister, had accepted the office (he is not always an ecclesiastic) had accepted the portfolio of Public Instruction; and that M. Galletti had consented to fill the post of General of the Civic Guard of Rome. The Minister Sterbi and Galletti soon entered the hall, were received with loud cheers The following important notes was then agreed to, and immediately published :—

The Popular National Club, for the sole purpose of strengthening the Ministry named yesterday by his Holiness, and aiding public order, and preventing disturbances, invites every good citizen to take a part in the labours of the said club, constituted in a permanent sitting, to cooperate in maintaining the tranquility of Rome.

PALAZZO FARNESE, Nov. 17. The Directors— D. MUCCHIRELLI, G. B. POLIDORI.

A report which reached London and Paris in the early part of the week, stating that the Pope had voluntarily withdrawn from the Government and the bastion, and the foreground occupied by the people, carabiniers, and peasantry

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY. On the 20th ult. a proclamation was published by King Charles Albert, declaring null the decree of dictatorix imposing the forced contributions on the Lombards, and all sales and alienation of property made in accordance therewith; and also a decree by his Majesty against that decree. The Sardinian fleet had arrived at Ancona

From Milan we learn, that, in addition to the list of persons on whom the forced contribution of Radetzki had been imposed, the Prince di Belgiojoso was named for 300,000 livres. A remonstrance, under the advice of the eminent Jurisconsult Pedrazzi, was about to be made to the Emperor at Olmütz

TUSCANY.—At Leghorn the announcement of the assassination of Rossi had been received by the people with indescribable joy. On the 18th ult. a bill was posted on containing these words :—"Pellegrino Rossi has fallen under the blow of the dagger of the avenger of the rights of the people. Retrograde ministers, learn hence and beware. Assemble at 4 P.M. under the windows of the Governor's palace, where the resignation of Italian liberty, and the Governor appeared at the balcony and spoke as follows :—"Pellegrino Rossi, a man who was hated by all Italy for his principles, has fallen by the hand of a son of the ancient republic of Rome). May God save his soul and the liberty of Italy!" The people loudly shouted applause at these words, whilst the bells of the city rang joyous peals, and the Italian banner was waved on the church steeps.

NAPLES.—Addresses dated the 17th ult. on which the elections had terminated unfavourably to the Ministry. Naples itself had returned six Liberals, two of whom were generals Pepe and Salucci. Most formidable military preparations were in progress. All the forts were now lengthened, new ones constructed, and the royal palace itself was converted into a fortress The greatest commercial distress prevailed.

GERMAN STATES

FRANKFORT.—On the 23rd ult., the National Assembly appointed a committee for making arrangement's for a solemn funeral service for the late Robert Blum. On the 24th, in answer to a question respecting the execution of Robert Blum, the Minister of Justice gave the following rep y :—"A copy of the decision of the Assembly of the 16th, regarding this affair, was immediately forwarded to the Imperial Commissioners, with instructions to communicate it to the Government in Olmütz, and to demand adequate satisfaction (literally, atonement) for the violation of right. A despatch from Olmütz, under date Nov. 18, had been received from the commission, containing a report of their first interview with Wessenberg, who was very courteous, and promised all due attention to their communicati n. The fir ther results of the last instructions cannot be awaited. The Assembly passed a motion to the effect that the Central Executive take steps for preventing the carrying out of the new fundamental law of Holland in the duchy of Limburg (" one inseparable union) with Germany.")

The President of the Assembly (Von Gagern) had gone to Berlin, in order to learn the exact state of affairs there

PRUSSIA.

The intelligence this week from Berlin presents few features of interest. All speculation as to the probability or otherwise of the "fall" of the National Assembly pers sting in their resolution not to attend the session summoned by the King to meet at Brandenburg, instead of at the capital, was set at rest on Monday last, the day fixed for the meeting, when the number of Deputies assembled amounted to only 154, which was 48 less than that required to constitute a Chamber capable of voting. The Opposition absented itself en masse from the sitting.

The Ministry declined to lay the Royal message before an Assembly not legally constituted, and the President adjourned the Chamber till the next day, the 20th.

It was expected that the Government would call up the substitutes of all the Deputies who have not attended the meeting

In Berlin, on the morning of the same day, the recusant members assembled in Mylius's hotel were again dispersed by the soldiery, and a quantity of official documents were seized All the approaches to the street (the Taubenstrasse) at which the hotel is situated were guarded by the military. Several persons in front of the hotel were arrested, on the charge of having indulged in inflammatory language to the surrounding soldiers, who belonged to a Posen regiment

The Government paper states that 3679 muskets, 765 rifles, 767 cuirasses and 2010 sabres had not yet been given up by the Civic Guards, to whom they were delivered out of the Royal depôts. From the 27th up to the 30th ult. inclusive, therefore, fixed for the surrender of these weapons, after which period all persons in possession of them would be subjected to the prescribed punishment. A reward of 300 thalers (£45) was offered for the discovery of the fabricators of false Prussian notes; the reward to be increased to 500 thalers (£75), if the misdeeds were also captured.

Among the rumours prevalent among parties in Berlin who were supposed to be well acquainted with what was going on at Potsdam, there was one to the effect that the King was resolved to grant a constitution, the main features of which would be the following: Two Chambers, one of Deputies (the electors for which, as well as the elected, must possess an income of about £30 sterling), and the other, also an elective one, composed of persons having an income of £75

Berlin continued tranquil In the Rhenish provinces, the Burgher Guards of Düsseldorf, and other places which evinced a spirit of disaffection after the recent disturbances in Berlin, had been disarmed In Bonn, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Coblentz the Guard was suspended. In Silesia insurrectionary tendencies have been exhibited, and the capital, Breslau, had been declared in a state of siege

AUSTRIA

The National Assembly, which, as has been already announced, had been summoned by the Emperor to meet at the Little Moravian town, Kremsier, was opened there on the 22nd ult. At ten o'clock in the morning a solemn service was performed in the Cathedral Church, by the Bishop of Olmütz; the National Guards were under arms, and nearly all the members were present. At eleven o'clock the sitting commenced in the auditory of the palace. The deputies were, as nearly as possible, ranged as in Vienna, the Poles and ultra-German party occupying the left, and the Czechs the right. The Minister Stadion only appeared for a few moments, but the Ministers Krauss and Bach remained. M. Smolka, having been re-elected to the President's chair, M Meyer was named first Vice-President, and M. Lasser of Salzburg second Vice-President. During the Presidency of the Austrian Diet is composed of a Pole, a Moravian, and a German; the Czechs have been completely thrown out. The deputy Schuselka then delivered a speech, in which he made a report of the last events of the Diet at Vienna. He affirmed that the Diet, which sat *en permanence*, had protested at head-quarters in Vienna against its transfer; but that no reply had been vouchsafed The Assembly, he said, had resolved to meet on the 30th of November, but, in order not to provoke divisions, they had decided to come to Kremsier, not recognising by this act that either the Crown or the Ministers had the right to transfer the Diet according to their own pleasure. He must, therefore, declare, in the face of Europe, that the Government had not the right to transfer it. Diet wherever it pleases, but, in order not to augment the public ills of Vienna, provoked the first instance by the abrupt departure of yesterday, and now by ultra-diplomatists and military men, they had decided to come where they now were. The President then proposed that the sitting should be adjourned till the 25th, and that no member having offered any opposition, the House adjourned at half-past one

The "Left," it is understood, had resolved to vote unanimously against all union to Germany, and to testify no sympathy whatever for the Frankfort Parliament, also, to make no allusion whatever to the events of October. The Hill of Assembly was to be occupied by the 23rd ult. The Austrian commissioners at Frankfort, and the most superfluous contempt for the decisions of the Frankfort Parliament, had declared that no allusion ever could, or ever would be, paid to its late proceedings, especially as Austria and Germany were properly defined and their mutual relations had received short real and tangible The Emperor of Russia had forwarded to Windischgrätz the Grand Cross of the order of St. George, and to Jellachich that of the order of Wladimar.

Görtz had been declared in a state of siege, as a measure of precaution against the numerous fugitives from Vienna.

The funeral of Count Baillet Latour had been celebrated with great pomp at Laxenburg, a league from Vienna. 15,000 troops and twelve batt . . . . . 1 very took part in it, and after the ceremony was over they filed off before Prince Windischgrätz

On the 23rd ult. the constitution of the new Cabinet was made known. It is composed of the following members.—The President of the Council and . . . ter of Foreign Affairs, Prince T. Schwarzenberg; Minister of War, Gordon; Interior, Stadion; Justice, Bach; Finance, Krauss; Commerce, Bruck; . . . . . Bilhes, Thinnfeld; Under-Secretary in the . . . . . the Emperor had contracted four millions . . . . . relief of the persons whose property was destroyed by the storms . . . . . The distress of the working classes was becoming so intense, that, notwithstanding the severe laws against associations and assemblages, large numbers of working men in the suburbs had begun to form and attend clubs . . . . . however, had been arrested. About one hu. only . . . . . the members of the late democratic committee. Mr. Becher was a person of considerable education, and was a native of Manchester. He was condemned to death on the 22nd of November, in consequence of some compositions which he had written for the newspaper, the *Radetzki*. It is said, at a time when Vienna enjoyed the freedom of the press, and when he was only answerable for his writings to a legal jury. Lord Palmerston was informed of the judgment on the evening of the 22nd. Before the arrival from Olmütz of the sentence not requiring the signature by Prince Windischgrätz, who pretended to be asleep when it arrived at Schönbrunn. Consequently Mr. Becher was shot on the 23rd, at eight in the morning, in the ditch of the citadel. It was impossible not to be struck by the manful bearing of Mr. Becher, and the sub-editor of the same paper.

On the 25th, Prince Windischgrätz proclaimed his intention of modifying the martial law extraordinary (Standrecht) into the ordinary course of martial law (Kriegsrecht). In explanation, it may be observed, that in Germany the proceedings of martial law (*Standrecht*) last within 24 hours, either by the liberation or execution of the culprit, while the *Kriegsrecht*, or usual martial law, allows of lengthened proceedings and a variety of punishments. If the strict sense of the legal term be adhered to, the *Standrecht* has been revoked at Vienna, for from the first Prince Windischgrätz took it upon himself to mitigate the majority of the capital sentences pronounced by the commission.

Intelligence from Italy had reached Vienna of the decease of Field Marshal Radetzki, the veteran leader of the Imperial army in Lombardy, who, it is asserted, died of apoplexy.

The province of Gallicia has been divided into three Governments—the Ruminish, comprising the Bukowina; the Ruthenish, which includes the greater part of Gallicia; and the Polish, embracing the city and former territory of Cracow and a part of West Gallicia, as far as Tarnow and its immediate neighbourhood.

HUNGARY.

The news that has reached us from this quarter is very scanty. The Emperor and Windischgrätz had both issued manifestoes to the Hungarians, calling upon them to aid the Imperial troops in restoring peace, and promising that their rights, as free subjects, should be maintained, but threatening to treat as traitors all who should oppose the Imperial arms, or adhere to Kossuth. Notwithstanding these proclamations the rebellion continued to gain ground, when, at the same time, large bodies of troops had gradually surrounded the Hungarian frontiers, completely blockading them, and a few trifling skirmishes of outposts had occurred. The Magyars had availed themselves of a three weeks' respite to collect their forces, and even many deputies within the said line had aroused into hostility against the Austrians by the blockade of their frontiers The Hungarians were generally disinclined to believe the fair promises of the Viennese, having already experienced, to their cost, the evils of military domination, and being well aware that any attempt to enforce discipline against the Austrian troops would now be vain, the soldiers being fully conscious of the power which their sanguinary conquests, and the massacre of the 6th of October, had given them.

The Hungarian Minister of War, Messzaros, had received full powers to carry on negotiations for the settlement of the Hungarian disturbances, with the two Generals, Wildschegrätz and Jellachich. The latter had not left Vienna upon the 22nd ult. Operations against the Hungarians were not to commence until after the 27th; in which day, the term accorded by Prince Windischgrätz to the insurgent Magyars, as an inducement to them to return to their allegiance, to present their submission, indeed, in default of which, they will be declared rebels, and treated as deserters to the enemy. The operations of the Imperial Generals are to be carried on from five different points. Field-Marshal Windischgrätz, together with the Ban Jellachich, with 50,000 from Vienna, will act on the right bank; Simunich, with 16,000, will pass over to the left bank of the Danube; whilst Puchner, with 30,000 will from Siebenbürgen; Rukavina, with about 25,000 from Banat; Nugent, Dahlen, and Todorvich, with about 26,000 from the Croatian borders, are drawing near to the Hungarian capital.

SPAIN

From Madrid we learn that on the 30th ult. the formal presentation of the new Belgian Ambassador to the Queen took place

The *Eusenete* of Barcelona of the 30th ult. announces the complete defeat of a body of the Queen's troops, under the command of Brigadier Manzano, by the united Carlist bands of Cabrera, Marsal, Muchacho, Sargatal, and Borges, amounting to 1000. The second in command of the Queen's troops was killed, and only 300 of the entire column and escaped

Cabrera had taken occasion to make known to the inhabitants that he had not shot or sacrificed an enemy in cold blood, notwithstanding the version of the Queen's generals, particularly Villalonga, and that all he desired was a regular exchange of prisoners.

RUSSIA.

Letters from Russia state, that since the commencement of November the cholera had re-appeared at St Petersburg, where it raged at present with more intensity than in July. Amongst the first victims were an aide-de-camp of the Emperor, and M. Lejeune, formerly an equestrian at the Cirque in the Champs Elysées, Paris, and who was director, when he died, of the Circus of St. Petersburg.

UNITED STATES

Advices have been received this week from New York to the 14th ult. They confirm the anticipated election of General Taylor to the Presidential chair, notwithstanding that the official returns had not been yet given; of the result, however, there was no question, the returns showing already 64 votes in his favour, while Mr Cass had got but 97. General Taylor had thus secured his election with eight votes to spare, the number necessary to a choice being 146 out of the total number 290

The victory achieved by General Taylor was celebrated at the . . . . . charge of 100 guns

The Legislature of the northern states to obtain the exclusion of slavery from the newly-acquired territory of the United States was eliciting strong opposition in South Carolina, where several meetings had agreed to resolutions of a very extreme character, denouncing the encroachment of the abolition spirit of the North upon the Southern States.

The details of the new postal arrangement with this country had been published. The new steamers of the Collins line of packets, of which there are six steamers of both nations for carriage across the Atlantic, for delivery at the Post-office, 2 cents; and for the inland transportation the rate charged for despatch letters, from Liverpool to Philadelphia, or New York, would be charged 27 cents The arrangement was to come into immediate operation.

From Washington, we learn that the National Gallery in the Patent-office in that city was broken open recently, during the night, and the United States' jewels stolen therefrom. These jewels consist of presents made by sovereigns and states to American ministers and consuls abroad, for which, as a reward for their services, according to the laws of the Republic, American officers or ministers are not allowed to retain individually, but are directed to deposit them in the Patent-office, or other office of the Federal Government. A reward of 1000 dols. had been offered by Mr. Burke, Commissioner of Patents, for a recovery of the jewels, and the conviction of the robbers. It is thought by many that the plunder had been sent to Europe for sale. The articles stolen were: Gold snuff box set with diamonds; gold scabbard belonging to the sword presented to Com. Biddle; gold medal struck by order of the Senate of Hamburg at their festival in commemoration of the establishment of their constitution; silver medal; duplicate of the same; gold medal, commemorative of the delivery from assassination of General Bolivar; gold medal, struck in Peru in 1824; duplicate, in 1826; gold medal of Napoleon; silver medal of Napoleon; date of his death, 1813; Roman gold coins, pint bottle of otto of roses; pearl necklace, two extra pearls in the gold snuff box, which was taken; 21 medals of copper and silver of Generals Wayne, Green, and other generals.

BRAZIL.

News from Rio de Janeiro, of the 10th October, acquaints us that another insurrection had broken out in the province of Seregipe, of which Vasconcellos and Oanda was the Premier. The new Cabinet is Conservative; that gone out was Liberal. Trade at Rio was exceedingly dull, with the exception of coffee, which was in great demand at improved prices.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Accounts which have been received by the last arrival from Sir H. Smith, describe his success over the Boers, and the pacification of the extensive district, which was in a state of insurrection so lately to the approach of a protracted war, as complete. Sir H. Smith had imposed a contribution upon the Boers, which would defray the commissariat expenses of the troops employed, and would also leave a small garrison in a fortified post at Bloem Fontein, to maintain order. The forces employed, with the exception of those appointed to defend the post, were on their return to head-quarters.

EGYPT

THE EGYPTIAN DYNASTY.—The salutary precaution adopted by the Ottoman Porte, of investing Ibrahim Pacha, the son of the viceroy Mehemet Ali, with the dignity of Vicegerent of Egypt, in order that, at the death of his father, the dynastical succession of Mehemet Ali should, which, in fact, it did, take place legally and peacefully, has proved of little avail, for the will of the late Pacha has been set aside, and Abbas Pacha, the grandson of Mehemet Ali, has been declared Viceroy. It is said that Ibrahim Pacha was desirous of abdicating, and that he had even made preparations for his departure for Europe, but that the Porte refused to accept his abdication. Ibrahim Pacha is said to be suffering from a disease of the throat, which has for some time rendered it impossible for him to speak, and which, in fact, is supposed to be the cause of his death. Mehemet Ali had been rendered to Ibrahim without success, and it is scarcely possible that another man can arrive without the announcement of his decease.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Emboweld? If yes embowel me to-day, you may pouch me to-morrow.—*Falstaff.*

THAT the pulse of prudence are not the only d . . . . . of the human family, every member of it is free to admit; but no individual is anxious to identify his particular case as one exemplifying the practice of going astray. "All men grow old," says the Wizard of the North, "all men must wear out; but men of ordinary wisdom, however aware of the general fact, are unwilling to admit in their own case any special instances of failure. Indeed, they cannot be expected to distinguish the effects of the Archbishop of Grenada's apo . . . . . not unwilling to pass over in their own composition, as insignificant carelessness on bad luck, what others may consider as symptoms of mortal decay." But there's no excuse for those who are warned that the way is fat genoa, walla g over a precipice, unless they like the excitement. "The fat Knight of horseshoes" announces his speculations as to what may befall him should he be "cleaned out." In language calculated to show how little cent m ny, in his opinion, need be observed towards a sport in such a category. To prevent the first process to save the patient from a moral embowelment, he has been often cautioned against the prevailing mania in speculation. In face of one's advisable office, in contempt of the warning to beware of being ensnared in these cunning, the victims still press onward to destruction. Now thatsunday, notice is hereby given that . . . . . that they shall not "powder and eat" them for all that. The question of turf gambling has been laid aside: it is only pampered ill. . . . . more vicarously disease

The course of racing events at home contrasted strangely with the progress of sports abroad in the year 1848. With our Olympics all was "gentle," if not exclusively "aristocratic." During the past season the *éclats* of Lord Clifden produced upwards of seventeen thousand pounds in stakes; and others of the Lords and Commons were up to good winners—in a laudable private way. In betting, although there was a great deal done, there were a great many "cooks" also, which leaves the balance on the wrong side The amount of . . . in the aggregate beyond all precedent, with prudent management in future years, in the hands of such as profit by experience, it is an investment from which good returns may be expected. Salient as sport was, still the interest centered in the cheering. It was impossible not to notice how much of its holiday aspect was gone, and very difficult to avoid regretting its disappearance. What a profound festival the Steeple Chase at Liverpool used to be—but Lent week, the day fixed for the . . . . . All note of preparation as the prologue to a Quakers' meeting The refectory at the Waterloo was, indeed, in all its youthful charms; and a round of the Aintree course was well worth a visit to the shores of Lancashire, if Alintree courses should shift to Timbuctoo. . . . The call to the c . . . . . is

Loud as a trumpet with a silver sound;

but the weather suits not the service of the virgin goddess. In many of the crack countries the scent has so far been bad the riding everywhere execrable. The people of the lush have been busy, and as we have not been there to see. For the ring, now is the winter of their discontent . . . .

Give me to drink mandragora,
That I may sleep away this time

The quotations at Tattersall's are only to be taken by such as would "sleep no more." If ever there was a portentous Derby, it is that whose anniversary will be celebrated on the 23rd of May next The dyes and destits of the "legs" are at the mercy of caprice of two scabies . . . . The talents are between two stools of repentance. What is proposed? There's the flying Dutchman at 4 to 1; back him or breakfast off prussic acid—which ye will. Would you rather lay against Colonel Peel? There is the Serpentine and they talk of making it wholesome but it's between this and Ladyday. Is it all up, then? . . . No! but the crisis is imminent. The praise-and-prayer-book has had it his own way for a long season. Let him with all speed to Hyde-Park Corner, and appeal to the sympathy of the "mob" that is to say, to his self-interest. Let him down on his knees and sue for gentle usage at Epsom, in the year to come. Let him urge his argument in the logic of *Falstaff*—"If you embowel me now, you may powder me out me to-morrow

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The business transacted this afternoon at the Corner, and at Edmunton, during the Sale Stock Week, was not to it was at both places, enables us to give a "price current" on the two great events

DERBY.		OAKS.	
33 to 1 agst Cossack	66 to 1 agst Surplice	66 to 1 agst Tarter (t)	
50 to 1 — Bleacher	66 to 1 — Peep-o'-day Boy	2000 to 25 — Tascus (t)	
50 to 1 — Pug, dam	(t)	2000 to 25 — Amazon (t)	
66 to 1 — Herman Pistoff's	66 to 1 — Bon Mot (t)	1000 to 10 — Limestone (t)	
DRAW.			
12 to 1 agst Honeycomb	20 to 1 agst Orvil	40 to 1 agst Montagna	
20 to 1 — Cotherstone	40 to 1 — Pyrrhus	40 to 1 — Pyrrha	

ASK.
7 to 1 agst Sister to Arkwright (t)

LEAMINGTON AND WARWICK STEEPLE CHASES.—TUESDAY.

Hunt Cup of 150 sovs., 3 miles

Mr. Littledale ad. ace of Trumps	.. ..	(Mr. Davenport) 1
Lord Strathmore's Belshazzar	.. ..	(Mr. Bolville) 2

Handicap of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 20 added.

Mr. Gadsby's Jack	.. ..	(Capt. Less.) 1
Lord Strathmore's Tit-bit	.. ..	(Mr. Brooks) 2

Free Handicap of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.

Mr. Land's Tom Patter	.. ..	(Owner) 1
Mr. Hudson's Tom Bowling	.. ..	(Archer) 2

WEDNESDAY

Professional Steeple Chase Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each, and 20 added.

Captain L. Little's Carlow	.. ..	(Oliver) 1
Mr. Land's Tea Witch	.. ..	(Archer) 2

Grand Open Steeple Chase Stakes of 20 sovs each, with 100 added.

Mr. Fuller's Knight of Gwynne ..		(Archer) 1
Hon. Dudley Ward and The Doctor ..	.. ..	(Saul) 2

Free Handicap Hurdle Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 40 added

Mr. Stevenson's Rotherthorpe ..	.. ..	(Crickemere) 1
Mr. Brown's Vent-Rein ..	.. ..	(Archer) 2

THE BURRA BURRA COPPER-MINE.

PROBABLY, the records of enterprise present but few such extraordinary instances of rapid success as are to be traced in the brief history of the mining localities of the newly settled colony of South Australia. It is now but fourteen years since the country was first made a British province; and already, from its mineral wealth, over and above its other natural resources, it has risen to an importance which has scarcely any parallel in colonial history

In a sense we have selected for illustration is the most famed of all these localities, being the Burra Burra Copper-mine, the ore of the produce of which was at first accepted as a sort of El Dorado dream, but has now received the full test confirmation.

Mr Wakefield, writing of the close of his valuable work on the Colony (recently published), thus sympathically refers to the Burra :

"The Burra Burra mine is situated about 84 miles from Adelaide, in latitude 33° 40' south, and longitude 139° 8' east, bearing from Adelaide north by east. The company (formed in 1845) set to work with only £2000 as working capital, and in the space of three weeks from the purchasing of the mine had raised 180 tons of ore, of what was sold to be a rich and valuable description. They have now built a village, containing, in October, 1846, four hundred inhabitants; have nearly completed smelting works; have sunk to the depth of 44 feet, and in length, comprising all the shafts and adits, one mile and a half. They have raised in one year no less than 7200 tons of copper ore, worth, on an average, at . . . . . per ton, ... £43,200; have paid in dividends . . . . . £30,000; have . . . . . further heavy charges, and also built and improved to the amount of £15,624!"

It is stated, too, that eight working months "earned £575, or nearly five guineas a week each, during a period of nine weeks; and that a Cornishman, whose contract had expired, did during this temporary absence from the Mine, and was re-instated on his wages name, *cleared £50* in two months."

To describe the locality more in detail: the Mine is situated in a kind of basin, about fifty acres in extent, and surrounded by hills on every side, except Burra Burra Creek, towards which the ground slopes gradually. Near the Creek are the smelting house and charcoal stores; and around these are huts occupied by miners. The ore raised is of two kinds, blue and green. Both caverns excavated in the steep banks of the Creek

Over the land to the south of the Burra, and about a mile and a half from the Mine, lies the township of Kooringa; it is pleasantly situated on the face of a hill, on the western bank of the Creek; and is read from Adelaide enters the township by a small valley somewhat of the Mine. The best part of worship at Kooringa was a Wesleyan chapel; and among the earliest dwellings were some stone cottages erected by the Mining Association.

Proceeding from Kooringa, and passing through a gorge of northern hills, in a few minutes you reach the Mine, nearly surrounded by low hills. The workings, however, are comprised in the space of little more than six acres, but this space on a working day is a most animated scene. The first thing that strikes the eye is immense piles of earth, intersected with vast heaps of ore. Over the heaps are placed five or six great horse whims, some of which by night and day. One in particular, at Kingston shaft, never rests, except on Sunday. During the night it raises ore, and during the day it raises water for cleaning it. No less than thirty shafts have been sunk, most of them to the water Between the working shafts are separating and washing floors. To ore is washed upon a very simple principle. A lever and rod are suspended above troughs filled with water, and a sieve containing the ore is attached to the rod. The lever, by jerking the sieve up and down in the water, causes the ore, the heavier body, to sink, and the refuse on the surface is then taken off

A case of into the mine is a somewhat inconvenient to-dress. The visitor first puts on a flannel shirt and a round frock and a sandals, and enters by a perpendicular ladder to the depth of twenty fathoms; he then follows on through galleries lighted with copper, down little shafts, and into great vaults and chambers, and caverns and vaults of a forty, where men work to raise the best face of stone on the inches, showing away at the most spacious copper ever found to exist . . . . . But the most remarkable object in the mine is the . . . . . of the water, and the mass of earth continually being moved. Over and above you come to beautiful little basins or harbours, where the miners call their gardens. In some of the caverns, thirty, forty, and fifty feet wide, surrounded on every

THE BURRA BURRA COPPER-MINE, IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

KOORINGA.—THE BURRA BURRA TOWNSHIP.

side with malachite, are red oxide, green and blue carbonates, mingled in rich confusion. Our authority (the *South Australian News*) states there to have been ore in sight to last for two years, independent of the new ground which the steam-engine would open up.

Mr. Burr, the superintendent, had introduced a most admirable and methodical system, and had nearly cleared the mine of bad characters. He was well supported by Captains Roach and Bryan, whose underground operations are upon a most excellent plan. The mine was particularly well ventilated and well timbered.

Two new lodes had just been opened at the Burra Burra; one of them, containing the finest ore, was discovered by the workmen who were levelling ground for a new whim. The direction of the lode appeared to be east of north.

There is a scarcity of timber in the neighbourhood of the Burra Burra mines, which will be most seriously felt in the course of a few years. This, we are told, is the reason why smelting is not likely to succeed there. A gentleman farther north had commenced planting gum trees (600) in the neighbourhood of his chief station.

By South Australian papers to the 10th of June, the mining operations were active operation, and progressing satisfactorily. The directors of the Burra Burra Mining Company had declared a quarterly dividend of 200 per cent, or £10 per share on each £5 paid up, payable on the 1st of the month. Out of a capital of only £12,000, this company has, therefore, in an incredibly short space of time, paid the shareholders a clear profit of £73,000, and at the present moment is giving them a return for the capital embarked to the extent of £100,000 per annum. The prices of mining shares on the 3d and 9th of June were as follows:—

OPENING OF LODE IN STOCK'S AIR-HOLE, IN THE MINE.

INTERIOR OF THE MINE.

	June 3.	June 9
	£ s. d.	£ s. d. £ s. d.
Burra Burra	145 0 0	140 0 0
Princess Royal	45 0 0	41 0 0
Adelaide Mining Company	3 17 6	2 17 0 to 3 0 0
North Kapunda	15 0 0	nominal
Royal Mining Company	0 19 0	0 14 0 to 0 15 0

We are indebted for the drawings of our Illustrations to Mr. J. B. Graham, who has recently returned from Australia, where, after a few years' labour, he has realised a handsome fortune from his shares in the Burra Burra Mine.

We have, likewise, to record this gentleman's honourable conduct in disposing of a portion of his newly-acquired wealth, in liquidating the claims, not only on his deceased father, but those on the firm of which Mr. Graham, sen., was a member. Soon after Mr. J. B. Graham's arrival in this country, he called all his father's creditors together, and paid off all their claims in full, at the same time giving them a splendid dinner to which a return dinner was given on Tuesday. Mr. C. Barfield, the Chairman, proposed **Mr. Graham's health, and** concluded an eloquent address by presenting him with a handsome silver salver, manufactured by Dodd, of Cornhill, and bearing an inscription explanatory of the circumstances. Mr. Graham feelingly responded to the Chairman's toast, and was evidently highly gratified by the testimonial.

We should add, that Mr. Dutton's work, entitled "South Australia and its Mines," contains, *inter alia*, the geological details of the Burra Burra district together with an historical sketch of the Colony.

BURRA BURRA MINE.—THE SURFACE OPERATIONS.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.

In our Journal of last week we briefly announced the death of Viscount Melbourne at Brocket Hall, on Friday evening (last week). His Lordship was taken unwell about six weeks back, with symptoms which were considered by the ordinary medical attendants to denote dyspepsy, and his Lordship was treated accordingly, without apparently any beneficial result. At length, Dr Holland was summoned from London for his advice, and the noble patient was considered somewhat better, when he suffered a relapse, and jaundice of an aggravated form set in, and he continued to sink hourly up to his dissolution. Dr. Holland paid his Lordship his last visit on Sunday, the 19th ult., and then informed the relatives of his Lordship that he could hold out no hopes of ultimate recovery. On Wednesday, faint hopes were entertained that a favourable change in the condition of his Lordship was perceptible; but in a few hours there was a relapse, and the noble invalid afterwards sank rapidly until death ensued. On Thursday night and Friday morning he was momentarily expected to expire; but he survived until Friday evening, at a quarter-past six, when he ceased to exist.

The family of Lamb Viscounts Melbourne first rose above the rank of gentry through the elevation to the Baronetcy, in 1755, of Matthew Lamb, Esq., of Brocket Hall, Herts, nephew and joint heir of Peniston Lamb, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn. The son of this Sir Matthew Lamb (Sir Peniston Lamb) was created, in 1770, Lord, and in 1781, Viscount Melbourne, in the peerage of Ireland, and in 1815 Lord Melbourne in that of the United Kingdom. The second son of that Peer, William Lamb, was the Lord Melbourne who forms the subject of this notice.

William Lamb, second Lord Melbourne, was born the 15th of March, 1779, in London. He went to Trinity College, Cambridge, and from thence he proceeded to Glasgow, where he continued his studies. In July, 1797, he entered at Lincoln's-inn; and in November, 1804, was called to the bar. His practical pursuit, however, of the legal profession was limited to a single attendance at the Lancashire sessions, in company with the late Lord Abinger (then Mr. Scarlett), through whose influence he received a guinea brief; and he used to say that the first sight of his name upon this document gave him the highest feeling of triumphant satisfaction he ever experienced—very far transcending that which he enjoyed on being appointed Prime Minister.

His marriage and his election for Leominster, in the year following (1805), led to his speedy abandonment of the law as a profession; and during many years he apparently passed a careless and silent life, divided between the gay circles of London and the House of Commons. His marriage with the daughter of the then Earl of Bessborough, afterwards so well known as Lady Caroline Lamb, proved unhappy. Lady Caroline Lamb died in 1828, the same year in which her husband succeeded to his father's title. A son of this union, the Hon. George Augustus Frederick, died in November, 1836.

On entering Parliament, the late Lord Melbourne, then the Hon. William Lamb, at once joined the Whig party. As he advanced in his career, the impression of his intent, though real talents, possessed the minds of the statesmen of the day. By Fox he was chosen to move the address for the Grenville administration, in answer to the speech, and he did so most ably. By Canning Mr. Lamb was made Chief Secretary for Ireland; and after a lapse of some years, during which he acted a somewhat independent part in Parliament, he, in 1830, having previously become a Viscount, took office with the Whigs as Home Secretary under Earl Grey. His connexion, then and subsequently until its passing, with the Reform Bill is too much a matter of recent history to be here detailed. When the Grey Government, after the accession of the Conservative Whigs, resigned, Viscount Melbourne became First Lord of the Treasury, and, with the exception of a short interval, remained so until 1841, when he was succeeded by Sir Robert Peel. Soon after this his Lordship sank into confirmed ill health, and his public life closed. His mortal career terminated on the 24th ult., at his seat, Brocket Hall, Herts.

Leaving no issue, he is succeeded in his honours by his next brother, Frederick Baron Beauvale, an eminent diplomatist. In public life, honest, straightforward, able, and ever well-intentioned; in private, refined, generous, captivating, and friendly: ever in high esteem and regard with his Sovereign, and always respected by the people—Lord Melbourne leaves behind him the memory of one of those whom the gowns of British history will love to remember, as having been, whatever their policy, the preservers of the dignity and character of England.

In *Fraser's Magazine* for the present month we find the following able and impartial estimate of Lord Melbourne's political character:—

"With all having earned for himself the character of a statesman, Lord Melbourne exercised no inconsiderable influence over the contemporary politics of his country; and the events of his seven years' administration of public affairs must hereafter secure a prominent place for him in our political history.

"The same foresight of the national tendencies, the same independence of character, which enabled him to break from the Whigs and enlist under the banner of the successor of Lord Liverpool, induced him to accept office from Lord Grey, and to assume the post of Home Secretary during the Reform crisis. The best proof of the general consistency of his character is afforded by the fact that his administration of that office, at the time when the Whig Government were compelled to assert the authority of the constitution against persons who were assisting them, in another way, to sap its foundations, rendered him very unpopular with the Radicals. He frankly accepted Reform of Parliament as a 'great fact,' although from his first entrance into public life he had been one of the most steady opponents of that great panacea for all national evils. And when he was called on by the Crown to form a Ministry in the year 1834, and afterwards in 1835, he conducted its policy in such a manner as to lay himself open to the suspicion, among the more violent of the Reform party, that he was really bent on retarding, and not accelerating, the advance of the movement.

"Lord Melbourne scarcely received his full share of approval or esteem during his life. He had been too closely identified with the Whig party to allow of the minute shades of difference between his principles and theirs being perceived; and while he seemed to leave the machine of the State to work on upon the impulses given from without, he was oftener employed in regulating its action, and preventing convulsive displays of its inherent strength. For this he was reviled, with equal ingratitude, by both political parties in the country.

"His social qualities endeared him to all who knew him; and his private character—his frankness, and freedom from all affectation or political disguise—very much infused itself into his public life. His death has occasioned deep regret in the circles of private friends, and they are many."

THE LATE VISCOUNT MELBOURNE

FROM THE "CORONATION" PICTURE, BY SIR GEORGE HAYTER.

BROCKET HALL.

Lord Melbourne possessed an estate in Derbyshire, bearing his name; but his principal seat was Brocket Hall, where he died. This property, lying in the parish of Hatfield, Herts, was named from the ancient family of the Brockets, and was conveyed in marriage by Mary, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Brocket, Knight, who died in October, 1698, to Thomas Read, Esq., of Barton, in Berkshire. His grandson, Sir James Read, Bart., left two daughters, co-heiresses; Love, the youngest, married Mr. Secretary Winnington, from whose family the manor was purchased by Sir Matthew Lamb, Bart., father of the late Viscount Melbourne.

The ancient manor house has been for many years taken down, and its site is occupied by a noble brick mansion, commenced from the designs of Mr. James Paine, by Sir Matthew Lamb, and completed by the Peer just deceased. The Hall is an extensive edifice; the principal front consisting of a centre, with a pediment, and two wings. The interior is sumptuously fitted, and contains a collection of fine paintings. A few years since, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured Lord Melbourne with a visit at Brocket. The mansion is situated in a beautiful park, through which flows the Lea, forming a spacious sheet of water; over this is a handsome bridge, also by Paine. Lady Melbourne was much attached to agricultural pursuits, and had two experimental farms upon the estate, on the system of Ducket.

Lord Melbourne was much beloved in the locality. "Nothing," says the *Observer*, "can exceed the regret which the death of the noble Lord has occasioned in the neighbourhood. He took the deepest interest in the welfare of his tenants, and ever since he came to reside permanently at Brocket Hall, seemed to make it the great object of his life to promote their prosperity. Soon after settling there he asked Mr. Charles Latimer, the eminent and extensive agriculturist, in what way he could do most good in the neighbourhood; and Mr. Latimer having answered, 'By giving employment to all who need it on your Lordship's estates,' Lord Melbourne ever since scrupulously adopted that gentleman's suggestion. A better landlord never lived. He always practically, as well as in words, recognised the rights of tenants, and never failed to express his unqualified disapprobation of the conduct of those landlords who oppress their tenants, either by requiring their votes for political purposes, or by exacting from them higher rents than they can afford to pay."

Lord J. Russell.—We are happy to learn that the Premier is quite recovered from the severe cold he caught a fortnight ago. The noble Lord, with Lady J. Russell purposes to reside at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond, until a fortnight after Christmas, and then come to town for a permanency.

Approaching Marriage in High Life.—Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer is, we learn, shortly to lead to the hymeneal altar the Hon. Georgiana Wellesley, youngest daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Lord Cowley. The ceremony, it is said, will be performed at Hatfield House, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, uncle of the fair *fiancée*. The Duke of Wellington and a large family party will assemble there on the occasion.

Appointments.—Mr. Barkly, M.P. for Leominster, has been appointed to succeed Sir J. Light as Governor of British Guiana. Mr. Barkly is a West India proprietor, and has obtained, during his short experience in Parliament, considerable distinction by the knowledge he has displayed on commercial and colonial subjects. Mr Barkly was not a supporter of the present Government, and his appointment cannot, therefore, be attributed to political favouritism.—Jacob Omnium, Esq., a gentleman well known in the City, it is understood has been appointed to the Governor-ship of Sierra Leone and its dependencies. Mr. Omnium is extensively connected with the colonies, and during the last session rendered important services to the Government, by correcting various errors of fact into which they had inadvertently been betrayed. Whatever credit is due for making so just and judicious a selection belongs to Lord Grey. There was no family connexion in the case; not even, we are informed, personal acquaintance. The appointment was wholly unsolicited, and was made solely on public grounds. It cannot be attributed to political favouritism.

BROCKET HALL, HERTS, THE SEAT OF THE LATE VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE SHILLING,

THE ILLUSTRATED

LONDON ALMANACK

FOR 1849;

Being the Fifth Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by RICHARD DOYLE, B. FOSTER, &c.; and finely engraved by DALZIEL, VIZETELLY, &c. Country Scenes, by THOMAS MILLER; besides a variety of useful Tables usually published in Almanacks. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, London.

*** Country orders supplied for cash only.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—The LAST WEEK BUT ONE of JULLIEN'S CONCERTS

M. Jullien has the honour to announce that his Grand Series of Concerts will terminate next week. the theatre is but let for a winter's entertainment, the present is, therefore, most positive LAST WEEK BUT ONE

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

THE ARMY QUADRILLE,

By THE FIVE BANDS,

Will be performed every night until further notice. No other will the novelties of the season

M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE will take place on MONDAY Dec 18

EXETER HALL—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—

THE THIRD of these Concerts will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, December 6th, commencing at Half-past Seven o'Clock. Vocalists—Miss A Williams Miss M Williams, Miss Stewart, and Miss Poole. Mr Lindsay, Mr W Seaman Mr J Williams, and Mr Sims Reeves. Pianiste—Miss Kate Loder and H Tatlberg. The Orchestra will be complete in every department. Leader and Musical Director, Mr Willy. Tickets 10s and 5s Reserved, Seats 3s and 2s 6d, may be had of Mr STAMMERS, 6, Exeter-Hall and Mr. Mitchell's Old Bond street, and at the Door.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—DUMBOLTON'S SERENADERS. Have the honour to announce that their unparalleled universal celebrity throughout the United States will COMMENCE their ENGAGEMENT at this THEATRE ON SATURDAY NEXT, and that their ENGAGEMENT TERMINATES on the 30th DECEMBER, on which evening during the Week. The Programme will be duly announced. Stalls 3s, Pit 2s, Private Boxes and Seats, Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond street, and at the Box Office.

MR. LOVER'S FIRST APPEARANCE since his return from America.—The Committee of the WHITTINGTON CLUB and Metropolitan Athenæum, Bow Street, have much pleasure in announcing that they have engaged SAMUEL LOVER, Esq., to commence a series of his unrivalled ENTERTAINMENTS at their Institution, on which occasion he will repeat his admirable Irish Evening, entitled IRISH SKETCH BOOK, on MONDAY EVENING December 4th, 1848. The Entertainment of the evening is as follows, PADDY FINUCANE, containing a variety of original and new songs, Irish sketches and stories, Impromptu, &c. Sketches of Travel, Nuts and Cousins and Character—Irish Sketches and stories and Mr Lover's new Songs among which some of the Go. Times Hero) he will have the honour of singing for the first time some ENTIRE NEW COMPOSITIONS. Detailed programme, may be had of the doorkeepers, at the Institution—Admission on the evening, 1s., reserved seats 2s.—Doors open at half past 7, to commence at 8

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE [illegible] Half past Three o'Clock, by W. Bell, ex Master Mariner, [illegible] Lecturer by Dr Ryan, at Half past Three daily, and on the Evenings of [illegible] Wednesday and Friday at Nine o'Clock. A Lecture on Voltaic Electricity [illegible] Thursday, and Saturday, at Nine o'Clock, by Dr Ryan. Also, on Wednesday, daily at Two o'Clock. The Microscope at one o'Clock daily. The Dissolving Views, with Historical Descriptions. The Chromatrope. The Phantasmagoria, by Charles Bell, at 11 o'Clock. Diver and Diving Bell. Working Models explained.—Admission, 1s.; School, Half-price

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES.—PRINCESS'S CONCERT-ROOMS.—MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, and every Monday. A Subscription of Two Guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any Six Nights during the Season. Sing's Tickets, 7s each. Weippert's Full-band, as usual conducted by Russell M. [illegible] Davis. The Programme of the Night by Mr. Eyre.—Commence at Ten precisely at 11 o'clock.—Tickets and Programmes at 21, Soho-square, and at Mr. Sams', 32 St. Martin's-le-Grand.

WALHALLA.—SALLE DE VALENTINO, Leicester-square.—The spacious and elegant SALOON is OPEN EVERY EVENING. Its Lighting, Ventilation, and the whole of the Decorations and Appointments, render it a delightful [illegible] to attend. All lovers of Dancing are invited to visit this fete, and at Temple of Terpsichore. The Dancing is regulated by four masters of the ceremonies in full costume. The new and much-admired Quadrille, "Jeannette and Jeannot," every evening. Mons. Constantin, Herr Redl. Doors open at a Quarter past Eight, Dancing to Commence at Half-past Eight, and Close at Half past Eleven o'Clock.

SMITHFIELD CLUB (1848) CATTLE SHOW.—THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PRIZE CATTLE, ROOTS, SEEDS, IMPLEMENTS, &c., on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of DECEMBER BAZAAR, KING-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE. The entrance will be for the Exhibition to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public; admission 1s. Ladies to view this National Exhibition with perfect facility. Open from Daylight till Seven o'clock in the Evening. Access also Building.

THE MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI.—By BANVARD.—The celebrated Panoramic Painting of the MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS, exclusively known as the Three-Mile Picture, exhibiting a view of country over 3000 miles in length, extending through the largest cities in the city of New Orleans being by far the largest picture ever executed by man, will open to the public on Wednesday evening, Dec 6, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. For full particulars see bills and pamphlets

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 3.—Advent Sunday. The Moon enters her first Quarter at 8h 6m. P.M.

MONDAY, 4.—The Moon and Saturn are near together. The latter souths at 6h. 27m., and the former at 6h. 46m.

TUESDAY, 5.—The Sun rises at 7h. 52m., and sets at 3h. 56m.

WEDNESDAY, 6. The length of the day is 7h. 57m., and the decrease since the shortest day is 6h. 38m.

THURSDAY, 7.—Day breaks at 7h. 48m., and twilight ends at 5h. 06m.

FRIDAY, 8.—Conception of Blessed Virgin Mary

SATURDAY, 9.—Jupiter rises at 9h. 32m. P.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 9

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
30	6	58	7	39	7	20	8	0	8	40	9	20	10
55	11	25	11	55	*	0	25	0	50				

* During the afternoon of Friday there will be no high tide

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Galileo,*" *Liverpool.*—*Mr. Miller's communication relative to the transit of Mercury was correct, except only in the time of the occurrence of the phenomena. The diagram was in accordance with theory; and it was confirmed by many observers of the transit. In our Correspondent Galileo's theory, the motion of Mercury alone is calculated, and his apparent motion as viewed from the earth, which is compounded of the motions of both planets.*

"*Simpson.*"—*Apply to a solicitor*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The French song may be had of any music-seller*

"*E. S. S.*" *Halifax.*—*The condition is mentioned in the previous line but three; so that the matter is intelligible.*

"*Justus*" *should apply to the publisher of the work in question.*

"*Theobald.*"—*Col. Sabthorpe and Mr. T. B. Hobhouse sit at present in Parliament for Lincoln.*

"*R. Y.*"—*Intelligible*

"*Cymro,*" *Bangor.*—"*Wed a little longer.*"

"*Bennabi Relgrier.*"—*The cost will be about 10s. Apply to your bookseller.*

"*J. W. B.*" *Chelsea.*—*See Hood's "Treatise on Warming, Ventilating," &c.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Portsmouth.*—*A work has just been published upon "Ornamental Poultry."*

"*A Poor Student.*"—*See Balman's "Lessons on Chemistry."*

"*P. H. N.*" *Tutor's "Counting house Guide"*

"*J. W.*" *Stoke-upon-Trent.*—*We believe the story in question to be fact. In a week or two we shall illustrate the last arrival of Assyrian Marbles.*

"*E. V. A. N. O.*"—*Apply at the London Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, Holborn.*

"*T. L.*" *Bury-street.*—*Doctor Golding Bird's "Manual of Natural Philosophy."*

"*W. R. E. M.*" *Tunbridge Wells.*—*According to the best authorities, it is summer from the middle of June to the middle of September.*

"*A. G.*" *Dublin.*—*Gilbart's Treatise on Banking is an accredited work.*

"*W. H. B.*" *Bath.*—*Thanks*

"*A Fine Young Subscriber.*"—*See the List of Stamps in any Almanack. The price of the midsummer stamp depends upon the amount of premium.*

"*M. N.*"—*Apply at the nearest nurserymen's.*

"*Tell-tale,*" *Newington.*—*For allusion to the Reading-Room of the British Museum, apply, with the recommendation of two well known householders, to Sir Henry Ellis, at the Museum.*

"*Emigrant*" *may find a corrected list of provincial newspapers in the London Post-Office Directory for 1848, just published; or advertising agents, as White and Co., [illegible] street, will supply a list*

"*J. P.*" *Manchester.*—*We had not room for the Illustration*

"*Zeuxis*" *Arbuthnot, a sound English authority, writes "spoonfulls."*

"*Da Vinci.*" *It was Parrhasius, a painter of Athens, who bought a captive, and had him put to death with tortures, that he might therefrom depict the pains of Prometheus. This cruel artist has not his par.*

"*J. N.*" *Wiggtone;*" "*Y. Z.*" "*A B*"—*Your inquiries relate to matters which it would take considerable time to ascertain.*

"*An Inquirer,*" *Burningham;* "*M. H.*" *Sydenham;* "*A Constant Reader.*" *Declined*

"*Nicoli's Patent Electric Light.*" "*Flamingo;*" "*C. N. M,* Leamington;" "*H. ***,*" "*Pimlico;*" "*Angus,*" *Northampton;* "*E. P. H. L.*" "*Ex uerde Lichi.*" "*P. Q. R.*" "*W. H. S.*" "*An Ozonian,*" "*Bonaccord,*" *Aberdeen,*" "*J.*"

Cork.—*Letters may be addressed to Mr. Stutie, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square.*

"*Author.*"—*See the work on the subject, published by Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row*

"*Nimrod,*" *Bury.*—*A capital paper on the "Chase" has been published by Mr. Murray, from the "Quarterly Review"*

"*F. Z.*" *Devon.*—*The appeal is worth making.*

"*R. B.*"—*We should say, "the old friend"*

"*Mercator*" *must be in error. Highbury-terrace, Islington, is but 142 feet above the Thames high-water level.*

"*Astronomer,*" *Hull, should be gratified, could we find space for the quotation.*

"*Sun-spur,*" *Brighton.*—*We think the prospect doubtful.*

"*B. J.*"—*The old custom of "Selling a Wife" is strictly punishable by law.*

"*W. Z.*"—*See the published Treatises on "Wheat."*

"*Basil*" *should account for the other man's reward, for the gesture.*

"*A. Z.*" *Mossing-lane.*—*The age is 53.*

"*Babes,*" *Isle of Wight.*—*Clergymen, or Clerestory, is the walls of the nave of a church, supported by the arches, which divide it from the aisles, and pierced for lights.* (31 Canon.)

"*H. D.*" *Hemel Hempstead, should appeal against the assessment.*

"*E. C.*" *Newington.*—*Not at present.*

"*R. V.*" *is thanked; but two Views of the Grand Island appeared in No. 126 of our Journal.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Scotland.*—*The facsimile on the "Number Seven" is too long a story for quotation*

"*E. F.*" *Kedron.*—*The New Forest district, according to the last perambulation on record (22 Charles II.), is situated on the 23rd degree, statute measure*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Newcastle, had better apply to Mr. Beard.*

"*Bibliothecal.*" *Mr Lockhart.*—*Calur*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*Before 11 o'clock*

"*W. V. D.*" *Perth.*—*The U may, with propriety, be omitted.*

"*A Lady,*" *Dublin, is recommended to consult her Surgeon.*

"*Keying*" *is thanked for the Sketch, though we could not find room to insert it.*

"*J. C. N.*" *Croydon.*—*Consult Bradshaw's "Railway Guide." Where information is so near at hand, we cannot spare room to quote it.*

"*Inquirer.*"—*Your inquiry to the Secretary of the Royal Society, Somerset House.*

"*A Playgoer.*" *Inquire at the Olympic Theatre.*

"*A Friend to the Colonies*" *should write again to the Inventor. Accordingly to published reports, his experiment*

"*A Constant Observer*" *should inquire at Sellers' Hall*

"*O. P. Q.*"—*Dr. Prichard's able work on "Man" will, doubtless, give the Information you require*

"*Oxon.*"—*Gore House, Kensington.*

"*Bryn.*"—*Inquire at Ackermann and Co's, Strand.*

"*J. C. T.*"—*The variation of the compass at present is about 22° 50'. The Pole Star is truly perpendicular to the true line of north on every day. For the time, see the "Illustrated London Almanack" for this year, at page 62; and for next year, at page 58. Information relative to the variation of the compass will be found in both years.*

"*H. C.*"—*The surviving wife's arms should be impaled, and the crest may be added.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The pay of a Cornet or Ensign is insufficient in itself*

"*Elizabeth.*"—*Captain the Hon. E. G. G. Howard, M.P., is the third son of the late Earl of Carlisle. He has two younger brothers He married, 10th August, 1841, Susan, only daughter of the Hon. George Pansonby, of the noble and ancient Irish family of that name.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*A, on marrying the second daughter of B, would be entitled, as the lady has no brother, to bear her arms on an escutcheon of pretence; but he could not bar family rents, nor could he quarter her arms. The children of the marriage would, however, enjoy the latter privilege*

"*An Inquirer.*"—*The document from the Heralds' Office is the safest guide. The supporters cannot be legally borne. The quarterings depend on the descent from heiresses, and should be carefully investigated. As "Enquirer" bears two names, he is, in all probability, entitled to two crests, but to no more*

"*T. F. S.*"—*Viscount Curzon married, Feb. 3, 1845, Harriet Mary, second daughter of Henry Charles Stuart, Esq., M.P.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*A, on marrying the second daughter of B, would be entitled, as the lady has no brother, to bear her arms on an escutcheon of pretence; but he could not bar family rents, nor could he quarter her arms. The children of the marriage would, however, enjoy the latter privilege*

"*An Inquirer.*"—*The document, from the Heralds' Office is the safest guide. The supporters cannot be legally borne. The quarterings depend on the descent from heiresses, and should be carefully investigated. As "Enquirer" bears two names, he is, in all probability, entitled to two crests, but to no more*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*A grinding new arms, the College would either assert armorial bearings for the applicant, or found them on the engraving borne by others of the same name. The cost of a grant is about £50. A crest can be granted by the College of Arms*

"*A Subscriber from the Fens*" *should apply to his solicitor.*

"*Cambro-Anglicus.*"—*The servant of a Deputy-Lieutenant is entitled to wear a cockade.*

ERRATUM.—In the account of the Roman Remains, at Chesterford, in our Journal of last week, page 335, for "iconorum," read "icenorum."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1848.

THE question of the fearful insurrection of June has been re-opened in all its bitterness by the enemies of General Cavaignac. All the parties in France who look with unfavourable eyes upon the Republic, however dissimilar their own political aspirations may be, unite in their dislike of the present head of the Executive Government. For the last two or three months, the most odious charges have been whispered against General Cavaignac. The whispers finally shaped themselves into specific accusations; and those accusations having found a member of the Assembly to give authoritative utterance to them, General Cavaignac was bound to reply. The charge amounted in effect to a crime the most enormous and degraceful that could be committed by a public man; and, if proved, would have warranted not only the immediate dismissal of the perpetrator from the service of the State, but the severest and most exemplary punishment that the laws of his country could inflict. M. Barthélémy St. Hilaire made the charge on Saturday last in his own name, and in those of MM. Garnier Pagès, Duclerc, and Pagnerre; and read from a printed paper, which had been privately circulated, the incidents upon which it was founded.

The various statements resolved themselves into these: that, during and previous to the days of June, the orders given to General Cavaignac, then Minister of War, under the Executive Commission, were not obeyed by him; that if these orders had been obeyed, the insurrection would never have been prevented entirely, or would have been suppressed on the first day, without much bloodshed; and that General Cavaignac purposely disobeyed these orders, and purposely allowed the insurrection to reach a certain height before he coped with it, in order that he might exalt himself as the destroyer of anarchy, serve the purpose of his selfish ambition, and become the Dictator of the Republic. The non-obedience of orders would have been an open and flagrant, less odious interpretation; but those who adopted that view of the case asserted that the honesty of the General could only be assented to at the expence of his capacity. General Cavaignac, who formerly had no character for, or pretensions to, oratorical power, astonished both his friends and his enemies by the reply he made. He spoke for three hours, without the aid of notes—a circumstance of itself sufficiently remarkable, where extemporaneous speaking is the exception, and not the rule of Parliament, and with an eloquence which no one could have anticipated.

General Cavaignac met the charges both ways by the simple statement that when he accepted the dangerous post from the late Executive Commission, he stipulated for unity of command, and that the measures he adopted were universally approved by military men as the most effectual pass to the order of the day, forthwith, at the same time, its decree of the 28th of June, that General Cavaignac had deserved well of the country. The motion was carried by the large and decisive majority of 503 votes against 34. It is generally considered that the character of General Cavaignac has been greatly raised in the estimation of his countrymen by this discussion, and that his chances for the Presidency have been much increased by it.

To counteract this advantage gained by his opponent, M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has issued an address to the people, setting forth his principles and intentions. This document is sensible and able, and could not fail, if people could believe it to have been written by himself, to impress all impartial men with a highly favourable opinion of his talents and his judgment. It is generally understood, however, that it was drawn up by his friends.

GENERAL TAYLOR, the conqueror of Mexico, has been elected President of the United States. Though "Rough and Ready," as his countrymen admiringly designate him, acquired his reputation in war, he is, like all great soldiers, a man of peace. There is no reason in his case to fear that he will in the high position to which the suffrages of his countrymen have called him lean to a war policy; on the contrary, judging from all that is known of him, he will devote the energies of his mind to the avoidance of quarrels—in this respect standing in favourable contrast with General Cass, his competitor for the Presidentship. The latter is a man whose prejudices are intensely anti-English, and who would, in all probability, have contrived on some pretext or another to pick a quarrel with this country. Though General Cass is a Free Trader, and the new President is a Protectionist, we think, all circumstances considered, that, both for the United States and for this country, the better of the two men has been selected. General Taylor can do no great harm in the question of the tariff—at least, the probability is somewhat remote; while General Cass might have pampered the greedy appetite of the Americans for the annexation of territory, to an extent which might have been not merely inconvenient, but dangerous. General Taylor has been virtually elected, but the official declaration will not be made in the Senate until February next.

THE premature death of Mr. Charles Buller, M.P., President of the Poor-Law Board, is an event that will excite general regret. Though called away in the very prime of his manhood, his talents had been long known and appreciated, both by the Whigs, under whom he served, and by the Conservatives. Even his political opponents (and private opponents he never had) cheerfully acknowledged his eloquence upon all subjects upon which he spoke, the superior knowledge he displayed upon some subjects of the highest importance—that of our colonial system more especially, and his general talents for high administrative functions. He seemed to be gradually rising in the service of the State, with new honour to himself and new advantage to his country, at every successive change, and to be destined both for a useful and a brilliant career. He has, however, been removed from amongst us; and, in recording, as public journalists, the termination of his labours by that hand of death which spares neither genius nor virtue, we give utterance to a very general feeling in all parties and ranks of life, when we state that no public man of our day was more universally liked and respected than he was he will be followed to the grave by a sincerer sympathy.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE

ON Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert attended divine service at Whippingham Church. The service was performed by the Rev. T. Presberen.

On Monday evening Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. B. and Mrs. Phipps had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party.

On Tuesday Lord Waterpark, Lord in Waiting to her Majesty, left Osborne, his period of duty having elapsed.

THE junior branches of the Royal Family take open air exercise every morning on the sea beach, weather permitting.

PRINCE ALBERT A HIGHLAND LAIRD.—On Wednesday (last week) the estate of Birkhall, adjoining Balmoral, was exposed for sale in Edinburgh, and taken at £31,000. for Prince Albert. At the same time the lifeent of the entailed estate of Abergeldie, another adjoining property, was put up for sale and taken out for the heir of entail, Mr. Gordon, jun., of Abergeldie. It is understood that progress will be made with the extensive alterations and additions for which his Royal Highness gave instructions before his departure for the south are in the course of being carried out; and Dr Robertson, the active and intelligent land-steward, is now on the ground in order—removing vermin, and taking other precautions for preserving the game. From these circumstances it is but reasonable to conclude that Balmoral will henceforth take its place in the same category with Osborne and the other Royal residences, where her Majesty regularly spends a portion of each year. When his Royal Highness arrives on Deeside, next season, he must be welcomed in his new character of a Highland laird. *Aberdeen Herald.*

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND THE EX-KING OF THE FRENCH. Louis Philippe and a numerous suite are at present enjoying the hospitality of Sir Robert Peel at Drayton Manor

PLAYS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—The following has been fixed as the intended performances which will take place at Windsor Castle after the Christmas holidays, it is said, under the direction of Mr. C. Kean:—1st night, Dec. 28. "The Merchant of Venice." 2d night, Jan. 4.—"Used Up," and "Box and Cox." 3d night, Jan. 11.—"Hamlet." 4th night, Jan. 18. "The Stranger," and "Twice Killed." 5th night, Jan. 25.—"The Housekeeper," and "Sweethearts and Wives." *Dramatis Personæ.*—"The Merchant of Venice"—*Shylock,* C. Kean; *Duke,* Dobbs; *Bassanio,* Wigan; *Antonio,* Rogers; *Gratiano,* Webster; *Lorenzo,* Leigh Murray; *Salarino,* Conway; *Salanio,* Boyce; *Launcelot Gobbo,* Keeley; *Old Gobbo,* Meadows; *Portia* Mrs C. Kean; *Nerissa,* Mrs Keeley; *Jessica,* Miss E. Montague. "Hamlet"—*Hamlet,* C. Kean; *King,* Diddear; *Ghost,* Vandenhoff; *Polonius,* W. Farren; *Horatio,* Howe; *Laertes,* Leigh Murray; *Queen,* Mrs. Warner; *Ophelia,* Mrs C. Kean; *Actress,* Mrs. Buckingham. "The Stranger"—*The Stranger,* C. Kean; *Baron Steinfort* Conway; *Count Wintersen,* Webster; *Solomon,* Rogers; *Peterkeys,* Mrs Keeley; *Mrs Haller,* Mrs C. Kean; *Charlotte,* Miss Montague. "Used Up"—Sir Charles Mathews's Comedy in his original character of *Sir Charles Coldstream.* "Box and Cox," Mr Buckstone and Mr Harley will appear in "Box and Cox," and Mr. Wright as *Billy Lackaday* in "Sweethearts and Wives."

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL.—On Wednesday night, at the usual weekly evening's service at St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, of which the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel has for the last 26 years, the rev. gentleman said: "My dear Christian brethren, many of you have heard that, as the result of opinions deliberately formed, which I know not how to alter, and the force of the measures engaged in, I have left the pastoral charge and communion of the Established Church, which I have been ordained for so long a period with comfort and satisfaction to myself, if not with profit to others. Since I addressed you last Sunday, I have been in this metropolis, and it is incumbent upon me to announce my intention of leaving this congregation, where I have ministered

POSTSCRIPT.

FIRE IN GRAY'S-INN-LANE—LOSS OF LIFE.

On Friday (yesterday) morning, about one o'clock, a fire took place in the house of Mr. Powell, oilman, Gray's-inn-lane, a few doors from Holborn. About two o'clock the flames were subdued; not, however, until Mr. Powell's house and contents were destroyed, and the two houses on each side much injured. After some time, the inmates were ascertained to have been saved, except two (a man and woman) lodgers in the upper rooms. The woman, who was far advanced in pregnancy, was found lying by the window in her own room, and deceased's husband was found lying on his back, apparently lifeless, in the yard. Both were instantly removed, the former in a shell to St. Andrew's workhouse; and the latter to King's College Hospital, but so dreadfully burnt that the medical authorities considered his case hopeless. All the lodgers were persons in poor circumstances, and have lost every portion of their humble furniture. Mr. Powell is insured in the Licensed Victuallers Office.

ANOTHER FIRE.—Before the fire in Gray's-inn-lane was entirely extinguished, another fire of no less and serious injury to the inmates happened at the Surrey Ale Stores, nearly opposite Kennington Church. The firemen succeeded in staying the progress of the flames, not however, until its greater portion of the premises was destroyed, and the premises adjoining, be engine in Mr. Smith's, a brazier and Mr. Edwards, grocer, were damaged. Messrs. Edwards and Smith are insured in the County and Imperial, and Mr. Yarington in the Phœnix.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Thursday

It is agreed on all hands that, whether the expedition to Rome were intended *bond fide* for the protection and liberation of the Pope, or was, as some persons affirm, a mere electioneering manœuvre, it has already a most advantageous influence on the prospects of General Cavaignac.

There was to-day a manifestation in favour of Prince Louis on the Place Vendôme, provoked, as was asserted, by the recent manifestation in favour of Generals Cavaignac. Notwithstanding the efforts of the police to clear the place, an immense concourse of persons was collected in front of the hotel where Prince Louis resides, one set to go to the Assembly, he was saluted by cries of "Vive Napoleon! Il nous le faut!"

The debate on the Italian question was opened to-day by M. Leon Rollin, who attacked the government for having refused its assistance to Milan in its struggle, and for not having protested against the interest of Austria in Italy. He was met with much less ground, hastened to intervene in favour of the Pope against his subjects. He said it was impossible to make a distinction between the spiritual and temporal sovereignty of the Pope, and that, in relation to any political intervention, he must be regarded as a temporal sovereign. He further contended that the question was one not for the Executive power to decide, but for the Assembly, as it concerned the Assembly, that body being in full session

General Cavaignac spoke in defence of the measures he had adopted, and, having concluded, several speakers of the day were proposed, but the Assembly gave priority to the following: "The Assembly, approving of the measure of precaution taken by the government for assuring the person I liberty of the Pope, and reserving its ultimate decision till all the facts are fully known, passes to the order of the day." Upon this the Assembly divided. Votes, 543; for, 480 against, 63; majority, 270

The chamber des Mises en Accusation and the authorities of the Court of Appeals of the Police Correctionnel, assembled respecting the proceedings to be instituted against the Ministers of Louis Philippe, have decided that there were no grounds for proceeding against any one of the persons implicated.

IRELAND.

STATE TRIALS.

THE WRITS OF ERROR.—On Friday while the arguments on the writs of error in the cases of the four prisoners convicted of high treason at Clonmel were brought to a close. Had Mr. Smith O'Brien's case been disposed of separately, judgment would have been pronounced; but the necessary arrangement of the thirty-eight cases rendered it necessary, as Michaelmas Term ended on Saturday, to postpone the decision until Hilary Term, which will commence on the 11th of January next. Early in the evening the two houses on each side of him caught fire. Judgment in all the cases together. Meantime, the four prisoners will remain at the Richmond Bridewell

Mr Justice Moore, in the absence of Dublin commission, which opens on Tuesday, the 19th inst. The bills of indictment were found at the last commission.

The Tipperary commission, which had been adjourned to Tuesday, the 5th inst., for the purpose of dealing with the cases of Smith, having part in the Ballingarry affair, under the Habeas Corpus Act, to meet this contingency, by requiring a new election for Lord Mayor within ten days after the office has become vacant. Mr. Dunne will be duly elected for St Patrick's ward in a few days, and then he will be re-elected as Lord Mayor by the corporation.

ILLNESS OF T. B. M'MANUS.—It is stated in the *Freeman's Journal*, that on Saturday night Mr M'Manus was attacked with a violent fit of retching and other symptoms indicative of approaching cholera. He was much worse at one o'clock an hour on Sunday morning the Governor of Richmond Bridewell despatched a messenger for the medical attendant of the prison. In the meantime the prisoner got relief, and by Sunday was much improved and going on quite favourably. The attack was a bilious affection.

THE CLEARANCE SYSTEM AND INCREASE OF PAUPERS.—In Kilrush union, in the last twelve months, 2000 tenants have been levelled. There are in 30 poor-houses in the several union workhouses of Limerick—a number never before approached.

ORANGE CLUBS.—The nightly meetings of these Clubs are becoming really formidable. They assemble generally when the working classes should be in bed; and true to the old peep-o'-day principle, rarely think of breaking up before cock crow.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE POOR-LAW AND EMIGRATION.—The local papers of the southern, and some, too, of the eastern counties, are almost wholly engrossed with comments upon the progress of depopulation, ejectment of tenantry, and the emigration, or rather flight, of farmers, all of which are attributed to the working of the Poor law; and they certainly make out a case sufficiently strong to demand the attention of the Legislature to this genuine grievance of all classes of Irishmen.

UNDESIRABLE STATE OF THE LAND.—In various parts of the south, especially in those districts in the counties of Limerick and Clare where the "clearance system" is in progress, considerable tracts of land are totally neglected, and no steps are taken to prepare for next year's crops. A Correspondent of the *Limerick Examiner* says: "The entire country, from Kilmallock on to Knockderry, Newcastle, and Rathkeale, is in a most wretched and sterile condition, no appearance of the least activity or inclination to put in any seed, or prepare for it either by gentle or simple. In this range of 35 miles I saw only two fields tilled."—The *Limerick Chronicle* contains a letter on the same painful subject: "A gentleman who rode through the barony of Kenry on Wednesday last, assures us he did not see a single sign of work in any field he passed. In many instances was amazed to find the fields in the same state as the farmers prepared their ground for seed early. In the neighbourhood of Newmarket-on-Fergus and Six-mile-bridge several hundred acres of land are left in a totally untilled state, and utterly bare of cultivation; in the latter district, a great part of Baron Richards estate."

THE POOR-LAW AND THE IRISH GENTRY.—Sir Richard O'Donnell, a Baronet of considerable wealth in Mayo, who has been elected a guardian for the Swinford electoral division in the union poor-house, Ballina, has resigned, declining the poor-rate in three electoral divisions of Westport, one of the most destitute unions in that part of the country. Before Sir Richard's resignation, the Incledon's (who will be remembered as having had their estate in Kerry under the extreme difficulty to obtain the rates by any means, but now the case is quite different, and for two years they have been paid to the satisfaction of the vice-guardians. Lady Scott, *Tullynaney Hall*, Mr Pudsey O'Donnell, wife of Sir Richard all the reflections cast upon the avocation he has chosen. "In no instance," he says, "has a poor house, or anything of any kind been seized, nor the services of police or soldiers required. I undertook this office for no sordid motive, but I am willing yet to be more vile in your eyes, if, by thus placing myself in such a position as poor-law guardian, I can be instrumental in the working of the law, and protect my poor neighbours from unnecessary expenses." This is a very novel and a highly gratifying avowal from a Connaught squire of the first class. It is an indication of practical good sense in the very part of Ireland where it is most wanted.

COURT OF ERROR, DUBLIN.—SCOBERN, PLAINTIFF IN ERROR, V. KELLY.—On Tuesday the judges assembled in pursuance of an adjournment entered, not the question of peace between the parties was, as to who was entit ed to the offices of Assistant Registrar of the Court of Chancery. The office having become vacant while Sir Edward Sugden was Chancellor, he appointed Mr Scobern to the office, but error, to fill the vacancy Mr. Kelly, the defendant in error, claimed the appointment, contending that the office was a sinecure, and that the Lord Chancellor was entitled him to the office of assistant registrar on a vacancy occurring. To on since his claim, he instituted proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, under a *writ of quo warranto*, and the decision of that Court being in his favour, Mr. Singlen appealed from it, and brought a writ of error. The case was fully argued some days since, and the ju gs day was appointed for giving judgment. All the Judges attended except the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Mr. Justice Moore. Each of the Lordships gave judgment stating at length their reasons for the decision at which they arrived. The result was, that Mr Justice Jackson, Baron Lefroy, Mr Justice Bell Baron Richards, Mr. Justice Perrin, Mr. Justice Torrens, the Chief Baron, Baron Pennefather and the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, decided that the right to make the appointment was in the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Justice Crampton alone was of opinion that Mr. Kelly was entitled to the office.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—On Thursday (St Andrew's Day), the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society was held, when the Earl of Rosse was elected President, in the room of the Marquis of Northampton, re-signed. The council were also elected for the ensuing year. For the offices of secretaries there was a contest; the numbers at the close being:—S. H. Christie, Esq., M.A., 218; Thomas Bell, 134; W. H. Green, Esq., M.A., 104; and Messrs. Christie and Bell were accordingly elected. In the evening, the customary dinner took place at the Freemasons' Tavern.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—The 183rd festival of the Scottish Hospital (on St Andrew's Day) was celebrated at the London Tavern on Thursday, for the benefit of that society; the Right Hon Sir James Duke, M.P., Lord Mayor, in the chair. The usual loyal and local toasts were given and warmly responded to; especially a compliment paid to the Queen for her visit to Scotland, when all Europe was convulsed, and Sovereigns in danger. The Right Hon. chairman then went into a statement of the advantages, objects, and position of the Society, and his address was received with loud applause, whilst his advocacy produced contributions to a considerable amount. The gathering was principally of Scots and many of the members were clad in Scottish costume, and we think looked. The Campbells and the Douglas plaids were predominant. Several military and naval officers replied to the toasts—and "the Caledonian" made his accustomed speech in favour of the society.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—On Wednesday a general court of the governors of this corporation was held, to receive the half-yearly report of the general committee on the state of the charity, to elect auditors for the year ensuing, and to elect by ballot 25 children (18 boys and 7 girls) into the school. The report of the general committee, which was read and adopted, stated that the affairs of incorporation the charity had passed the examination of the House of Lords without alteration, and had received the Royal assent; that the boys and girls are efficient state, and contain now 102 boys and 63 girls, and, with the 25 to be elected this day, the numbers will stand thus 120 boys and 70 girls; total, 190; and good health generally prevails in the schools, and not one death has occurred amongst the children during the year. The six orphan children from the Hartshorne were kept in the schools for six months without any charge to the refugee committee. They have now left the institution, having been placed by that committee under their former schoolmaster. As the report stated, the receipts of 1847, the sum of £16,000 has been passed to the treasurer, besides which numerous donations and annual subscriptions have been paid into the charity. The sum realised at the dinner held under the presidency of Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., was £746 13s. 6d. As showing the increased value of property belonging to the charity, it was stated that in 1841, the number of tenements was only 21; now they are 100. There was admitted during that year 61 new children; during the present year fifty will have been admitted, and the same number were absorbed last year. To meet the greatly increasing expenditure, a large addition must be made to the annual contributions to the charity, or the building at Haverstock-hill cannot be fully secured to the objects of its establishment. The report was received, and thanks to the treasurer, auditors, and committee were voted, and a ballot for the election of the children took place, when the following were declared duly elected, and the ballot-papers destroyed in the usual manner:—Boys: Thomas Bell Bowden, Thomas Bowden, Charles Bowden, Thomas Bowden, Edward

THE NEW CATHEDRAL OF SAINT ISAAC, AT ST. PETERSBURG.

columns in the Regent's Quadrant). The balustrade beneath the figures is also bronzed. We should here remark, that the great number of bronze capitals, busts, figures, and other ornamental details which are not gilt, is too heavy in effect, and not likely to accord with the rest of this remarkable building.

The dome, which has a very beautiful outline, of very high merit, is, internally, avowedly constructed on the principal of that of St. Paul's; but instead of timber brick, and stone, the Russian dome is of iron, filled in with vases like our garden-pots, which the architect deemed the [illegible] mode of obtaining the junction of strength with lightness. Externally, [illegible]vered with bronze, divided by twenty-four bold ribs, and gilt in three thicknesses of leaves of sterling gold. This operation was entrusted to the supervision of three of the principal gilders of St. Petersburgh, who rejected every leaf that showed any, however slight, defect on being tested. The gilders worked in glass masks, with air-tubes like an elephant's proboscis down to the knees, to avoid the effects of the mercurial amalgam; the electro process not having been then discovered. Deprived of the easily imagined effect produced by the reflection of the sunlight, this cloud of pure gold relieves itself at twilight in simple majesty against the azure sky, but its greatest glory is at night, when a thousand sparkling lights are constellations surrounding the far-beaming emblem of our religion.

THE GREAT BELL.

In the construction of the dome, there were used, of copper 52¼ tons; of brass, 32½ tons; of wrought iron, 52½ tons; of cast iron, 1068 tons; and of ducat gold, 247 lbs. (i. e. £10,000).

The seven portals of the Church will be bronzed by the process already mentioned. Three of these doors are 30 feet high and 12 feet wide; four others are 17 feet high and 8 feet wide. They contain 50 bas-reliefs, 63 statues, and 64 alto-reliefs, of religious characters and subjects. The doors shut against a middle pilaster of vine-leaves and fruits.

The Church is placed with the altar at the east end; and the principal entrances are from the north and south, as above mentioned, a fault chargeable solely upon the ritual and the site.

Interiorly, the Cathedral is divided into a Greek cross, with the dome, as usual, at the centre, and four square chapels, each surmounted with a campanile at the angles. Amongst the more striking decorations are 40 bronze angels, each 14 feet high. The centre nave is 175 feet long, and 54 wide; the total length, 278 feet, the total width, 153 feet, ornamented at the east end by an iconostase, or altar-screen, 150 feet long and 76 feet high, of white marble, encrusted with porphyry, jasper, and other precious stones, and enriched with eight Corinthian columns, 42 feet high, of malachite. This screen, serving to shut off the sanctuary, is usually much adorned, and in this case the three screens will contain 223 works, by 38 different artists. The iconostasis, or image-bearer, stands on three steps of red porphyry; and the doors, into the chancel, 35 feet high and 14 feet wide, not very unlike that of the portico engraved, will be of silver.

The great bell is made of worn-out and recalled coin, weighs 1800 pouds, and in diameter is about 8 feet. The larger bells are all of a similar pattern as to form, though the embellishments differ. That (the largest) represented bears five ornaments, viz. Peter, Catherine II., Paul, Alexander, and Nicholas Altogether, there are eleven bells, weighing 4711½ pouds, equal to 162,860 lbs. They are all fixed, the clappers only moving.

The pictures throughout the Cathedral, at present, are only in oil; but it is intended to replace them with mosaics, after the same designs. They are in three tiers, painted on a gold ground, in most glowing colours, before which a profusion of massive silver lamps are pendent from the ceiling.

The dome is 69 feet diameter, 286 feet to the cupola of the lantern, and 332 feet to the top of the cross. The columns of the portico, 6 feet 6 inches diameter; 63 feet 6 inches high; and, with the entablature—14 feet 6 inches by 63 feet 6 inches—equal to 78 feet in height.

The extravagant use of the rich materials employed, the careful skill with which the architect has fulfilled his task, the excellent feeling for decorative art with which he has embellished this Cathedral of the Russian capital, and the brief space in which he has erected the lofty pile, must ever render the Church of St. Isaac one of the most striking edifices of the nineteenth century.

We are indebted for these details to the great work published by the Architect, who appears in the title-page as

Auguste Ricard de Montferrand, Conseiller d'Etat, Architecte en chef de cette Eglise, Officier de l'ordre Royal de la Legion d'Honneur, Chevalier des ordres de St Vladimir 3me classe, de St Anne en Brillants, 2d classe, de l'Aigle Rouge de Prusse; Membre de l'Academie Imperiale des Beaux Arts de St Petersbourg; de l'Institut Royal des Architectes Britanniques; de l'Academie Imperiale et Royale des Beaux Arts de Florence; de l'Academie Pontificale des Beaux Arts de St Luc; Membre Honoraire de l'Institut d'Afrique; Membre de la Societe de l'Histoire de France; Membre Correspondant de la Societe Libre d'Emulation de Rouen, &c.

THE BRONZED GATE.

AND RI TLY SOLD AT STOWE.

his object. * * * * I think the money value of Rembrandt's portraits may be taken as a criterion of their intrinsic worth as works of art—other masters decline in producing high prices, Rembrandt's increase—witness the portrait sold the other day at the Duke of Buckingham's, at Stowe;—it, with the half-length of Burgomaster Six a few years ever heard of, it realised 700 guineas and upwards. No nameless portrait by Reynolds, under the same disadvantage, would produce an equivalent sum.

SUNDAY MORNING. THREAD THE NEEDLE. Drawn on Stone by John Absolon, and Lithographed by John Brandard. Published by Lloyd Brothers.

This is a pair of charming works, both as regards subject and artistic treatment. They are essentially domestic in character and, therefore, must, on this account will, doubtless become very popular. The original of the "Sunday Morning" was one of Mr. Absolon's contributions to the New Water-colour Painters' Exhibition of the present year. The scene is a country churchyard, in which are grouped villagers of almost every age and degree—from the squires, in their laced hats and silken hose, to the aged crone—

Poor, yet industrious, modest, quiet, neat.

The costume is that of the latter half of the last century, when three cornered hats, long and full-skirted coats, flowing wigs, and ruffles and cuffs, lent a picturesque grace to many a crowd of Strephons and Pennys. We imitate their quaint fashions in the present day, as a relief to cold French taste. Mr Absolon has turned the old coats to the best account, and his group of villagers is worth a score of pictures from London shops. There is abundance of incident in the churchyard, perhaps in excess, which gives it the character of portraits of "the Seven Ages of Man." A group of rustic children, playing upon an altar-tomb, form a capital centre; and their listlessness contrasts well with the prim calm of the better class, led by her father in the path to the church porch. However, we must not individualise the beauties of the composition, as the picture will, doubtless, be remembered.

The original of the companion lithograph, "Thread the Needle," likewise by Mr Absolon, has also been exhibited. It is a joyous picture of the old English pastime, played by some score of children of "a larger growth," in costume of artistic cut. The music is a spirited one by an old man, and a tabor by his shoeless son. The players are spirited and life-like, with here and there a spice of village country.

These lithographs are large in size (each 34 inches by 15). They have been very effectively executed by Brandard, and very nicely printed by Hahnart.

W. ASTELL, Esq. Painted by FREDERICK R. SAY. Engraved by G. R. WARD.

Mr. Say's finely characteristic portrait of Mr. Astell, who has frequently filled the chair of the Court of the East India Company, is here ably engraved by Mr. G. R. Ward, in mezzotinto. Mr. Astell is highly respected in our first commercial circle, as well as in the county of Huntingdon, where his patrons, seat is situate; and this portrait will prove acceptable to a large class of his admirers.

GEORGE HUDSON, Esq., M.P., of Newby Park and Londesbrough Park, Yorkshire. Painted by FRANCIS GRANT, A.R.A. Engraved by G. R. WARD.

This is a "first-class print," from Mr. Grant's whole-length portrait of the Railway Monarch, cleverly engraved by Mr. G. R. Ward. The presentment of a man whose sagacity has worked with great influence upon the public for weight, is here directed, this print is a treasurable record; as well as a memorial of very remarkable individual enterprise.

ELIZA COOK. Drawn on Stone by H. BRITTAN WILLIS, from a Painting by J. WATKINS.

The gifted poetess is seated upon the sea-shore, beneath a beetling cliff, with pencil in hand, as if to catch inspiration from her loved haunt. The likeness is good, and the expression verges upon melancholy musing. At her feet lies a favourite Newfoundland dog, looking fondly for the return of his mistress. The sea is billowy; and the dark clouds and hovering gull portend a storm. Beneath the picture is this descriptive epigraph from Miss Cook's poems:—

My Muse alone, her every hint owe more
Than wealth the wrapt worship that is shed on old;
Again I dream upon the lovely shore,
With spirit joy all worthless and untold;
And he beside me, gentle, brave, and true,
Ready to hound my fallies, love them too.

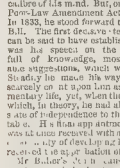
The celebrated pictures by John Martin, "Belshazzar's Feast," and "Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still," have recently been purchased of Mr. Colnaghi, by Mr. James Palmer, of Liverpool. Of the former picture, Mr. Collins, some years since, executed a copy on glass, as a fire-screen, for the late Duke of Northumberland.

SALE OF HAYDON'S WORKS.—On Thursday, a valuable collection of chalk drawings by the late unfortunate Haydon was disposed of by public auction at the rooms of Messrs. Robins, Covent-garden. The collection consisted chiefly of sketches from the ancient masters; unfinished sketches of heads of his Royal highness the late Duke of Sussex, the late Mr. Hume, M.P., Lord Lansdowne, Lord J. Russell, and other eminent individuals. It also comprised the celebrated "sleeping head," exhibited at the British Gallery in 1829, which is considered by the deceased to be one of the most valuable specimens of his art. There are unfinished gallery painting of Uriel and Satan, upon which the artist was engaged until a short time previous to his decease; a painting of Napoleon and hat, for the use of Sir Robert Peel; a finished sculptured marble bust of General Washington, and a large number of miscellaneous sketches. Several *variæ* were present. The bidding was tolerably brisk; and, considering that the drawings were in a very crude and incorrect state, for no other than students were extremely good. Five finished heads of Lord Melbourne, Lord Stanley, Earl Grey, Lord Althorp, and Sir F. Buxton, were sold for £2 7s. 6d. A head of Lord J. Russell here sold £2 10s.; and the "sleepin head" was sold for £5 5s. The original medal, presented by Sir David Wilkie to Haydon, were old at respectable prices; but many of the sketches realised very small sums. The whole of the proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the family of the lamented artist.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER.

MILLICENT, Duchess of Manchester, whose death occurred last week at Kimbolton Castle, in Huntingdonshire, was only daughter and heiress of the late General Robert Bernard Sparrow, of Worlingham Hall, Suffolk, by the Lady Olivia, his wife, daughter of Arthur, first Earl of Gosford, and descended from some of the most ancient Suffolk families, the Barnards of Brampton Park, the Benolts of Henstead, &c.



Her Grace was born 25th January, 1758 and had, consequently, completed her [illegible] Somersetshire, 8th October, 1842, to [illegible] Viscount Mandeville (who died at [illegible] Belgrave Duke of Manchester), and had issue, William Drogo, Viscount Mandeville, a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, two other sons, and one daughter. The Duchess' mother, the excellent and venerable Lady Olivia Sparrow, of Brampton Park, still survives.

CHARLES BULLER, ESQ., M.P.

In his eminent member of the Lower House, who received death in the prime of life is as much to be deplored, was the son of Mr. Charles Buller, a younger son of Mr. Buller, of Crediton, Devonshire, by Mrs. Buller, son, distinguished himself in the civil services of the East India Company, of the family had great Parliamentary interest in Cornwall, as Mr. Charles Buller, sen., represented in Parliament, for many years, West Looe, a nomination borough, which was swept away by the Reform Bill.

Mr. Charles Buller, jun., the subject of this notice, was born in Calcutta in August, 1806. He received his first education at Eton. From thence he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where, even among the youthful Liberals of his day, he was remarkable for the lengths to which he carried his theories of liberty.

Mr. Charles Buller became a barrister of Lincoln's-inn, but not till a year after he had been returned to Parliament. His maiden speech was made in 1833, on the Government's motion in the Currency. Mr. Buller was a steady opponent of the Corn-Laws long before those who have since given him office "took up" that question. He was against property qualification for members; in favour of triennial Parliaments; in favour of removing the Bishops from the House of Lords; and on almost every question of that cause he was always ready to support the Radicals, even down to questions which were almost beneath the cadres of his rank. But, on the other hand, he was always a steady supporter of the Poor-Law Amendment Act, and voted and spoke in favour of National Education. In 1833, he stood forward to move an adverse amendment to the Irish Coercion Bill. The first decisive step he made, on his own account in Parliament, which can be said to have established him in the high opinion of his contemporaries, was his speech on the Public Records—a laudinous and brilliant effort, full of knowledge, most lucidly conveyed, and prompted with valuable suggestions, which were afterwards adopted more or less in legislation. Steadily he made his way with the House; and, although the Whigs could scarcely or at all look on him as a supporter during the progress of the parliamentary life, yet, when their party had approximated somewhat nearer to that which, in theory, he had always advocated, the transition on his part from a state of independence to the acceptance of office was almost natural and inevitable. His first appointment to the office of President of the Poor-Law Board was hailed received with approbation by the public; and, so far as he had the opportunity of developing his aptitude for the discharge of its functions, he has received that approbation of the public.

Mr. Buller's death came on by typhus fever supervening upon surgical treatment, consequent upon his having received a wound in the pubis.

A portrait of Mr. Buller, and a memoir of his public life, appeared in our Journal for December 24, 1842.

THE REV. THOMAS PRICE

THE reverend and learned gentleman died lately, in the sixtieth year of his age, at Llandaff, near Cardiff, of which parish he was vicar. To his diligent researches in Welch history, students are much indebted. He won a prize at the late Abergavenny Cymreigddion, by a work called "Statuta Wallia; or the Statutes of Rhuddlan, by which Wales was annexed to England."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*Mus Doe.*"—*Address to Horse Kling, Professor of Music, Corn-exster place, Petersquare, London.*

"*Sixth Duo.*"—*You forgot that Black, in No. 388, may Castle, and thus delay the Mate.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The Queen stands on the square of her own colour.*

"*Arden.*"—*See the notice above, to "Sixth Duo."*

"*G. S. J.*"—*In reference to the Indian Problem, see the notes to "W." Your position No 2 is not correct. No 1 is ingenious. No. 3 and 10 are too easy. No 9 is given only wrong, the White King being in check of Black's Q B Pawn. Enigma No 387 is solved as follows:—White: 1. Kt checks. 2. Kt to Q 8th (dis ch) 3. Q to Q B 4th (ch). A. Kt checks perpetually*

"*F. G.*"—*The games played by Mr. Horrwitz, "thoughtful," at Brighton, were in type last week, but we were compelled to postpone them from want of room*

"*Joseph*" *is warmly thanked for the compliment conveyed in his present effusion on the antiquity of Chess. In reply to his queries, he is informed: 1st A player may Castle checking the adverse King on the rook. 2nd. The whole of the moves in the match by correspondence were given in our last Number. 3rd. The "examined" attached to the two references both to one's own and the adversary's games*

"*M.*"—*Cape of Good Hope.—Very clever. It should have appeared last week, but that a trifling alteration in the arrangement of the men was indispensable, to prevent a double solution.*

"*W. L.*"—*Your last version never came to hand. It was probably written, like your former Problems, on a small slip of paper, which, amidst the mass of correspondence, got mislaid.*

"*C. E. R.*" *Oxford.*—*Accept our best thanks for the diagrams, which, with the point you call attention to in Mr. Waller's valuable analyses, shall be examined*

"*S. M.*"—*We will examine the variation you suggest. The mouse given are of much earlier date than the works named.*

"*W.*" *Mandeville.*—*We should be happy to give you the moves, but are too much pressed for space. Why can you not get a copy of the magazine in which it appears?*

"*Carlo Folcaro.*"—*Returning a piece to the square from whence you took it is no move. Having touched it, you must play it elsewhere.*

"*E. W. C.*"—*Next week, or in the Number following. In the meantime be good enough to re-enter it anon with care*

"*B. M. P.*"—*Quite correct.*

"*Nora*"—*We think Kingsmith can take the Pure under such circumstances*

"*G. A. H.*"—*You are right, both with regard to the Knights and Match games*

"*American.*"—*Jones, perhaps, could not do clever as the first. Have they been printed?*

"*W. L.*" *Jun.*—*It shall appear*

"*S.*"—*The advantage of sacrificing the Pawn in the Evans Gambit is, that it takes the adverse Bishop from the diagonal of your K B P, as well as opens a field of attack for your Queen. See the "Chess Player's Handbook."*

"*New Yorker.*"—"*Mate*" *is merely an abbreviation of the word "Checkmate;" between which and Stalemate, to which condition you have reduced the game, there is all the difference of a won or a drawn battle. See our Solution.*

"*Edwin.*"—*You have signally failed in No. 255, and are as much in error respecting the preceding Problem.*

"*Αστερίσκος.*"—*We are quite sure you are mistaken in your assertion regarding our Problems; with those of other periodicals we have nothing to do.*

"*B. M.*" *York.*—*Quite correct.*

"*Nora*"—*We think Kingsmith can take the Pure under such circumstances*

"*G. A. H.*"—*You are right, both with regard to the Knights and Match games*

"*American.*"—*Jones, perhaps, could not do clever as the first. Have they been printed?*

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"*Edwin.*"—*You have signally failed in No. 255, and are as much in error respecting the preceding Problem.*

"*Αστερίσκος.*"—*We are quite sure you are mistaken in your assertion regarding our Problems; with those of other periodicals we have nothing to do.*

"*B. M.*" *York.*—*Quite correct.*

"*M. C.*"—*We shall be glad to see the Problem in question*

"*Dr. C.*"—*Cape of Good Hope.—The notation you have adopted we will endeavour to decipher; but you should describe the positions on diagrams, and then the solutions shall be given immediately.*

"*Mona.*"—*It strikes us as an easy mate in two moves. White can play his Kt to Q 3d, and then mate with the Q at K B 4th. Is it not so?*

"*Enhanmar,*" *St. Petersburgh, is thanked for the trouble he has taken respecting M. Petroff's work. The solutions asked for are, of No. 247:—1. R to Q B 2d. 2. R mates. Of No. 284: 1. Kt to Q 4th (ch) 2. P to Kt 7th; 3 P to Kt 8th, becoming a Q, mates.*

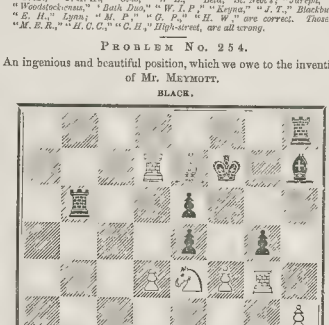
"*Theta.*"—*The Problem in question was by Mr. J. R. Edney; the pieces disposed as follows: White: King at his 2d; Kt at Q sq; Kt at K B 3d. Black: King at his 4th. White to play and mate in four moves*

Solutions by "*H. U.*" "*Schachspieler,*" "*F. G. R.*" "*Carlo Folcaro,*" "*W. J.,*" "*H. W.*" "*Gordon P.*" "*R. J. C.*" "*A Member of the Belfast Chess-Club,*" "*St. I.*" "*Rev. A. C. H.*" "*P. C.*" "*W. H. W.*" "*G. S. P.*" "*G. M.*" "*T. A. H.*" "*Ohio,*" "*W. L.*" "*Beta,*" *St. Neot's;* "*Joseph,*" *and* "*Woodstockensis.*" "*Sixth Duo.*" "*W. J. P.*" "*Kenna,*" "*J. T.*" *Blackburn;* "*E. H.*" "*Mona.*" "*M. C.*" "*H. W.*" *are correct. Those by* "*M. E. R.,*" "*H. C. C.*" "*C. H.,*" *High-street, are all wrong.*

PROBLEM No. 254.

An ingenious and beautiful position, which we owe to the invention of Mr. MEYMOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
	20 Q B to Q Kt 4th

Amsterdam to play.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 252.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 B to Q Kt 8th	R P moves B, or	3. K to Kt 6 P	P to Kt 6th
2. B to K Kt 5th (ch)	K takes B	4. Kt mates.	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
a 1.	K to his 2d	3. Kt to Q 6th	K to Q B sq
2 R takes Q B P	K to Q sq (c)	4. R to K R 8th -Mate.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 2	K to K 3d sq	4. Mates.	
3 R to R 8th (ch)	K to K 2d		

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 253.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to his 4th	3 K to his 6th	K takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 2d	K to Q 6th	4. B to Q B 8th -Mate	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 392.—By A. AMBLER.

White: K at his 2d, Q at his 5th, B at Q Kt 2d; Kts at K R 7th and K at 6th; Ps at K Kt 3d, K 3d, and Q B 4th.

Black: K at K B 4th, Rs at Q B sq and Q R 5th, Bs at K R 3d and Q B sq, Kt at K 8th, P at K 3d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 393 By an AMATEUR.

White: K at his B 2d, Q at Q Kt 4th. B at K R 5th, Kt at K B 3d; Ps at K B 3d, K R 2d, 4th and 5th.

Black: K at his Q Kt 8th, Q at Q R 3d, Kt at Q Kt 4th; Ps at K R 3d, K Kt 3d, K 3d, Q 3d and 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves

No. 394 By W. H. C.

White. K at his R 4th, R at Q 8th, B at Q 5th; Ps at K Kt 5th, K B 6th, and K 2d.

Black: K at his R 2d, R at K R sq, B at K Kt sq; Ps at K Kt 3d, K B 2d, and K 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday Night.

On the day that the two marvels arrived of the Pope's patiable plight, and of the orders given by the French Government for troops to depart for Civita Vecchia, there was a great calm—robe for Italy in Paris, before the closing of the Théâtre des Italiens. Yes, the famed Italian Opera at the French capital, in less than three months from the opening of the season, has closed its doors, and some hundreds of families are deprived of bread; for, although the principal sin are were the sins, the band, chorus, and, and numerous employés were French. The reign of "Liberté, Egalité, and Fraternité" has been fata to the locality where once Pelham must old congregate. I arrived in time to be in at the death—to be present at the last representation. Alas! how altered the aspect of that once brilliant theatre—the Salle Ventadour. What a change in the toilettes of the company! what old persons were seen in the best places of the house! The magnificent dresses of the ladies, with their display of costly jewellery and ornaments, were no longer visible, everything looked dull, dingy, and dreary.

Such opera was Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan," and, as late decreed, two *débutantes* appeared for the first time, and for the last, unless M. Dufaure (the Ministre) will have pity, and grant a sum of money to keep the theatre open, at least for this season. It was Madame Bernard who was the *Maria* a part which she sang at the Royal Italian Opera. Her talents are only adapted for the concert-room. She owed a great deal to the reception to the genius of her husband, who, in *Chevreuse*, quite electrified the audience by his wonderfully impassioned acting and singing. His last scene has, to my mind, never been equalled, except by Tedder Kean in the third act of "Othello." Ronconi was overwhelming in the display of terrible jealousy, and despair. The tenor Bordas, in the lover, was not wanting in energy, but his voice is not first-rate, and his style is defective. The new contralto, Mdlle. Merle, is a charming singer. She played Alberoni's part at Covent. It was her first appearance on any stage, and a more triumphant one has rarely been witnessed. She is about twenty, and handsome, with an easy and graceful deportment. Her voice is of extensive compass, combining the richness of the mezzo soprano and contralto, rich and round in volume, sweet and sympathetic in quality. Her method is good, but where nature has been so bountiful, art will soon follow to give the finish and polish to the style. I shall hear some since I have met with such a promising *débût*.

On the horrors perpetrated by band and chorus I shall not dwell: the "rotten state of Denmark" was unmistakable; and the thorough independence of the *troupe* proved that the calls on the treasury had effected a revolution in its spines. The performances were to end on Saturday. On Monday M. Dupuis, the lessee, issued his decree to close. The artistes are trying to have another director, in order to open again; and as it is an axiom, that there are always speculators to be found and encouraged to start a newspaper, or to open a theatre, perhaps the shutting of the Royal some doors may not be final. But people are sun ratifious; and the fall of the Pope simultaneously with the fall of the Italian Opera here, is looked upon as ominous. Lablache, who has been travelling night and day from his villa, near Naples, to commence his duties here, only arrived the day after the Italians had closed. The company that is to open at the Salle Ventadour is Mdlle. Castellan, Mdme. Roncoui, Mdle. Rosio, Mdlle. Clara, Mdlle Sara (Miss Houson), Mdme. Bellini, Bordas, Sulli, Morelli, Arnoldi, Ronconi, and Lablache. Grisi is in Paris, but will not sing again until her engagement begins in London, next April. Mario is in his native country Sardinia.

Everything that has been published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the extraordinary success of Halévy's new opera, the "Val d'Andorre," is quite accurate. I witnessed this work last night. It is a *chef d'œuvre*. The House was crowded to excess, and so on every representation. The drama, by M. St. Georges, is deeply interesting; it is a kind of "Ma d and the Magicle" romance. The setting and singing of Mdlle. Darcier, the heroine, are beyond all praise; and she is finely supported by a basso, M. Bataille. The other singers—Mdme. Lavoye, Mdlle. Revilly, M. Audran, and M. Jourdan—are good, but not great, but fall in the perfection of the ensemble of that is found the beauty of this opera. Halévy's music is delicious, full of quaint and elegant melodies, scored with consummate skill, and, in the concerted pieces, rising, at times, sublimely in energy, and always in keeping with every sense—pictorial, dramatic, and musical. If I am asked whether the "Valley of Andorra" would please an English public, I should refer to the execution of Auber's "Haydée."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. T. Whitty, second-class tide surveyor of the Customs at Portsmouth, who risked his own life to save that of a fellow-creature in the gale which occurred on the last occasion of the return of the Court from Osborne to London, has, by her Majesty's command, been promoted to be chief tide surveyor of the port of Gloucester.

Lady Hall, of Llanover, has purchased a piece of land, contiguous to the town of Llandovery, which she has presented for a site for the necessary buildings for the Welsh Educational Institution, which Thomas Phillips, Esq., has so munificently founded for the education of the rising generation in Wales. Lady Hall is also one of the trustees of the institution, and is unceasingly in promoting the objects for which it is established.

J. Gregory, Esq., who has been twenty-seven years in colonial employments, is appointed Governor of the Bahamas, in succession to Captain Matthew. Dr. R. E. Brown is appointed colonial secretary for the Gold Coast.

An investigation is about to be made by the Treasury, with the assistance of G. J. Pennington, Esq., Auditor of Civil Service, into the distribution of the moneys voted by Parliament for Polish refugees.

On Saturday last, Henry Rankeu and Robert Hamilton, the Edinburgh Chartists, recently found guilty of using language "calculated" to excite popular disaffection, were (the objections taken by their counsel having been overruled) respectively sentenced to be imprisoned for four calendar months.

Sir George Grey is about to institute a searching inquiry into the expenditure of the prisons under Government control, and of the convict department generally.

An inquiry is ordered into the income, expenditure, &c., of the Ordnance Department, to be conducted by Lord Hardinge, Sir Willoughby Gordon, Sir Randolphe Routh, and W. Booth, Esq., of the Ordnance. There is also to be an unpaid committee, as well as the Committee of Inquiry into the Customs Department, which is at present sitting at the Custom-house, for greater facilities of access to documents, witnesses, &c.

Lancaster has been reduced, by order of the Board of Customs, to a fifth-class port, by which reduction a saving in salaries of the officers to the amount of £250 a year will be effected.

The advices from Holland announce officially that the Prussian Government intends to grant the same privileges to Dutch manufactured goods as to those of England and Belgium enumerated in the decree of the 8th of September last.

The office of Governor of the Salford New Bailey Prison, at £350 per annum, was on Monday given by the magistrates to Captain T. H. Mitchell, of the 60th Rifles. Unattached. There were 78 candidates, but Captain Mitchell was supported by 50 magistrates out of 58 present.

The Rompers steam-frigate, arrived on Monday at Spithead from South America, had a freight of 2,000,000 dollars on board.

A new street is soon to be made in the metropolis, commencing at the east end of Oxford-street, where it is joined by the Tottenham-court-road, and terminating at the east end of Hemming's-row, near St. Martin's Church. Another new street and road is also about to be made, from the north side of the East India Dock-road, at Limehouse, in a new and direct line to York-place, in the Mile-end-road, by which the approaches to the Victoria-park will be opened from Limehouse, Bethnal green, and Cambridge-heath turnpike.

Mr. Black, the late Lord Provost of Edinburgh, recently received intimation through Lord John Russell, of her Majesty's intention to confer on him the honour of knighthood. Mr. Black has, however, seen fit to decline the title.

It appears from the report of the Church School Inquiry, that the total expense of maintaining Church schools in England (exclusive of Wales, and inclusive of the Isle of Man) stands in 1,938—Amount returned, £487,203 14s.; probable amount not returned, £315,157 3s.: total expense of maintaining schools, £802,460 16s.

The French Minister has called upon all Frenchmen who are resident at Southampton to give in their names, in order that they may take part, by means of balloting papers, in the election of a President for the French Republic.

Sprats have been selling in the West of England, during the past week, at 1s. per bushel.

The family of Kossuth are about to take up their residence in Hamburgh. The Hungarian dictator appears anxious to secure them against all the eventualities of war.

A gold medal, of the intrinsic worth of about £20, which is thought to have been deposited at the time of the conflict between the Romans and the sons of the British King, Cunobelin, was lately found by a plough-man on the estate of R. Fox, near Wendover, Bucks, and is to be presented to the British Museum.

The Right Hon. Lord Leigh has fowarded to the Leamington Literary and Scientific Institution a splendid copy of "Alison's History of Europe." The value of the work is seven guineas, and the gift is enhanced by the fact that it was entirely unsolicited.

On Saturday afternoon last, at a meeting held in the temporary schoolchurch in Paul, Camden-town, for obtaining sufficient funds to complete the permanent church in Camden-square, amongst the subscriptions announced were £200 from the Queen Dowager, £100 from Lady Wilde, and £50 from Lord Ashburton and Sir Robert Peel. It is Mr. Dale's (the Vicar) intention to erect ten new churches in St. Pancras parish.

On Wednesday last, Lord Hardinge, accompanied by his son (who served on the plains of Sobraon in India) and the Prussian Consul, arrived at Dover, and presented to the regiment, at the Western Heights Barracks, the valuable gold cup, the gift of his Royal Highness Prince Waldemar of Prussia.

During Saturday forenoon, eight two fires were discovered simultaneously in the upper part of the house No. 8, Eastcheap. They were easily extinguished; but it appeared evident that they were the work of an incendiary; and the usual payment was awarded on suspicion in the course of the day, and locked up in Garlick hill station-house.

Commander Alexander Boyle, who was dismissed the naval service by sentence of a court-martial for the loss of the *Thunderbolt*, steam sloop, at the Cape of Good Hope, has been reinstated in his former rank in the navy, much to the satisfaction of every one acquainted with the proceedings under which he was sentenced. The master, also, of this vessel has likewise been restored to the navy.

The Admiralty have ordered Mr. Fincham, master shipwright of Portsmouth Dockyard, to call to his assistance the head master of the Central Apprentice School, at Portsmouth, and to carry out a course of experiments relative to the rolling motion of ships, with the view to its modification, if practicable.

At a meeting of the directors of the British Institution now in town, held at their rooms in Pall-mall, to take into consideration the expediency of providing for the duties of the deceased keeper, Mr. Barnard, a decision was come to, to the effect that the duties of keeper should be combined with those of secretary, in the person of the present secretary Mr. G. Nicol, and that a recommendation to that effect should be made to the next meeting of the directors for general purposes.

At the late Worcestershire Quarter Sessions, Mrs. Ellen Leighton, a respectable married woman, was found guilty of stealing at umbrella, the property of Mr. Thomas Cox, mercer, of Great Malvern. The chairman, feeling that her case was more than ordinary one who committed crime under the pressure of want, with the unanimous concurrence of the court, sentenced her to seven years' transportation.

Accounts just received from New Zealand state that on the morning of the 25th of August last, a tre broke out at Auckland, in the north wing of the Government House while the inmates were buried in sleep, and that the Governor carried Mrs Grey from the burning pile, when she was conveyed to the residence of General Pitt. The domestics escaped narrowly, and nothing was saved except a little household furniture. The plate, books, &c., and all else was consumed. The cost of the building was £16,000.

The murder of Lieutenant Snow and family, which occurred some months past in New Zealand, has been partly brought to light; but, instead of that inhuman deed having been committed by the natives, as was supposed, it was done by Europeans, and a wretch named Burns has been tried and hanged for his participation in the crime.

The cholera has again become active in Holland. On the 23rd ult., there received at Rotterdam 19 new cases; deaths, 9; recoveries, 18. Total number of cases since the appearance disease, 805; deaths, 421; recoveries, 44 ; under treatment, 134.

On account of the execution of Robert Blum, the people of Trieste have resolved not to return a deputy to the Frankfort National Assembly, until they learn what steps have been taken by that body to procure redress.

The Lords of the Treasury have requested the low the office of crier in the Court of Exchequer, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Reilly, as well as that of clerk of the crown in the Court of Queen's Bench, vacant by the death of Mr. Bourne (both in Ireland), to be filled up. Government have decided on the adoption of this course in order to carry out a system of retrenchment in the public expenditure.

The Oswestry Extension Branch Railway of the Shrewsbury and Chester line, which connects the mineral regions of Montgomeryshire, Wrexham, and Newton with the main line and the manufacturing districts, is ready for traffic.

The Lords of the Treasury have resolved to allow the potato, and its consequential results, is estimated at £43,000,0 0

The German papers announce the death of Mr. Joseph Mendelssohn, the well-known banker of Berlin, in the 57th year. He was the oldest son of the celebrated philosopher, Moses Mendelssohn, and was greatly esteemed.

Upwards of fifty clerks, connected with the Irish Board of Works, were dismissed on Saturday last.

It is said that Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M.P., has been served with a *capias* on account of some of the liabilities of Conciliation Hall.

The Arkwick Extension Railway, which has just been opened, unites the Lancashire and Yorkshire on the north with the London and North-western and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railways on the south. It has been constructed purely for the accommodation of the immense merchandise traffic of these districts. The constructive cost has been £120,000.

The London Police Commissioners have issued an order than no officer shall enter a public-house, when off duty, in the purlieu of any court at which he may have a prisoner in custody.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The books for the transfer of Consols, New Five per Cents Annuities for terms of years, South Sea Stock, and Three per Cents (1726), will close at the Bank of England on the 13th of this month, re opening on the 16th of January, 1849.

There does not appear to have been any increased demand for money last week, except in the Stock Market, where it is, and in some instances 2 per cent., have been obtainable for short loans

Although on Monday transactions were nearly limited to speculative movements, Consols do not maintain the highest quotations of the week—commencing the opening price of 87 ⅞. But on Tuesday there was a considerable improvement in the market; and an upward movement, that improved the price to 87 ¾ ⅞. This quotation was maintained until the arrival of the news that a French intervention in favour of the Pope had been decided on, and troops ordered to Civita Vecchia. Prices immediately fell to 87½; and on Wednesday, although the opening quotation was again 87½, it gradually receded 1 per cent, closing at 87½ to ⅝. On Thursday Consols opened at a slight advance, quoting 87⅝, but afterwards re-sded to 87½, again improving to 87⅝. The unfunded debt has not materially altered. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents and Reduced are still below their relative value. Bank stock has not been highly dealt in. The books for transfer of Bank Stock close on the 5th December. The market closes with tolerable firmness at the following prices:—Reduced, 88½; Consols, 87⅛; New 3¼ per cent. Annuities, 86⅞; Long Annuities to expire March, 1860, 8⅛; Bonus, 3⅛; Exchequer Bills, January, 1849, 5s. 8 13-16 p.; South Sea Stock, 95½; Ditto, Old Annuities, 84⅛; Consols for Account, 87⅛; Exchequer Bills, £10.00. March, 45 p.; Ditto, £1000, June, 42 p.; Ditto, £500, March, 45 p.; Ditto, £500, June, 39 p.; Ditto, Small, March, 45 p.; Ditto, Small, June, 42 p.

There has been rather more examination in the Foreign Market during the week, although no great improvement has taken place in prices. The principal business has been in Portuguese, Mexican, and Spanish. Mexican on Tuesday advanced to 21¼, but Spanish Five per Cents receded to 14⅜. The Three per Cents, on the contrary, advanced to 20¾. Portugue e has been steady at 24¾ to ⅞. Thursday was settling day, but the account was but small, and no difficulty presented itself in its arrangement. Prices were the same as on the previous day, viz.:—Buenos Ayres Brazilian Bonds, 72¾; Equador Bonds, 2⅞; Mexican Five per Cent., 1846, 21¼; Portuguese Four per Cent., 24¾; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 14⅛; Ditto, Three per Cent, 20⅝; Ditto, Account, 24½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 52 Buhl., 47¼; Ditto, Account, 47¼

Railway Stock continues tolerably quiet, the general tendency being rather towards improvement than the contrary. The projected amalgamations between the three great companies appears likely to end in nothing, but as the meetings advertised by the directors of the several companies, will be held for other purposes, an expression of the sentiments of shareholders, views may be probably elicited. At the close of the week, the market was firm at the following prices:

Aberdeen, 19¾; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, calls duly paid, or to be paid, 3; Buckinghamshire, 8¾; Caledonian, 9¾; Chester and Holyhead, 15; Chester and Holyhead, 19; East Anglian, £2, 5, 1, and [illegible] D., 4¾; Eastern Counties, 11¼; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 11; [illegible] Lincoln, 24½; Lancaster, at 6 Gregg, 26½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Thirds (Keighley to London and North-western, 117¾; Ditto. New, 7¼; Ditto, £10 (M and D) A, 10¾; Ditto, £10 (M and B) C, 2⅝; London and South-Western, 38; Ditto, New, £50, 37½; Midland, 77; Ditto, Consolidated, £50 Shares, 9½; Ditto, Consolidated, Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 117; North British, 14¾; Ditto, Halves, 6; Ditto, Quarters, 3; North Staffordshire, 8¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 2½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 9½; Scottish Central, 20½; South Eastern, 22½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 24½; [illegible] and Berwick, 25½; Ditto, Extension, No. 2, 11½; Ditto, [illegible] York and North-Midland, 48; Boulogne and Amiens, [illegible]

SATURDAY MORNING.—The market was tranquil yesterday at a slight advance upon the previous day's prices. Consols ranged between 87⅝ and ⅞, closing at 87⅝ ⅞ for Money and Account. In Shares and Foreign Stocks no change of importance occurred.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat fair average, amounted to only 900 quarters. Per last week 2,000 quarters. The trade have been trifling. Although the show of samples to-day was very small the demand for all descriptions was heavy, and, to effect sales, prices must have been submitted to. The same factors in most instances prices were nominal. The imports of foreign wheat have rather exceeded 14,000 quarters. Most qualities were offered on a reduced scale per quarter without finding to any business worthy of notice. Very little barley was on offer. Malting parcels met a dull trade, but the quotations were fully supported. Malt continues to move in a retail demand, with only a small quantity on offer. In prices we have no change to notice. The oat trade was in a very depressed state at late currences. Beans, peas, and tares continue nominal.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 270 qrs.; barley, 1790 ; oats, 250 ; beans, 3410 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 3,050 barley, 3280; oats, 4320. Flour, 4,000 sacks; meal, 3460 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 54s; ditto, waste, 40s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 50s; ditto, white, 50s to 57s; Rye, 30s to 32s; Grinding barley, 20s to 26s; Malting ditto 32s to 34s; malting ditto, 34s to 35s, Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 58s to 60s; brown ditto, 46s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 66s; Peas, grey and [illegible] boiling ditto, 37s to 39s; potato ditto 34s to 37s; Youghal and Cork, black, 34s to 36s; ditto, white, 37s to 39s; Waterford, 34s to 36s; Dublin, 34s to 36s; Limerick, 36s to 38s; maple, 36s to 38s; white, 34s to 37s; beans, 38s to 41s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s. Suffolk, 38s to 39s. Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s per sack.

Foreign. Danzig red wheat, —s to —s, white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; rye, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, 24s to 26s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Our market still continues in a very depressed state, and prices are almost nominal

Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 40s to 42s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 8s to 12s; white ditto, 8s to 11s 6d.; tares, 7s 6d to 10s 6s. per bushel.; English rapeseed, 24l to 25l per last; foreign ditto, 23l to 24l per last. Canary, 56s to 60s per quarter. Hempseed, 40s to 42s per quarter. Carraway seed, 24s to 25s per cwt.; canary, 50s to 52s per quarter. English clover seed, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; trefoil, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra —s to —s per cwt.

Bread, &c.—Wheaten bread continues in the metropolis, at 6½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf; household ditto, 5½d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 6d; barley, 33s 3d; oats, 20s 8d; rye, 30s 10d; beans, 35s 10d; peas, 40s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 5s 8d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 5s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 5s 8d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 5s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 4s 0d

SMITHFIELD (Monday).—Per sack of provisions more off slowly, at late rates

HOPS.—For 5 cwt. lots of whatever the demand is it is a sluggish state, at a slight reduction in the quotations. P U C on the spot, is selling at 40s; and for forward delivery, 45s to per cwt. Town sell-ew, 45s 6d per cwt. net cash.

Oils.—Very little business doing to this market, yet last week's quotations are fairly supported.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 42 2s to 43 3s.; clover ditto, 53 10s to 54 15s., and straw 21 2s to 21 10s per load

Vegetables.—There is no reader to request at very fa [illegible] ,s to 32 per cwt. ever good, et 1 6d to 2s 1d; and 3s 3d to 3s 6d per doz. Red beets, 1s 6d to 2s per cwt. Red cabbages, 1s to 1s 6d to 4d per doz. Carrots, 1s 6d to 2s per cwt.

Hops (Friday).—The finest new M. at hops are in steady request, at, in some instances, a slight advance on the quotations of the previous day. Mid qualities are dull sale, and inferior sorts heavy sale. Fine and hops are a mo [illegible] ng, and sellers quote 5l to 6l per cwt. Fine middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; prime ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 6d; large pets, 2s 6d to 4s 6d; inferior ditto, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4l; very fine ditto, 4l to 4l 5s; small pets, 4s 6s to 5s 6d. HOPT HERBERT.

POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY, 1849. We have received a copy of this work, though only in time to commend in general terms its completeness, which, it seems, has been the growth of half a century. During this period, the list of names has increased, from twenty thousand, five hundred, to the present volume contains, at the same prices, double the quantity of more letter-press nerly contained in its rival. We congratulate the proprietor on his success. His success is but the just reward of unwearied painstaking to insure [illegible] tem ter-ss and accuracy.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTHOOD. A large meeting of [illegible] of every class and hymn. was held in Glasgow, on Tuesday, for the purpose of opposing the proposed establishment of the Roman Catholic priest hood, and also in opposition to existing establishments of every description. Mr. [illegible] M.P. for the city, was called to the chair. Numerous resolutions proposed by the Rev. Drs. Eadie, Wardlaw, Taylor, And. Dun, and other gentlemen, in lengthe ed speeches. Resolutions were unanimously passed against establishments of every kind, but especially against the proposed establishment of the Roman Catholic priests in England. It was resolved that a memorial, founded on these resolutions, should be transmitted to Government.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MURDER OF THE RECORDER OF NORWICH AND HIS SON.

I. Jermy, Esq. Recorder of Norwich, and his son, Mr. J. J. Jermy, were both murdered on Tuesday evening. As the elder Mr. Jermy was standing in the garden, outside the hall-door of his residence, Stanfield-Hall, near Wymondham, at about half-past eight o'clock, he was fired at, and shot through the right breast. His son, Mr. J. Jermy, on hearing [illegible] of pistol, ran to assist his father, and was fired at and shot through the left breast. The wife of Mr. Jermy, ran, was next attacked by the murderer, and wounded in the arm; and lastly the lady's-maid, who, on hearing screams, came forward with a light, was fired at, and wounded in the thigh. The two gentlemen died instantly; the other sufferers are in a dangerous state. The assassin is unknown; but, suspicion having fallen upon a person named Rush, with whom the recorder had been at law, he was arrested, and now remains in custody.

The apprehension of Rush was the result of the lady's maid and Mrs Jermy positively swearing he was the party who fired at her and her unfortunate mistress. To enable his identification to be effected, he was taken to their bedside on Wednesday night.

On Thursday morning he underwent an examination at Wymondham House of Correction, in the presence of the Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson and Mr. W. R. Cave, county magistrates. The proceedings lasted from 10 o'clock till 5, fifteen or sixteen witnesses being examined, each deposing to a chain of circumstantial evidence. It was shown distinctly that he was absent from his farm at the period of the murder being committed. He called two witnesses to rebut the statements that is had.

The magistrate decided on adjourning the examination; and, having refused bail, Rush was removed in the custody of the police. During the examination he was permitted a seat. He evinced the coolest indifference, and cross-examined the witnesses with some tact. He appears to be about forty-five years of age, stoutly made, and was attired very respectably. An inquest has been held on the bodies, but nothing material was elicited, and the inquiry was adjourned

MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. The gentlemen cadets who had been distressed in consequence of the premature breaking of scarlet fever in the establishment, returned to the Academy on Monday. The practical class will pass their examination for commissions in about a fortnight; there not being at the present time a sufficient second lieutenancy in the corps of Royal Artillery, and the list of first-Lieutenants being one deficient of the proper number.

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The Duke of Buccleuch has consented to the erection of a free church at Wanockhead.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Macaulay has accepted the Rectorship of Glasgow University, and has written to the electors that he will visit the western metropolis about the new year, for the purpose of being installed. Lord Russell will be recollected, never and time to go through this ceremony, and his supposed indifference was probably the cause of his not being re-elected.

WEST RIDING ELECTION.—Mr. Denison and Sir Culling Eardley are prosecuting their canvass of the West Riding of Yorkshire. The friends of Mr Roebuck consider that he has been unhandsomely treated in being brought to Leeds to oppose Mr. Fitzwilliam, and then retired to Sir Culling, when no other competitor was in the field, and are making exertions to promote his interests as a candidate.

FESTIVITIES AT WARRINGTON.—The good old town of Warrington was the scene of great festivity on Wednesday last, on the proclamation of the winter fair. J. B. Edsbers, Esq., the newly-elected Member, there was a dinner at the Town-hall, by about 170 friends at the Ram's Head Inn, Horsemarket-street, from whence they proceeded to proclaim the fair. Mr. Thornley's band led up, and the rear was brought up by Wombwell's celebrated band. This part of the business being concluded, the whole of the invited guests retired to the Music Hall, at the Market-place, where luncheon was provided.

BURGLARIES IN NORTH BUCKS.—A number of daring burglaries have of late been committed in the north-ern part of Bucks and in the adjoining counties of Oxon and Northampton. To such a great extent has it been carried, and so daring have the burglars become, that no one house is considered safe, and a great amount of uneasiness has been created. Parties got farm-houses in the dead of night, armed, and boldly insist on having the cash that is on the premises. If they believe that all has not been given them, they unmask the firearms, &c., where they think it is likely to be secreted. A few nights since the house of Mr. G. French, of Finmere Warren farm, was plundered of about £50 by three men who went to his bedside and insisted on having his cash. He gave them the contents of his purse, but this did not satisfy them, and they broke open his cash drawer and helped themselves. Three nights previously the house of Mr. Hitchens, of Culpsaw farm, Stowe, was entered by burglars, three of whom went up stairs and with oaths and threats demanded the money. The farmer and his sons turned out from their beds and resisted, and the former jumped from a window and went to the village of Dadford and gave an alarm. Another son, who had been to a neighbouring village, came home at the time the thieves were in the house, and he was fired on alarm. In this case the burglars made a retreat without money. A meeting has been held at Buckingham to adopt means to put a stop to this state of things. Sir H. Verney, M.P., presided over a numerous and influential assembly. A mutual association was formed; and it was resolved to offer a reward of £100 to any one of the persons concerned in the burglaries at the house of Mr. French; and that, if any further cases occurred, handsome rewards should be offered.

DISTURBANCE AMONGST OF MILITARY OFFICERS. On Saturday last, at Bristol, the edify ne circumstance of the committal of a Captain in the R fle Brigade for following took place. The Rifle Brigade is stationed at the barracks at Brislington, near that city, and it appears that numerous complaints had been made to the magistrates by persons who had had their bell handles, knockers, and door plates stolen, or the palisades in front of their residences torn down, as these outrages were most commonly perpetrated in the line of road leading to the barracks, suspicion fell on the privates of the corps and their friends, and a memorial was presented to the magistrates for the purpose of obtaining a reward for the conviction of the offenders, praying them to furnish a police station in the neighbourhood of the barracks. In consequence, the commander of the brigade had nightly sent out patrols, and, as the outrages continued, the patrol received directions to keep a sharp look-out. This order was complied with, and on Friday night it led to the apprehension of Captain John Peter Need, and the Hon. Charles Chetwynd, the latter of the brigade, both of whom were found in the night in the station house, and were on Saturday taken before the magistrates for examination One of them was habited somewhat in the garb of a navigator, and the other as a gentleman. They were two due gets of wilful mischief preferred against the two; and Captain Need was further charged with stealing a door-knocker, the property of Mr. R. McDonald, a wholesale tea-dealer, residing in Queen-square, Bristol, and another who receives, under circumstances which exhibited his suspicions, and induced him to watch their movements. He saw them go to the house, No. 3, Cave-street, Portsmanpare, where they pulled down the iron railings before which they proceeded to the residence of Mr. Pillbarn, a professor of the French language, at the corner of the square, where they pulled and hauled the door-knocker. He complied, and having been convicted several offences, seized hold of Captain Need and Mr. Churchill, and conveyed them to the station-house. When there he searched them, and found in Captain Need's coat-pockets part of a brass door-knocker. From information he afterwards received he was induced to go into Queen's-square, and examine the premises there; and at the house No. 12, occupied by Mr. McDonald, he found a portion of a knocker had been stolen, and on fitting that found upon Captain Need to what rema ned on the door, it fitted exactly. The Mayor said it had often pained the magistrates to hear complaints made of the conduct of the privates of the Rifle Brigade, but they had never before had to complain of the conduct of any officer. How could it be expected that the subalterns of a force would be well conducted, when their officers set them a dis-ture example? The duty of the magistrates was a painful one, but they must do it. The charge was proved, and they had fined in penalties of 10s. and costs, and 20s. and costs for the wilful trespasses, and for the felony, Captain Need was fully committed to take his trial at the next quarter sessions. The prisoner was admitted to bail.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, AND THE ROYAL MEDAL.

The first ordinary meeting of this body, for the session, was held on Monday week; but we delayed the interesting report of the proceedings in order that it should be accompanied by a representation of the beautiful Royal Gold Medal, which has just been executed by Mr. Wyon, of her Majesty's Mint.

After the usual preliminary business, the Earl de Grey, as [illegible] the first chair, presented, with very appropriate remarks, the usual premiums adjudged for last year.

Lord de Grey then said that he felt highly gratified at having been the first to make an application to the Queen for a Medal for those who had distinguished themselves in the art of Architecture; that her Majesty had acceded with great pleasure, as was always the case; and that it was assumed that one Medal would annually given by the Sovereign would be adapted for the use of the Society. In the course of a few days he should have the honour, in the first place, to submit to her Majesty a model of the Medal, and also to read the answer to the humble request Prince Albert to state to her Majesty that the Medal could be given to one of the junior practitioners, as the condition on which it was to be awarded was to be accompanied with [illegible] and an essay, by which the Medal might be conferred on "small and modest architects in all countries, as well as on many other country, who might have designed or executed a building of high merit, or published some work tending to promote or facilitate the knowledge of the art," &c. His lordship continued by saying that the council, with great liberality and anxiety to do right, to their work of selection, and not the first person, made various applications on his own part, or influence of his friends, by rivals in his own profession, of his own age and standing in practice remained certainly to be very highest compliment paid to any artist, that to be so intended on the presentation had produced a useful stimulus, by order of the Queen, for the institute; and that the interest taken by her majesty and the Prince had evinced itself in the [illegible] "great taste" of Simon by Count [illegible], and in the satisfactory expressed by both, those high personages the nomination, conveyed in the recommendation by the Council, of Mr. Cockerell, in whose possession he now had the gratification of placing the premium.

Many difficulties undoubtedly must have stood in the way of decision as to

NEW CHURCH OF ST. PAUL, CAMDEN-SQUARE.

NEW CHURCH OF SAINT PAUL, CAMDEN-SQUARE.

This noble edifice has been completed, or nearly so, as regards the exterior; but we regret to learn that a considerable sum is still requisite to defray the expense of the interior fittings. Yesterday week, a public meeting of the inhabitants of the locality in which the Church is situated was held at the temporary church, for the purpose of raising a sufficient fund for the completion of the great work. The Rev. Thomas Dale, the Vicar of St. Pancras, presided, and was supported by the clergy of the district, and from 300 to 400 of the inhabitants, members of the congregation of the temporary church of St. Paul. The Rev. Chairman addressed the meeting, and explained that the whole expense for the erection and completion of the Church would be £8603; of this sum, £3860 had been already subscribed and paid, leaving a balance of £4743 required. Of this sum, there was no reason to doubt that they would have assistance to the extent of £2000 from the Incorporated Society and the St. Pancras Church Building Fund; it was believed that the fittings, &c., of the temporary church would realise about £700; thus leaving the actual sum required to be raised for the completion of the Church, £2000. And, if £1000 of this sum could be raised before December 15, the Committee would be enabled to complete the edifice; and the builder would allow the remaining £1000 to be paid by instalments passing over a period of two years. The Rev. Vicar concluded with an earnest appeal to the meeting, and at its close the subscription amounted to several hundred pounds. We are happy to record this promising result, and hope the requisite sum for the completion of the Church will be raised within the ensuing fortnight.

The new Church is majestically situated, immediately adjoining a plot of ground laid out for Camden-square, in the rear of the Camden-road Villas, in the parish of St. Pancras. It is, certainly, one of the most picturesque ecclesiastical structures that have lately been raised in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The apex stone was laid very lately; and externally the Church now stands a memento of the indefatigable exertions of the Committee and those professionally engaged in its erection. It is, we believe, the first ecclesiastical structure built in this extensive parish since the appointment of the Rev. T. Dale to the vicarage; and we trust that he may witness all his labours for Church enlargement and provision crowned with equal success.

The Church of St. Paul is erected on land given by the Most Honourable the Marquis Camden, K.G., who has, moreover, together with the prebend of Cantelow, the Rev. T. Randolph, handsomely contributed towards its erection. Grants of money have been also given by the Church Building Societies, to whose prescribed ample recommendation and other instruction it is in conformation; but it depends, for the larger amount necessary to defray its expenditure, upon private subscriptions

The building was commenced in July last; the usual ceremony attending the laying of the first stone being dispensed with, owing to the laziness of the season

The edifice, in plan, consists of nave and aisles, with transepts; and chancel, vestry, and organ-loft over the latter. The tower is attached at the west end of the nave; and, though circumstances have occasioned the introduction of galleries in the aisles, the vista from east to west is preserved, and forms not the least interesting feature. The Church will accommodates between 1200 and 1300 individuals.

Messrs. Frederick W. Ordish and John Johnson, of John-street, Adelphi, are the architects; and Mr. Kelk, of South-street, is the builder.

Mr G. H Lake has been appointed organist of St. Peter's, Walworth, a post occupied by Parkis, the celebrated performer on the Apollonicon, for twenty three years.

The Rev. T. T. Smith, M.A., Rector of Newhaven, formerly assistant preacher at the Temple Church, and Hulsean lecturer at the University of Cambridge, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Norwich to the vicarage of Wymondham, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Lord Bishop of Ely.

On Saturday last, the Rev. Henry Hutton, M.A., son of the late General Hutton, of the Royal Artillery, grandson of the eminent mathematician, and late incumbent of Woburn, was inducted to the rectory of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, by the Rev. P. C. Nicholson, B.D., who has had charge of the parish during the interregnum.

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the person to be named to her Majesty; for when the council had to make a choice, eight English, and an equal number of foreign architects were placed, in consequence of their advertisement, before them. At another meeting, the claims of each candidate were further considered; and the majority of votes

THE ROYAL GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY TO THE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

being ascertained by ballot, it was resolved "that the Royal medal be awarded to Charles Robert Cockerell, Esq., R.A., Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy of Arts in London, member of the Royal Institute of France, &c., in testimony of his distinguished merits as an architect."

Mr. Cockerell then very eloquently expressed how deeply he felt the gift with all the addition from the qualifications of the Judges, which rendered it the highest reward of the profession; a reward the more remarkable as among the colony in dal in Europe loved to foster art-sch y, and tending to give thereto, in this country that pre-eminence, as the "Ars Regina," which it once had under the Freemasons, and which it so well deserved from the glory and advantage which it brought to the people. "The mighty men, and the man of war, the judge and the prophet, and the prudent and the ancient, the captain of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counsellor and the cunning artificer, and the eloquent orator," was the estimate of the inspired writer. (Isaiah iii. 2, 3.)

A paper by Mr. Donaldson, hon. secretary, being a *resumé* of the great description of the new St. Isaac's Church, at St. Petersburgh (of which we this week give a view and account), by its architect, the Chevalier H. L. August L. de Montferrand, honorary member, concluded the business of the meeting, which was most numerously attended.

We have given the two speeches at some length, as illustrating a very novel feature in the history of art in this country (Mr. Cockerell being a man of more than the middle age, and being excluded by a law of the Academy from being a member of the Institute), and these honours being hitherto confined to premiums from a society to younger members. Mr. Cockerell, it may be interesting to add, is the surveyor to St. Paul's, and Architect to the Bank of England, and is well known by his literary and artistic productions, as well as by his buildings. (The very elegant new Sun Fire Office is one of the latest of his public edifices.) It is to be hoped the Institute and her Majesty may be always as fortunate in their choice, and that the donation may be annual.

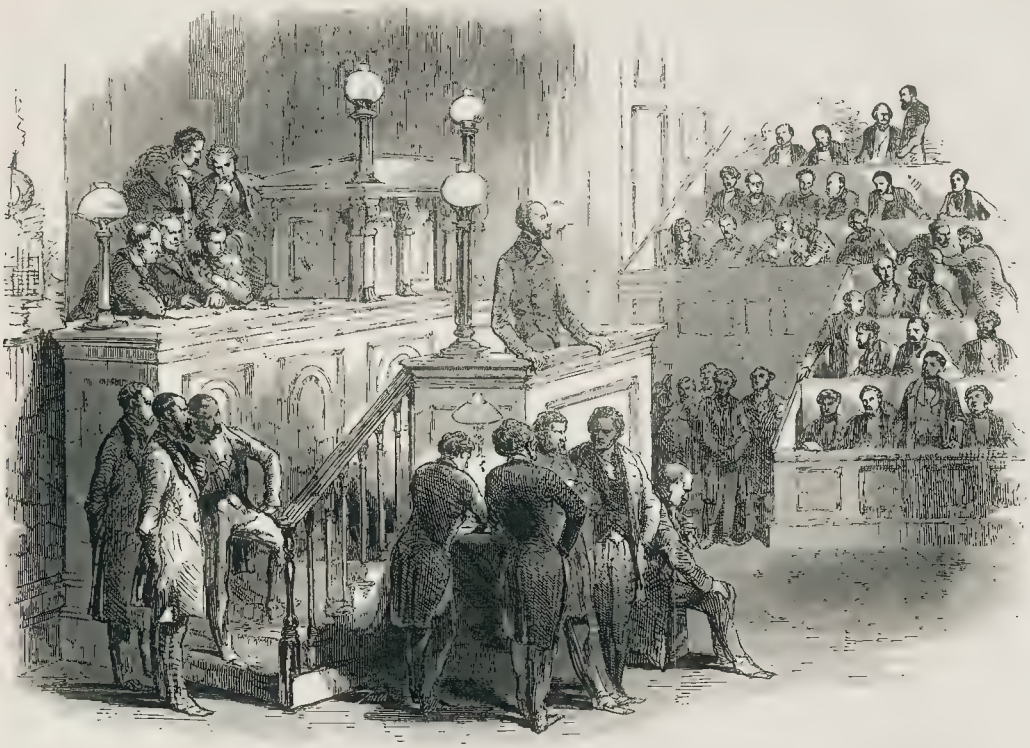
MRS. C. KEAN, AS "VIOLA."

The Shakspearean revival of "Twelfth Night," at the Haymarket Theatre, has proved pre-eminently attractive, in great measure by Mrs Charles Kean's charmingly intellectual performance of *Viola*. Our artist has portrayed this very graceful impersonation, in the fourth scene of the second act, at the touching reply to the *Duke*:

She never told her love,
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek: she pin'd in thought,
And, with a green and yellow melancholy,
She sat like patience on a monument,
Smiling at grief.

It is, however, but justice to add that the *ensemble* of the performance of the play is entitled to high commendation.

MRS. CHARLES KEAN AS "VIOLA, IN "TWELFTH NIGHT," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.



M. CAVAIGNAC IN THE TRIBUNE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

We have engraved the interior of the House of Assembly; showing Cavaignac in the tribune, at the moment that he turned towards Ledru-Rollin, and exclaimed, "A dresse z mon des injures!"—the most striking point of the proceedings of Saturday last. Ample details will be found at page 338 of the present Number.

IMMENSE CASK OF PORT WINE.

This huge Cask, or Tonel, of Port Wine, shipped from Oporto by Mr F W Cosens, of No. 4, Hart-street, Mark-lane, has just been landed in the St Katherine's Docks, from the brig *Peso da Regoa*, Captain Herbert, and its extraordinary size has excited considerable interest.

It has been long allowed by competent judges, that wine, of all fermented liquors, is the one that develops its high virtues character more fully in a large bulk, since the present, that it is possible for it to do in the casks (little more than one sixth the size) usually employed for transmission to this country. To prove this, the present monster cask has been sent; and it is, we understand, the importer's intention to adopt this mode in future of transmitting to this country his most *recherché* wines.

LARGE TONEL OF PORT WINE.—(620 GALLONS.)

About six hundred and twenty gallons is supposed to be the contents of this tonel, and the value £60.

Those of our readers who may be curious can satisfy themselves by visiting the D E and F vault, St. Katherine's Docks.

MR. BARBER.—This gentleman, a solicitor, who, a few years since, was sentenced to transportation, with Fletcher and others, for alleged forgery of certain testamentary documents, and whose sentence has been respectively reversed, and free pardon granted him, appeared on Saturday in the precincts of the Court of Common Pleas, Westminster, Mr. Sergeant Wilkins having been charged by him to make an application to the Court to have Mr. Barber replaced on the rolls. The novelty of hearing such an application or motion made attracted a considerable crowd to the court. In the course of the day, the Attorney-General entered, and had some conversation with Mr. Wilkins, after which the latter gentleman withdrew; and it was understood that, on consulting with Mr. Barber, he agreed to the postponement of the application until next term, or at least for the present.

JEROME PATUROT
IN SEARCH OF THE BEST REPUBLIC.

ILLUSTRATED BY GAVARNI.

(*Continued from page 338.*)

The town had emancipated itself. The people had plucked the forbidden fruit—they knew their strength. For the future, this feeling reigned around us, and perverted the people who, before so quiet and so well disciplined, no longer acknowledged any other power than their own. The disorder of the streets infected the manners. The excitement of the crossways engendered a taste for an idle life. To habitual industry succeeds walks and communes in full daylight. Tumult and noise were its necessary accompaniments and excited alarm in the wealthy and peaceful portion of the population, protested at first, by isolating itself; then, when the agitation increased, it left the town. Hence ensued a new cause of uneasiness: business was paralysed, riches disappeared, the sources of labour were dry. Thus, matters grew worse by themselves among increasingly deteriorating prospects. The people evi-

THE MINISTER'S ANTE-CHAMBER.

dently fought with arms new to them; and had wounded themselves, not knowing how to use them.

But our Commissary had obtained what he desired The revolutionary spirit reigned within our walls, and it was beyond his power to arrest it. He had invoked agitation; agitation answered. A club was opened. My clerk had become the most violent Republican in the place. The club had elected him president. This deceit went to my heart; I retired from it in despair. The situation became more aggravated, and our Commissary even repented of his work, but it was too late—the club was stronger than he. Every evening, by way of relaxation they demanded his head. The preferment was awaited by them, by injunctions it had not always the strength to resist. The abolition of taxes, the discontinuance of the *octroi*, the general execution of all the clerks of indirect taxation was demanded This rebellious spirit was often extended to acts; their receipts became uncertain, and the revenue was compromised. But on no point did the club exercise its power with greater boldness than on the chapter of dismissals. No persons, no mercy; the blow must fall From the secret committees were issued lists of suspected persons, which the Commissary had only to sign. A Vehmic justice thus pervaded the administration, and reigned there. It might have been called a crusade against the officials, where the conquerors shared the spoils of the conquered.

One evening, after a walk in the country, I returned home; it was the time of our family repast. The fresh air had enlivened me, and I looked with some pleasure on the modest repast spread before us. No one could harass my wife in preparing it half so well and soon really I was about to enjoy the fruits of her care, when some one asked to speak with me. He was brought in, and gives me a letter. From the Commissary," he says, and goes. I open the official document without distrust. What have I to fear from the Government? Was I not secure by the purity and the date of my opinions? Malvina seemed less confident

"Read," she said, impatiently; "read it."

"You will see," I replied, "they will have advanced me without my asking for it"

Strong in this belief, I began to read aloud, when, at the two first lines, surprise and alarm stopped me. A cloud obscured my eyes; the sound expired on my lips.

"What is it, Jerome?" said Malvina."

"Here," I replied, giving her the fatal paper

She had greater self-command than I, and read as follows:—

"CITIZEN, -The mission of the Republic is to purge the administrative lists and to strike out all names compromised under the fallen monarchy. Yours is one of them, it is one of the worst of the days of patronage.

"I have therefore decreed your dismissal, and granted your office to the citizen M——, whose Republican sentiments cannot be suspected.

"Health and Fraternity.'

"THE COMMISSARY OF THE DEPARTMENT."

"M——!" exclaimed when I heard my successor's name. "He? my clerk?"

"Himself, Jerome. There it is in full, M——: it is not so difficult to read."

"It would make one doubt in the Republic," I replied, raising my indignant looks to Heaven.

"Then it is, Georges, Jerome; what did I tell you? Murder a man from behind, like the Italian bandits! That is the term"

"Such an outrage to me!" I said, indignantly

"And why not, Jerome? What have you to complain of? You have the right to live. The country allows you that"

I dared not reply; her irony overwhelmed me. How could I defend myself? I had myself called down the thunder which struck me I had pronounced myself for the Republic against the Monarchy, when the latter was standing and the former in the darkness of futurity. Yet the Monarchy had given me bread, and the Republic took it from me. What a grievous and distressing contradiction! I was struck dumb by it. Malvina did not strike people when they were down; she came to encourage me.

"Jerome," she said, "it is no use to give up; courage my friend, courage; the blow is hard, but it does not kill. Besides, you have two children, and I have no wish to present them to their fatherland; it feeds them too badly Therefore you must act."

"I am ready, Malvina; you shall see if I don't speak boldly to the Commissary."

"As for him, I will manage him. I will make him move. But he is only an inferior saint Let us apply higher. Shall I give you good advice, Jerome?"

"Speak, Malvina."

"Go to-morrow to Paris, and knock at the doors of these gentlemen of the Government; they must be pretty well off I fancy we should agree—they and I Go to them; tell them what has happened—what you have to complain of. They will attend to you "

"You think so, my love?"

"A Republican like you! an old one! a pure one! It is a rare bird with them; they haven't them by dozens. I repeat, they will be delighted to see you. They want clever men up there You must go to-morrow, Jerome."

"If you wish it."

"And, as for this fat Commissary, never mind him; I will speak to him."

All objection was useless when Malvina had determined. Besides, she was right; it was our only resource. The dinner was sad, and the evening was spent in preparations for departure. My wife wished to accompany me to the coach to give me the last instructions; and, as if convinced me, she said:—

"Your situation or war: take no less than that unless they offer you a better one."

"That is a matter of course."

"Above all, no waver ng. And make the Provisional Government understand that I turn to them only on t at condition. They may take it or leave it."

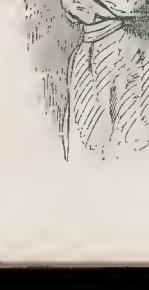
CHAPTER IV.

RUPUBLICAN VIRTUES.

When I arrived in Paris, I installed myself in the most modest hotel, which, however, I chose so that I was in the centre of my operations. From thence I could more easily go to places where my presence might be necessary. A delicate question was to know where to apply first. Before trying the members of the Government, it might be wise to sound those who influenced them, and to obtain their assistance. I determined to follow this plan

Among the men whom the storm had raised, to their own astonishment, on to the steps of power, was one with whom I had once lived in close intimacy. We had entered on literary life together, and drunk of the same cup—of misfortune. It is true that events had separated us since then; but I did not doubt that he had remained faithful to the memories of our connexion. Besides, he had only a secondary name in the new calendar. His titles consisted of three shrewd volumes, wherein he had displayed the talent of others, and compiled for the benefit of the Republican dogmas

My old friend lodged at one of the summits of the learned town, near the schools, and within reach of a library, whence he drew the elements of his book and of his dinner. His bachelor's hall was most simple and bare; but he filled it by his majesty, and decorated it by his importance. I cannot describe the



solemnity of his reception. He was no longer the same man: the Revolution had transformed him. He carried his head like a holy emblem, and wrapped himself in his dressing-gown with so much superiority, that it was impossible not to distinguish in his look and manners the influence of a revolution I proved more by the reception he gave me, and by his wonderful question

"Do not speak of it, my friend," he said. "I have not slept now for ten days the country counts upon me to organise it. Ten have the power, and have not ideas enough for one. It's a Court of Confusion, Pa:aret, it is indeed. No plan, no unity of purpose; nothing great, nothing fitting. Heaven knows what would become of them if we did not help them. Fortunately, we are here."

During the whole hour of our interview nothing could destroy the good opinion this man had of himself. He incessantly recurred to what he had done and what he had to do. If the monarchy had vanished like April snow, it was in consequence of his works; if the Republic had been established without opposition, it was because he had philosophically and didactically proved its preeminence over all other forms of constitution. Of the Government, one could thought too much of the revolutions of the heavens, to know anything of what happens on our earth; the other was of the class of old men who refuse to obey the sentence of age, and whom the people of Rameses Sesostris promptly help to eat, pepper, and citronn. He was an inexhaustible subject, who except d no name, no fame, from condemnation, and found no one to admire except himself

In other circumstances these sketches for a mature would have interested me, and the sight of this native self esteem would have added to the enjoyment. But my business in Paris was more serious. I tried to bring back my protector, and to induce him to save me after having saved the people.

But it was in vain to invite; I could only get vague promises; my man escaped from me when I thought I held him fast.

"Yes, my friend," he said, "we will think of that. But for to-day we must attend to the affairs of Berlin. The idea of that movement is mine, as a historical necessity."

Prussia carried away the speaker, and, for ten minutes, I could get nothing from him. He thought himself obliged to explain to me what he proposed to do will, all the great and little margraves, the kingdoms, and the principedoms. I could scarcely stop him at last, as he was crossing the Elbe to invade Germany.

"A few words to the minister from you," I said, to bring him back to his subject

"Of course, of course," he replied, with the airs of a caliph; "I will think about it. But you see, Paturot, my anxiety just now—would you like to know it?"

"Most gladly," I said.

"It is Poland," he continued. "I don't yet know what we shall do with it For my part, I am very lenient. Poland may rely upon me. There are ties, affinities, titles of friendship between her and France. It is a debt, and I would gladly pay it. It would be great to do what Napoleon did not do. But I am grieved to tell you that no one under tands this question—no one. The ground, the grand problem, is to separate the Slavonic from the Germanic element."

I did not think it necessary to wait for the resolution; my dose of patience and of resignation was exhausted. At the moment when my interlocutor commenced a definition of races, and prepared to show me the beauties of Panslavonism, I rose, and took my hat. He was not moved, but followed on to the stairs to tell me that he would look after the position of the Transylvanians and the Bulgarians

I had to renounce this mediation, and return to simpler means—to direct application. The subject was only a simple reparation for a supreme iniquity. Some explanations would suffice; were we not under a rule of truth and justice? This consciousness emboldened me; and I at once directed my steps to the hotel of the minister of the department. My plan was to speak frankly to him, and make him the arbitrator of my fate

I arrived at the hotel of the minister with the hope, it must be confessed, of finding some compensation. But I was curious to know how these improvised sovereigns filled their parts. I imagined them at once simple and dignified, modest in exterior, and great in action: above all, original, and separated from the past by a wide abyss

I was thinking this as I ascended the steps of the hotel, when a carriage drove rapidly out, and stopped at the entrance. The *ensemble* was perfect, with the finest horses, brilliant harness, and coachman and footmen in the most splendid livery. To find anything so perfectly arranged, it was necessary to return to the traditions of the Court, and not even of the last. "What foreign ambassador is this?" thought I, drawing back respectfully. A gentleman in black coat came down the carriage steps; I recognised my minister. His secretary received from his hands a red morocco portfolio, and followed him as a mace-bearer would have done. The servants stood in line, and the guard presented arms. It was according to the strictest laws of ceremony. Oh! power of tradition, behold thy prodigies! Flag-stones are torn up, thrones fall; thou survivest thrones and flag-stones!

I ascended the stairs behind the glorious minister, and marvelled that he had in so short a time taken the manners and airs of office. Crowds of applicants filled the waiting-rooms; he crossed them with more majesty and wonderful indifference. His look expressed impatience and disdain; he seemed annoyed at having so large a suite around him, and yet it was a necessary accessory. Why has a carriage has courtiers; all greatness must explain But the minister was not very ceremonious; he dismissed the crowd according to his strictest laws of economy

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK
This day is published, in post 8vo. 5s. cloth, gilt edges, bound in cloth by Remnant, with a Frontispiece by Leech and Stone, and Vignette Title by Leech and Jewitt,
THE HAUNTED MAN and the GHOST'S BARGAIN: a Fancy for Christmas Time
By CHARLES DICKENS.
London: Bradbury and Evans, 11, Bouverie-street.
This day is published, Loudoness's Almanac for 1849, price 1s. cloth, gilt edges, with an Index,
CHRISTMAS EVE; or, the Story of Little Joseph Cundall in Old England
Just published, price 1s. 6d.
THE OLD YEAR and the NEW YEAR. A Christmas Allegory, being the Dying Advice of Master Old Year to his son Master New Year. By CHARLES KNIGHT.
Chapter I. The Old Year's Will. Chapter II. The New Year's Inheritance.
London: WHITTAKER & Co., Ave Maria-lane. Sold by all Booksellers.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS. By ALFRED BUNN, Esq. Now ready, in 8vo. price 2s. 6d.
TWO CHRISTMAS CAROLS (with Music), by Thomas Baker) "The Holly and the Ivy" and "Christmas Eve," written and composed expressly for the Christmas Season. Also, by the same Author, "Oh! Sing Again," a Ballad, price 2s. 6d. London: ADDISON & HODSON, 210, Regent-street; and Published, by Appointment, to the Queen Dowager, 2, New Bond-street.

NEW POLKA.—THE FESTIVAL POLKA, composed by C. BROWNE. Price 2s. (net postage free).—Mr. Browne, the composer of the Agnes Polka, has just produced his new Polka for the music season, and from the above title it is sure to be a spirited and fascinating production and will greatly extend the popularity of the Composer. London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG—"DEAREST, THEN I'LL LOVE YOU MORE." Price 2s. (net postage free). This is an answer to "Will you love me then as now," sung with exquisite taste by Miss Rainforth, and one of the most admirable compositions for the melody and words of the present ballad are equally interesting and beautiful in the extreme. Very charming and effective. Price 2 nett of publishers. London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford street.

DEAREST MAE, as sung at the St. James's Theatre, with slightly varied words, and several new parts, price 2s. "Stop that Knocking." Of the same, with several new parts, price 2s. "Stop that Knocking." Of the same, with several new parts, price 2s. "Stop that Knocking." Of the same, with

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

The Adelphi is, we expect, just at present doing better than any other theatre in London, Mr. O Smith's *Prospero*, in the new burlesque, being pronounced a very fine performance, if not altogether an 'interpretation' (as the new critical word goes) of Shakspeare's character. And when the audience have, in addition, to laugh for a full hour at Mr Wright, in "Slasher and Crasher," it is wonderful how they eventually survive.

We have engraved one of the most striking scenes in the new burlesque, in which *Prospero* (Smith), and *Ferdinand* (Miss Woolgar), are in the ascendant; and the lofty magician has just exercised the potency of his wand.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

The Winter Fashions have completely set aside the autumnal *toilettes*. We have no longer to entertain our readers with the *élégantes* who are preparing for balls and parties, but with walking dresses. Simple garments of cloth, cashmere, and sometimes of velvet, are worn for the morning. Nearly all are short, rather scanty, though not tight to the figure; they have sleeves, and a small collar to stand up or lie down. The great fancy for the moment is the *car-license* of cloth, carmelite, chestnut, or snuff-brown; they are trimmed with gimp, &c.: they are also furnished with little pockets on each side, for pocket-book or handkerchief

For *toilettes habillées*, rich velvet or satin cloaks are made; they are trimmed with embroidery, gimp, fringe, and often with lace. Very pretty mantles with sleeves, ornamented with braid and lace, are much admired. They are fastened up the front by small buttons, attached with little gimp buckles.

For morning calls, a great many pelisses of plain stuff are made, creased in front, with a sash slightly drawn, and closed by a small buckle. At the edge of the bodice and skirt there is a trimming of the same material, cut or festooned; in the centre of which are buttons or pebbles, joined together by a small chain. Velvet buttons, or those of silk, fortunately take the place of *boutons à pierre*, and are decidedly of better taste, though less attractive. For *toilette*. dresses of very rich damask *pékerini*, with wide stripes separated by beautiful wreaths brocaded in two colours, are worn by ladies of high fashion. The bodices are uniformly worn high, though rather open up the front. The skirts are still made very full, but they are shorter; the best should be at least five or six inches wide. As a *toilette de fantaisie négligée*, plaid or striped silks are worn, with sleeves and bodices on the cross. Nearly all these *toilette* dresses are decorated with *galons*, be it buttons, braid, or gimp; and the sleeves are nearly all open at the wrist, so as to allow large puffings to escape. To *robes négligées*, embroidered muslin puffings are added; to those of cloth, simple cambric; and to *robes habillés*, a puffing of lace.

The new bonnet shapes are very *distinguée*. The pokes are round, the ears long, meeting under the chin, the crowns round, and the curtains not too full. Many bonnets are made of satin and velvet combined. The poke and the curtain are trimmed with a thick *rouleau*. The feathers are arranged *en bouquets* on the side, very low, the point falling to the edge of the curtain. Very rich shaded flowers are worn in dress bonnets, placed very high, and in the interior mixed with blonde lace the same colour as the bonnet. This lace has a very becoming appearance. There is much whispered about new *toilettes de bals*, destined to make a great show in the *monde élégant*.

SCENE FROM THE NEW BURLESQUE OF "THE ENCHANTED ISLE," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

THE LATE SIR JOHN BARROW.

Sir John Barrow (whose sudden death we announced in our Journal of last week) was born on the 19th of June, 1764, in a small cottage at the village of Dragleybeck, near Ulverston, North Lancashire. He has himself thus described his early years:—"I was the only child of Roger and Mary Barrow. Their cottage had been in my mother's family nearly 500 years, and had descended to her aunt, who lived in it to the age of 80, and in it my mother died at the advanced age of 90. The only scholastic education I received was at the Town Bank Grammar-School, under the Rev. William Tyson Walker, curate of the parish church, and an excellent classical scholar, educated at Trinity College, Dublin. I was entered when in my eighth year, continued under his instruction until my thirteenth, when I had advanced to the head of the school, having read Homer, and Xenophon's 'Anabasis,' Livy, Horace, Virgil, &c. From an old gentleman, who, being a sort of peripatetating preceptor, used to pay his annual visit of about three months, I received instruction in those branches of mathematics which are most easily attained under a master, such as algebra, fluxions, conic sections—Euclid needed no master: and I very soon had an opportunity of acquiring the practical application of many of the theorems and problems to the common purposes of life."

At this early age Barrow was engaged in taking a survey of Colonel Braddyll's estates in Yorkshire, and acquired so much knowledge of the theodolite, and the several mathematical instruments, then and subsequently, that, on arriving in London some years after, he drew up and published a small treatise to explain the practical use of them; this, says he, "being my first introduction to the press, for which I obtained £30, and was not a little delighted to send my first fruits to my mother."

Sir John Barrow embarked in life at Liverpool, as a superintendent and clerk at an iron-foundry; in this situation he remained for two years, when he quitted it for a voyage to Greenland in a whaler, where he had some initiation in practical navigation and the duties of a seaman.

Sir John's next employment was as mathematical teacher at Dr. James's academy, Greenwich. From this service he was, through the interest of Sir George Staunton, who was Secretary to the Embassy, appointed on the effective list of Lord Macartney's suite, as "Comptroller of the Household," and nominally, in that capacity, proceeded with his patron to China. On his Lordship's return and appointment to the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir John accepted the office of private secretary to his Lordship, and embarked with him for the seat of his government in January, 1797; and after a severe and very perilous, as well as very laborious voyage, he returned to England, on the evacuation of the Cape in 1803.

Of his services at the Cape during Lord Macartney's governorship, some idea may be formed from Sir John's own statement:—"Between the 1st of July, 1796, and the 18th of January, 1797, I had traversed every part of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and visited the several countries of the Kaffirs, the Hottentots, and the Boslesmen, performing a journey exceeding three thousand miles on horseback, on foot, and very rarely in a covered waggon, and full one-half of the distance as a pedestrian. During the whole time (with the exception of a few nights passed at the drosdy-house of Graaff Reynet) I never slept under a roof, but always in my waggon, and in the cot that I brought with me in the good ship *Ready* from England."

THE LATE SIR JOHN BARROW.

In 1804 Sir John Barrow was appointed second Secretary of the Admiralty; this office he held until 1806, and was re-appointed in 1807.

"From this day, the 8th of April, 1807, to the 28th of January, 1845," says Sir John, "I continued, without intermission, as Second Secretary of the Admiralty, when I retired, having completed altogether, from my first appointment in that capacity, forty years, under twelve or thirteen several naval administrations, Whig and Tory, including that of the Lord High Admiral, his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence; having reason to believe that I have given satisfaction to all and every one of those naval administrations: and I am happy in the reflection that I have experienced kindness and attention from all."

As an author, Sir John Barrow has been as successful as he has been industrious; and it may be said of him that he has not penned a line which has not tended to some good and useful purpose.

Sir John Barrow was created a Baronet in 1835. He married in 1798 the daughter of Peter John Treiter, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope, member of the Court of Justice, who survives him. He has left three sons—George Barrow, of the Colonial-office, who succeeds to the Baronetcy, married to the daughter of William Pennel, Esq., and niece of the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker; John, one of the senior clerks at the Admiralty, and head of the Record-office, and Peter Barrow. He has also left two daughters, the eldest of whom has within the last few days lost her husband, Lieut.-Col. Robert Barry.

The autobiography of Sir John Barrow, it will be recollected, was published last year; and from this source the substance of the above details has been derived. It presents, from first to last, a very interesting example of the success of a most energetic mind.

American papers announce the death of Colonel Mackenzie Fraser, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Forces in Canada. The unexpected death of this officer, who has been for years in Canada, has caused much regret among his numerous friends. He was married to the daughter of the late Sir Charles Bagot, and is said to have been the hero of a scene described in "Harry Lorrequer," during the occupation of Paris by the allies in 1815, in which a British officer severely punished a France military bully, who insulted him in one of the cafés of that city. Colonel Fraser was a man of stalwart form and gigantic stature, and well calculated for the hero of such a scene.

Volcanic Eruption.—According to accounts just received from Batavi , a terrific eruption recently took place of the volcano Kloet, which had been inactive for a great number of years. This unfortunate event spread desolation and death throughout the province of Passaroan, one of the most fertile and salubrious districts of Borneo. The eruption was preceded by frequent but irregular detonations, which were heard at a very considerable distance. For several leagues round the volcano, the sky appeared covered with black clouds, which produced the thickest darkness in mid-day. Showers of burning cinders were thrown up from the crater, which fell within an hour afterwards on the surrounding country, burning to cinders the crops, carbonising the plantations, and rendering the most luxuriant plains in the world an arid desert. At the same time torrents of burning lava rushed from the sides of the volcano, and inundated the delightful district of Kediris, enveloping in its waves the farms and villages, as well as the cattle and men who were surprised and overtaken by it.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 347.—Vol. XIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1848. [Sixpence.

THE FLIGHT OF THE POPE.

General Cavaignac announced to the National Assembly, on the 29th of November, that the French Government had determined to send a detachment of its army to Italy, for the protection of the person of the Pope. It was rumoured in Paris on the same day, that, as far as protection went, the expedition would be useless, as the Pope had left Rome and was on his way to France, and desired not protection, but shelter and hospitality. The rumour was believed by some, and disbelieved by others, as all rumours are. It has since been placed beyond a doubt that it was partially true. The Pope left Rome secretly on the 24th ult., accompanied by several of the Cardinals, and repaired to Gaeta. As soon as the French Government was informed of the probability of his flight, a French vessel of war was placed at the disposal of his Holiness—an asylum was offered to him in France—and preparations were made for receiving the Pontiff with a sympathy commensurate with his misfortunes, a cordiality due to the benignity of his character, and a splendour worthy of his high temporal and spiritual dignity. The Pope, however, has seen fit to seek an asylum elsewhere. Before he quitted Rome his mind is said to have been made up as to his place of refuge. It is added that he left confidential instructions to his Cardinals to join him at Malta. It is also stated that, in anticipation of being driven from Rome by the ungrateful people, for whose liberties as a temporal Sovereign he had done so much, he some months ago sent Cardinal Ferretti to Malta, to take the necessary measures for his comfort and security; and that Malta was chosen on account of its proximity to Italy, and of its freedom from all political commotions. It is not known whether the Pope will adhere to his original intention, or whether the respect and sympathy evinced for him by the King of Naples on landing in the Neapolitan territory will induce him to await the turn of events on the Italian soil. As soon as the flight of the Pope was known, the whole of the *corps diplomatique* quitted Rome—the Ambassadors of France, Sardinia, and Spain being the first to leave. It appears that the Spanish Ambassador afterwards joined his Holiness; and that the Pope disguised himself with a wig, moustachios, and a round hat, and passed as the servant of the Bavarian Ambassador. On the table of his private apartment in the Quirinal, the Pope left a note for the Minister Mamiani, the Minister forced upon him by the people, in which he simply announced his departure, and recommended to him and his colleagues the maintenance of public tranquillity. These are the facts as far as they have transpired of this great event—one of the most important, if not by far the most important, of the many stupendous occurrences of this "*annus mirabilis*" of 1848. Not only its remote, but its near consequences, it is impossible to foresee; but all men are prepared to believe that they will be remarkable.

The fall of the Papacy in the fulness of time is an event which Protestant Europe has been led to expect ever since the Reformation. It is not befitting in us to expatiate upon the awful mysteries of the Apocalypse; but the circumstances of our time are so marvellous, and the interpretations which have been put upon the inspired prophecy by Protestant divines and commentators would seem so nearly corroborated by contemporary events, that a passing allusion to the subject may be permitted even in the columns of a journal devoted not to divine, but to secular things. Both the Papal and the Protestant mind are awakened at present to the awful mysteries of prophecy, a fact which we record without commenting upon. Without reference to sacred matters, or to interpretations which the imaginative may find for the questionable prophecies of modern prophets like the Solitary of Orval, it is desirable that men should consider the flight of the Pope in its political aspect, both with reference to the Papacy itself, and in its probable effects upon the Italian question and upon the state of Europe generally.

We stated in our last Number, before the flight of the Pope was known, the probability that the most popular of all Popes would be the last of the ecclesiastical magistrates of Rome, and that in future the holder of the Papal dignity would be a priest alone, and not a sovereign. The flight of Pius IX. has rendered this result even more probable. As a Sovereign, he has lost everything by his flight. As the spiritual head of Roman Catholic Europe, he has as yet lost nothing. Even in ordinary times, it was impossible to conceive any arrangement for the government of a people more preposterous than the elective sovereignty established in the Papal States. A priest—in most cases superannuated—was taken from

ALDERNEY CATTLE.—FROM THE CELEBRATED PICTURE, PAINTED BY JAMES WARD, ESQ., R.A.—(SEE PAGE 360.)

his cloister to administer not alone the spiritual affairs of that particular [illegible] of all other States of which the people adhered to Rom[illegible] Catholic Christianity. This was a duty sufficiently splendid and s[illegible] difficult to tax and to satisfy the highest and most active-minded of men. When, in addition to the duties of Archbishop-General of a large portion of Christendom, he was called upon to rule as a temporal King over a small but not easily managed section of a great people, there was an incongruity of functions which was full of absurdity as well as of peril. Roman Catholics and Protestants were alike aware of it; and all unprejudiced men admitted that piety and eminence as a priest were no proper qualifications for Kingsl. All the difficulties of the present Pope have befallen him in the latter capacity. It is not because he is a Pope that he has been compelled to fly from his capital; but because he was a King. It is not that any want of attachment has been displayed to his faith or his spiritual dignity, either in Rome or any other part of Europe, that insurrection has been organized against him — that his Minister has been assassinated—that his palace has been besieged—and that his person has been endangered. It was as a Monarch alone that the spiritual Head of the Catholics has been assailed as a King—not as a Pope; a fact which we should bear in mind before we conclude that the fall of the Papacy is identical with the abolition of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. Rome may declare and maintain itself as a Republic, or all Italy may be united in a federation of Republics without weakening in the slightest degree the spiritual authority which the Pope claims to exercise over Roman Catholics. He may never revisit the Quirinal, or he may be installed in it again, without, in the one case losing, or in the other increasing, the greater of the dignities which his predecessors have enjoyed. Indeed it seems highly probable that his spiritual hold upon the affections of Roman Catholics will be strengthened, and not weakened, by these events. Persecution and exile will but endear his name to those who believe in his spiritual attributes. He may never leave Italy will probably be more than counterbalanced by the [illegible] he will gain over the minds of men in those parts of Europe where his religion is that of the majority of the people. Such, at least, is the view we take of this event; and all that has yet transpired, more especially in France, tends to confirm it. General Cavaignac never took a more politic step than when he consulted himself the protector of the Pope. Though that office has not been needed or accepted, General Cavaignac will owe his success, should he be elected, to the opportunity afforded him to conciliate and flatter the Roman Catholic party, of which the Count de Montalembert is the leader, and the skilful advantage that he knew how to take of it.

As regards the influence of this event upon the political fortunes of Rome and Italy, we cannot but anticipate many new and immediate perplexities to arise from it. The Romans, left to themselves, are not likely to carry on without bloodshed and tyranny a revolution which was inaugurated by assassination. Whatever they may do, it is to be most ardently desired that they may be left to themselves, or that a peaceful intervention of the principal powers of Europe may take place in the affairs of the whole of Italy, the Papal States included. The armed and hostile intervention of Austria on the one side could but lead to the armed and hostile intervention of France on the other, and *vice versâ*. In either case a general break-up of the peace of Europe might be the result. The present Government of France was evidently far from disinclined to run the risk last week. Its intentions, however, may have been changed; and to-morrow (the 10th of December) will decide whether the supporters of a new war shall assume the hazardous Government of the Republic. But whomsoever may be elected as President will be compelled to see the interest which France has in the consolidation of the constitutional liberties of Italy, and act accordingly. For the sake of Europe it is to be hoped that France will not be precipitate, and that she will play the great game with a full sense of the deep responsibility that a fate more [illegible] will rest upon her as well as on Europe. Even Austria, which has manifested a desire to accept the offered negotiations of the other States of Europe in reference to the affairs of Lombardy and Sardinia, will not be precipitate in the affairs of Rome, if no false step be taken by France.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

[illegible] preparations for the electoral struggle throughout the week, we carried on with a keen proportionate to the proximity of the day of contest—to [illegible]y, the 10th. According to the representations of the partisans of the two [illegible] states, there was no doubt of the success of both. Notwithstanding that, there can be but one President. The excess of the real United States parties to any probable excess in their favourite's triumphant return. In Paris, the meetings of electors, which were taking place hourly, were, it is [illegible], considered to be favourable to the success of General Cavaignac, but the open assemblages were decidedly for Louis Napoleon.

In Lyons, at a general assembly of the delegates of the sections of the city, and of the rural cantons, which was held there on Friday evening, the sections [illegible] votes to General Cavaignac, and but 6 to Prince Louis Napoleon. Six out of ten of the cantons outside the walls gave 143 votes to General Cavaignac, and but 79 to Prince Louis. Two of the four cantons, which had not elected delegates, but written to declare that they would vote unanimously in favour of General Cavaignac. It is stated, further, that General Cavaignac will intervene on the occasion of the [illegible] Bois created an immense feeling in favour of the General amongst the clergy and the religious portion of the inhabitants of Lyons.

The friends of each of the candidates have already been in communication with a view to the arrangements for the formation of the [illegible] Assembly. It will be one of the most important duties of the new Chamber to [illegible] dangerous even for the secret interests which it is desired to protect, also of a nature to compromise the peace of Europe.

On the subject of the expedition, General Cubières made the following statement on Tuesday in the National Assembly:—That on Friday he had communicated to the Assembly a telegraphic despatch announcing that the Pope had departed from Rome for Gaeta during the night of the 24th. In the same night M. d'Harcourt, the French Ambassador, had left for Civita Vecchia. He had in the *Pouvoir* steamer, with the intention of joining the Pope, who had manifested a desire to proceed to Gaeta. The Minister of War and General Changarnier Commander of Paris. M. Thiers has been sollicited, but has declined for the present any office. M. Passy has been mentioned for the Finances, and M. Vaulabelle for Public Works. M. de Falloux has also been offered the Portfolio of Public Instruction.

On Monday, in the National Assembly, it was announced by the President that a telegraphic despatch had been received from Algiers, stating that the votes as to the election of the President would be forwarded from Algiers on the 19th, so that they would arrive in Paris on the [illegible] which day no proclamation [illegible] election for a representative [illegible] took place at Ajaccio on the 26th ult., when Prince Louis Napoleon obtained 7,32[illegible] votes out of 107. He was also elected President of the Council-General of Corsica.

With respect to the expedition to Civita-Vecchia, M. Louis Napoleon has addressed the following letter to a Paris paper:—"[illegible] been in no way concerned from the outset in the expedition of Civita Vecchia. I feel bound to declare that, being fully decided to support all measures [illegible] to guarantee effectively the liberty and authority of the Sovereign Pontiff I could not approve by any way a military demonstration which might lead to dangerous even for the sacred interests which it is desired to protect, also of a nature to compromise the peace of Europe."

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I rely on your making provision with your accustomed liberality, for the exigencies of the public service, and the support of the public credit.

* * * * * * * *

Upon the much debated subject of retrenchment I have no instructions which specifically relate to Jamaica; but, from some other communications, and from observations of what has been said in Parliament, and of what has taken place in relation to another colony, I feel justified in expressing an opinion that extreme measures, destructive alike to existing interest and existing institutions, and of all confidence in the stability of public relations, as already constituted by law, would be firmly resisted, and would place the colony in opposition to the home government; but, on the other hand, I am confident that no resolution has been formed by her Majesty's Ministers to reject the consideration of any well-conditioned economical reform.

The address of the House of Assembly to this speech was presented on the 30th of November. It is little more than a cold acknowledgment of the Governor's kindness, in reading them a lecture on political economy. With respect to financial matters the Assembly say:—

We beg to assure your Excellency that it is not our intention to add to the difficulties and distress of the colony by withholding the requisite supplies for the ensuing year; but in providing the means of upholding the public institutions and the public credit, it will be our duty to do so with the strictest attention to the most rigid economy, as we are fully aware that the distressed state of the colony loudly calls upon us to lighten as much as possible the burthen of taxation.

On the 2nd of November a message from the Governor was received by the House of Assembly, relative to the imperial loan. He estimated the amount that would fall to the share of Jamaica at £100,000; recommended immediate provision for the payment of the interest; suggested that the improvement of roads would be the best way of applying the loan; and hinted at the expediency of revising the whole system of parochial taxation in the island. Little business had been transacted in the Assembly, down to the despatch of the mail, beyond the customary committees and bringing in bills for local arrangements. They appeared to be much reserve in the language of the members, and some difficulty in making business. The news of Lord George Bentinck's death elicited a strong and general expression of regret. The weather was propitious, and the crops were promising.

GUIANA.—The appointment of Mr. Barkley, M.P. for Leominster, to the Governorship of Guiana, in the room of Sir H. Light, which we announced last week, has been made just in time to save it from complete anarchy. The *Royal Gazette*, received by the mail, says:—

No despatches have been received from Earl Grey with regard to the financial position of this colony, at least none that have been promulgated. No such despatches, we believe, have been laid before the Court of Policy. Though therefore, the finances are in fixed [illegible] manner at the present moment, we cannot but feel that the future is pregnant with difficulty; the money is at this moment a negative one. The difference between the official and colonial estimates [illegible] be they assets or active items.

In the same journal, we find an account of the opening of the Georgetown and Mahaica Railway. The weather was good, and the crops promising.

Immediately on the announcement of the death of Lord George Bentinck, the colours of all the vessels in the Demerara river were hoisted half-mast high. A public testimonial was spoken of.

TRINIDAD.—The Council of Government assembled in the new Council-room for the first time on the 2nd of November. Lord Harris made a speech on the occasion, and took the opportunity to present the answer of the Secretary for the Colonies to the despatch forwarded with the estimates for the year; and to announce that the Trinidad share of the Imperial loan would be £30,000, as also to throw out some suggestions as to its application. With regard to the estimates, Earl Grey leaves the question of retrenchment entirely to Lord Harris and the Council. His Lordship, however, enters into an elaborate argument *against* the reduction of salaries. Still, if the Governor and Council will redress, he will let them. The following passage in Earl Grey's despatch is extremely creditable to Lord Harris's disinterestedness; but not quite so creditable to Earl Grey's sense of justice.

With respect to the apportionment of the reduction at a different rate per cent. upon salaries of different amount, your Lordship has proposed a graduated scale which, whilst it would [illegible] cent only on per cent. from salaries under £200, would subject your own salary to a deduction of 36 per cent. But I cannot concur in the justness of this principle, and I am of opinion that the deduction should be made at one uniform rate per cent. from all salaries whatever, or, at most, from all the salaries exceeding £500 a year.

Lord Harris deserves honour for the noble example he has set our own Colonial governors. But Lord Grey cannot be brought to understand how a salary which barely affords the necessaries of life to a hardworking man, ought not to be slightly touched as a semi-sinecure, affording luxuries.

INDIA.

Advices have been received this week in anticipation of the overland mail, dated Calcutta Oct. 21, and Bombay Nov. 2. The intelligence is interesting. Dhuleep Singh has, whether with consent or not, left the seat of Mooltan, and left the Dewan on the 10th October, for the purpose of joining his father, Chuttur Singh, who was left in charge by Captain Abbott and Lieut. Nicholson, in the Hazareh country. General Whish was at Lahore, and had expended the time during the two preceding days he had moved off portions of his troops; and with his view of disarming him for the treachery, it was determined to fall on him suddenly in the night-time, and preparations were accordingly made for that purpose; but Lieutenant (now Major) Edwardes, considering the movement a dangerous one, discarded the General's plan, and framed his design into execution, and the Sheer Singh escaped immolested. Great jealousy and ill-feeling are said to have existed between the two rebel chiefs, and at the time of Sheer Singh's departure the latter is said to have given information of the same in the form of attacking his slippery friend as he left the neighbourhood of the fortress. There was, however, an impression prevalent, that, instead of there being divisions in the rebel camp, and the plans of which Sheer Singh is one, and the Dewan being baffled by mutual distrust and disagreement, those parties had, throughout, played a cunning game already, and were in a position to strike a blow whenever it suited their purpose, and the information of the approach of the rebels to the capital itself, and that he has been compelled to summon troops hurriedly from Perozepore, and to send a messenger to recal Colonel Ashford's brigade, which started on the 19th of the previous month from that place, to join General Whish! In addition to the recall of Brigadier Eckford, and the requisition for troops from Ferozepore, General Cureton, at the head of the cavalry brigade, had been ordered to push on vigorously to Lahore; and Chuttur Singh and Sheer Singh were said to have effected a junction at Wuzeerabad, which is only sixty-four miles distant from the capital.

Orders, dated "Simla, Oct. 21," have been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of India, constituting a force of some 30,000 men, to be designated "the Army of the Punjaub," and of which Lord Gough intended immediately to take the command in person.

The Governor-General was expected to arrive at Allahabad in the first days of November. Lord Gough had left Simla, hastening forward to Ferozepore and Loodiana; and it was thought that the expeditious progress of the Commander-in-Chief would not admit of his having an interview with Lord Lake, however, previous to passing himself at the head of the army.

With respect to the state of the Punjaub generally, the accounts show but too clearly that the whole of the lately acquired territory is virtually in a state of rebellion, and that the machinations of the various parties in arms against our authority are at present, and have been for some time past, directed on a combined plan of operations, the results of which are likely yet to develope themselves to a greater extent, although the checks the Sikhs have received, and our vigilance round Lahore, have in some measure baffled them. The army of the Punjaub and the Bombay field force together amount to 38,377 men, of which 27,315 are natives.

Colonel Outram was a passenger by the present mail from Bombay, with the intention of passing two years furlough in Egypt. This distinguished officer was not, we are happy to learn, compelled to this step from any positive illness, but resorted to it with a view of recruiting his health by travelling.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

IN RE HOPE AND OTHERS.—THE HOPE JEWELS.—This case occupied the Exchequer Court for a considerable part of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Tuesday. The question at issue was, whether a very valuable collection of jewels, formerly the property of the late Mr. Thomas Philip Hope, belonged to his two nephews, Alexander Beresford Hope and Henry Thomas Hope, or to Alexander Beresford Hope exclusively. Henry Thomas Hope claimed a large portion of the jewels, worth about £40,000, under a deed of gift alleged to have been executed in 1821. But, on the other side, the execution of this deed was disputed, and it was said that the late Mr. Hope had left, by a will of a subsequent date, the whole of the jewels to him.

The Lord Chief Baron, in summing up, said that the sole question the Jury had to consider was, whether the name of Henry Thomas Hope was inserted in the deed, of 1821, when that instrument was executed by Henry Philip Hope, deceased, or whether the deed was executed in blank; and, secondly, whether Henry Philip Hope had gone through the ceremony of saying, "I deliver this as my act and deed," in short, whether the deed was really executed in the manner and for the purpose alleged. The learned Judge accordingly almost exclusively directed their attention to the first question, and told them, if they thought it had been executed, they would return a verdict for the plaintiff; if they thought not, for the defendant.

The Jury, without retiring, found a verdict for the plaintiff.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

TRIAL OF THE BARONESS ST. MART.

On Saturday last the *Baroness St. Mart* surrendered and pleaded "Not Guilty" to a charge of stealing two rings, value £40, the property of Sir John Hare Hare Hayward was accompanied by her solicitor.

Mr. Clarkson opened the case for the prosecution, and stated all the facts which were given in evidence when the witnesses were examined at the police court recently, and which we noticed at the time.

Sir John Hare was examined, and stated the alleged facts, which are already known to the public.

The servant, Ellen Russell, who at previous examinations had stated that she had pawned the rings at the request of the baroness, had her evidence on the present occasion much shaken on cross-examination.

The shopman to Mr. Boyce (the pawnbroker) proved that the diamond rings were pawned at his master's shop on the 1st of May, 1847, by a woman, but he could not speak positively to the witness Russell being the person. He also said that the same rings were pledged by the same person, whoever she was, on some previous occasion; and he contradicted Russell with regard to the name in which they were pawned on the 1st of May, stating that the name given was Mary Wilson, and not Mary Anne Turner, as she had represented.

The statement made by the prisoner when before the magistrate was put in. She said: "Sir John offered me marriage, saying that he was richer than the Baron. He showed me the rings, and I handed them to my mother, who gave them to the Baron, and he returned them to Sir John Hare, and I have not seen them since."

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Cockburn then made a most eloquent and forcible address to the Jury on behalf of the accused lady; and Mr. Justice Coltman having summed up, the Jury immediately returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The trial occupied upwards of nine hours.

IRELAND.

FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE AT SEA.

Early in the week, rumours of a frightful tragedy enacted on board the Londonderry steamer, sailing between Sligo and Liverpool, reached Dublin. It was said that the steamer, which left Sligo on Friday week, had on board 105 passengers, part of the crew, and the captain, and the other part for Liverpool. A great number of the latter, it was alleged, went on board for the purpose of plundering the passengers; and when the crew were engaged in the management of the steam-boat during the storm, they commenced their horrid work, and on the arrival of the steamer at Londonderry, not less than forty of the poor creatures were found murdered in the most brutal manner.

It is gratifying to know that the statement was entirely unfounded. The truth, however, which is bad enough, may be briefly stated. It appears that about nine o'clock on Sunday morning week, the steamer reached the quay of Londonderry with the greatest part of her cabin fittings broken and destroyed. In consequence, and the authorities having taken possession of the vessel, immediate steps were taken to ascertain how matters really stood. On examination of the steamer, the cause was found to be a most terrible one. From information in the steerage the dreadful spectacle was exhibited of seventy-three dead bodies piled on each other.

After the lapse of some time, a respectable Jury was empanelled by the City Coroner, when, the witnesses being examined, it appeared that the steamer left Sligo for Liverpool on Friday evening, having on board, besides cattle, nearly 150 passengers, the greater part of whom were on their way to America. The evening became so boisterous that none but the crew could keep the deck, and the passengers were accordingly ordered below. The hatch or companion was drawn over; but from the close and heated state of the steerage, the unfortunate people below were subjected to the horrible and lingering death of suffocation. One passenger, more fortunate than the rest, succeeded in gaining the deck, and having alarmed the crew, an effort was made for their relief, but too late. Human beings having ceased to exist.

It took a few hours and a half to cast the dead out of the vessel; and as putrefaction had begun, the smell was so offensive that spirits were given to men to keep them in a state of half drunkenness to get them to go below. The place in which the poor creatures met their fate was about 20 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 7 feet high. It had capacity for about 30 persons, but was crowded with that the dead lay four deep on the floor.

The incidents and bereavements are deeply affecting. A little girl was saved who was coming to her father in Liverpool; the rest of the family were with her, to the number of nine persons, and all except herself perished. Strong men as well as children were among the victims, and their efforts to escape appeared to have been great—one man's coat being torn completely from the sleeves in his unavailing attempts for deliverance.

The suffocation has been attributed to the fact of a tarpaulin having been thrown over the companion to keep the water out

The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, which sat on the body of one of the sufferers:—"We find that Catherine Cassidy came to her death in consequence of the gross negligence and total want of the usual and necessary caution on the part of the captain, Alexander Johnston, Richard Hughes (first mate), and Duncan Crawford (second mate); and we therefore find them guilty of 'Manslaughter.' And we further consider it our duty to express, in the strongest terms, our abhorrence of the inhuman conduct of the remainder of the seamen on board on the melancholy occasion: and the Jury beg to call the attention of proprietors of steamboats to the urgent necessity of introducing some more effectual mode of ventilation in the steerage, and also affording better accommodation to the poorer class of passengers."

The captain and all the crew are committed to gaol. About 80 others were landed alive, and all are in custody for examination.

How the story arose of these poor people having been murdered by their fellow-passengers for the sake of plunder, or falling in a deadly conflict, after which the captain and crew were obliged to submit to the orders of the "pirates," is quite unfounded.

The following letter of a correspondent in Londonderry, however, throws some light on the subject: "The night coming on exceedingly boisterous, the most part of the poor people were forced to take shelter themselves, either by the captain's orders, or by their own accord (which has not yet been disclosed), to go below, into what you know is called the fore-cabin of these boats; and since the days of the Black Hole of Calcutta, I have never read or heard of such a den to cram, pack, or stow so many human beings in. The effect of this was dreadful, but more dreadful is it when the crew came and fastened a tarpaulin over the hatch or companion door, which took down to the place. The consequence was that many of the poor unfortunates were suffocated soon, and others afterwards; and it has been told by one of the survivors, that the scene more resembled a battle-field of mangled mutilated human corpses than any thing else that could be described. On questioning some of them relative to the story about the infamous deception which had been circulated, he said that it arose from the fact that many of the passengers had boxes of needle materials, and that they formed them into their terror, with the view of obtaining a light. This fearful scene continued till one or a few succeeded in reaching the deck, and alarming the mate and crew. Assistance was then rendered, but, alas! too late."

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.—His Excellency arrived in Dublin on Tuesday last from the country. He was accompanied by the Countess of Clarendon and three of their Excellencies' children.

GOVERNMENT RETRENCHMENTS.—The abolition of the office of paymaster of civil services, the head of which was the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy, has been already announced. Seven of the pensioners also have been withdrawn, and the business will be done under the Treasury by a clerk or two in Dublin Castle. Sir James Dombrain has proceeded to London on that account, and the department, of which he was the head—the Irish Coast Guard services—will be transferred to London also. The office of Irish Secretary to the Post Office will exist no more, Mr. Cuddy having retired on full allowance. The head of the money-order office will also be dispensed with. The Board of Works has been weeded to a very great extent, and the whole of the *employés* there, with two or three exceptions, dispensed with. The permanent staff, and two or three parties whose services are valuable in various departments, alone remain.

DUBLIN MAYORALTY.—Mr. Dunne was re-elected Lord Mayor of Dublin on Friday so tonight for the remaining portion of the present year. He was not opposed.

KILKENNY.—The Corporation of Kilkenny have elected Dr. Cane as Mayor of that city for the ensuing year. The doctor had just been released from prison, where he was confined under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

MR. DUFFY'S BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—The attempt to make Mr. Duffy a bankrupt has signally failed. The claim which Mr Duffy objected has been withdrawn, and the commission of bankruptcy superseded, at the cost of the person on whose affidavit it was issued. Mr. Duffy is now the only political prisoner in Newgate. Messrs. James Gayan, Eugene Martin, Lalor, Haverty, and Dr. M'Carron, have been liberated on their personal recognisance. Smith, the last of the Ballingarry men (except a man in hospital), has also received a letter from the Castle, admitting him to bail—making a complete gaol delivery.

MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.—Mr. Duffy has received a formal notice from Mr. Kemmis that from bills would be sent against him to the Grand Jury of the city of Dublin on the opening of the commission. It is inferred that the bills found against him last commission, by the county of Dublin Grand Jury, have been abandoned by the Crown.

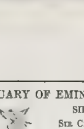
FOOT-LAW EMIGRATION.—The Poor-Law Commissioners have sanctioned a meeting of the rate-payers in the Davidstown electoral division of the Athy Union, for the purpose of making a rate for pauper emigration. The precedent will, no doubt, be followed by other unions in well-circumstanced districts.

EXCLUSION OF CATHOLICS FROM JURIES.—A memorial is in course of signature throughout the city of Dublin, and numerous names are being attached to it, protesting against the exclusion of Roman Catholics from juries, as against the spirit of the Emancipation Act. This document will probably reach the hands of Lord Clarendon on his arrival.

SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—The speedy transmission of intelligence across the Irish Channel, and improved means of communication between that sister island, will be secured by the determination of the Government to take advantage of the facilities afforded by the submarine electric telegraph. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given permission to Charles Blunt, Esq., civil engineer, to effect a communication by laying down his submarine electric telegraph between Holyhead and Dublin. The telegraphic wires will be connected with the lines of railway radiating from the Irish metropolis, and with the Chester and Holyhead Railway at Holyhead, and we understand that convenient positions at both the termini have been chosen and marked out where the wires will terminate. The Admiralty are desirous of furnishing Mr. Blunt with the necessary aid, and for that purpose have authorised Captain Fraser, R.N., the commanding officer of her Majesty's naval establishments and dockyard at Holyhead, not only to permit the former gentleman immediately to commence his operations, but also to afford every assistance which he may require in the performance of his undertaking. Its desirable advantages will, form ere long, a great link in the great chain of communication between the two countries. By its means space will be annihilated, and in a few minutes the most important political intelligence, the minutest detail of business, will be conveyed between the capitals of England and Ireland. The towns of Liverpool and Manchester would also be benefited, as the telegraphic communications would be at least twelve hours in advance of the ordinary mails.—*Morning Post*

THE LATE C. BULLER, ESQ., M.P.—On Wednesday last, the day of Mr. Buller's funeral, all the shops were closed by all parties in the town of Liskeard, which he represented—a mark of respect, irrespective of politics, which he well deserved.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.



SIR CHARLES WENTWORTH BURDETT, BART.

SIR CHARLES BURDETT, an officer in the military service of the East India Company, represented one of the oldest families in England, founded at the period of the Conquest by Robert de Burdett, Lord of Lonesby, county of Leicester, a Norman knight, who came over with Duke William. Sir Francis Burdett, [illegible] and succeeded to the Baronetcy at the decease of his uncle, Sir Charles Wyndham Burdett, in 1829. He was born 26th December, 1805, and married, 31st December, 1834, his cousin Harriett, daughter of William High Burgess, Esq., by whom he leaves two sons and two daughters, the elder of the former being now Sir Charles Wentworth Burdett, seventh Baronet, of Burthwaite, county York, a minor, aged 13.

IBRAHIM PASHA.

IBRAHIM PASHA, the son of the great Mehemet Ali, was born at Cavalla, in Albania, in 1789. His father, from the humble occupation of a water-carrier, had risen to take rank among the leading men of the Ottoman Empire as a statesman and a warrior. The young Ibrahim, at the age of seventeen, joined his father's army, and though always inferior in a civil capacity to his sire, he soon proved himself more than Mehemet's rival in the field. In 1816, he went into Arabia against the Wahabees—an heretical sect of the Mahommedan religion, and he subdued them after a harass ng war of three years. He wrested the holy towns of Mecca and Medina from their hands, and re-established the regular course of the caravans. On the 11th of December, 1819, he was received in triumph at Cairo, on returning from his victorious adventures; and the Sublime Porte then conferred upon him the high title of Pasha of the holy cities. In 1824, Mehemet Ali undertook for the Sultan the quelling of the Greeks, who had commenced their memorable struggle for freedom. Ibrahim Pasha commanded the troops sent against them, and sailed from Alexandria for the Morea, with a fleet consisting of 163 sail, 16,000 infantry, 700 horse, and four regiments of artillery. The war which Ibrahim waged in the Morea was one of great success and cruelty, sufficient, had it been a Christian soldier, to have tarnished his reputation for ever. But, until lately, an Ottoman, with arms in his hand, was quite ignorant of mercy, and Ibrahim is to be judged by the standard of his rank. The battle of Navarino, the 20th of October, 1827, annihilated Ibrahim's fleet, and cut short his sanguinary proceedings in Greece.

The following years found Mehemet Ali in open and effective rebellion against the Porte, and its independent sway over Egypt. His ambition was to add Syria to his dominions; and his son Ibrahim, in carrying out this object, achieved his greatest glory. With 24,000 infantry, 5000 regiments of cavalry, and forty pieces of artillery, Ibrahim and his lieutenant, Soliman Pasha (the French Colonel Sèves) overran the Syrian territory. Gaza, Jaffa, Caiffa, and Acre—the Acre of Saladin and Napoleon—consecutively fell into their power. The victory of Konlah, in 1832, laid the approaches to Constantinople defenceless before them; when Russia interfered, and, with 20,000 troops, protected the capital of the Ottoman Empire. But Drumon retained and ruled Syria for having subsequently confirmed his power by the victory of Nizeh, in 1839. This triumph was, however, to be his last.

The four nations—England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia—jealous of the increasing potency of Mehemet, combined to restore Syria to Turkey. Ibrahim at once sank before their attack: the bombardment and occupation of Acre, the 3d November, 1840, in the space of four hours, showed the Pasha and his father the vanity of resistance; they made the best terms they could with the Sultan, Syria was surrendered, and Mehemet became recognised hereditary Viceroy of Egypt. Since that period Ibrahim Pasha has led a comparatively retired life, devoting his attention to agriculture and the internal improvement of Egypt. His memorable visit to London is in every one's recollection. In consequence of Mehemet Ali's recent incapacity, from dotage, to longer govern Egypt, Ibrahim was nominated by the Sultan Viceroy in his stead on the 1st of last September. The sceptre, after a brief interval of two months and ten days, has passed from Ibrahim's hands.

The Pasha closed his mortal career on the 10th ultimo; of a death being the combined results of bronchitis and abscess of the lungs. He is succeeded in power by his nephew Abbos Pasha, the eldest living male member of Mehemet Ali's family. This succession is strictly pursuant to the Sultan's firman of 1841, by which the government of Egypt is to descend in direct line in Mehemet Ali's descendants, from the elder to the elder among the male sex.

Ibrahim was interred with military honours, but with little ceremony, on the day of his death, in Mehemet Ali's family tomb, near Cairo. Ibrahim leaves three sons, Achmet Bey (born in 1826), Ismail Bey (born in 1830), both now pursuing their studies in Paris, and Mustapha Bey (born in 1832), at present in Cairo.

Endowed with inferior capabilities for governing in time of peace, Ibrahim Pasha was in war the armed right hand of his father Mehemet. He was a soldier and a good one, but he was little more. In private he was serious and reserved; but selfishness and gratification appear to have been his motives in some measure redeemed by his unalterable affection for, and devotion to his father.

SAMUEL COOPER, ESQ., F.R.S.

This eminent surgeon died on the 3d inst., at Shipperton, in the 68th year of his age. He was member of the Council of the Royal Society, lately President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Professor of Surgery at University College, London; author of the celebrated "Dictionary of Surgery," and many other popular works. His abilities commanded universal respect, and are highly commended by Professor Gibson, of the University of Pennsylvania, who, in his "Sketches of Eminent British Surgeons," mentions Mr. Cooper as "deservedly well known all over the world for his variety and extent of his professional information."

Mr. Cooper was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons so long ago as 1803. Soon after he entered the army, and became a Staff Surgeon. In 1809 he received the Jacksonian prize for an elaborate "Treatise on Luxations," and in 1832, on the anniversary of the birth of Hunter, he had the honour of delivering the annual Oration in commemoration of that illustrious man, and in 1843 he obtained for the second time his learned profession, the President's Chair of the College of Surgeons. With University College and Hospital Mr. Cooper was connected for seventeen years as a most popular teacher, but resigned his appointment there in April last, consequent on a difference with two of his colleagues.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been rough. The wind has been blowing at times heavily, and mostly from the S W; they has been mostly covered by clouds; and rain has fal en frequently. The following are some particulars of each day:—On Sunday the sky was clear from cloud, nearly from 7 A.M. till noon, and overcast both before and after these times; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 42°. Friday, the sky was overcast, with very slight exceptions, and rain fell heavily at times: near midnight some hail fell; the directions of the wind were S. and W.S.W.; and the average temperature of the air was 41°. Saturday, the sky was for most part cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 40°. Sunday, the sky was mostly overcast; the direction of the wind was S.; and the average temperature of the air was 41°. Monday, the sky was partially clear for a short time during the evening; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature of the air was 44°. Tuesday, the sky was overcast in the morning, and mostly clear after noon; there were several squalls of wind and rain during the day; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature of the air was 44°. Wednesday, the sky was overcast, and there were frequent squalls of rain and wind; the direction of the wind was S.W., and blowh strongly; the average temperature of the air was 46°; and that for the week ending this day was 43°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings of each day:—

Thursday,	Nov 30, the highest during the day was	47	deg., and the lowest was	deg.
Friday,	Dec. 1,	47		
Saturday,	Dec. 2,	46		
Sunday,	Dec. 3,	42		
"	" 4,	47		
Tuesday,	" 5,	47		
Wednesday,	Dec. 6,	51		
Thursday,	Dec. 7, 1848.			J. G.

RECEPTION OF AN AMERICAN MAN-OF-WAR IN BRITISH WATERS.—The American frigate *St. Lawrence* came up Southampton Water and anchored abreast Netley Abbey on Sunday. When she dropped anchor, the Admiralty superintendent's boat, with the Royal pendant flying, pushed off from the pier to convey Lieutenant Brady, R.N., who, in the absence of Captain Sir J. [illegible], Bart., first officer of the ship, came to pay his respects to Captain Paulding, of the *St. Lawrence*, and to offer him the civilities of the port. Lieutenant Brady was received [illegible] politely, and the most respectful courtesies were exchanged between the American and British officers. At 10 o'clock on Monday morning the slumbering monks of Netley must have been almost startled by the reverberating echoes of a salute of twenty-one guns from the frigate. This was answered by a salute of twenty-one guns from the British garrison platform, which was fired amidst a great concourse of people. The United States consul, now sent on to the frigate in official costume, and returned to the pier about 12 o'clock, accompanied by several of the officers of the ship. The captain was detained on board by Lincas. The weather was very tempestuous, but a number of gentlemen were on the pier, and welcomed the American officers very cordially to Southampton. The Mayor's carriage has been placed at the disposal of Captain Paulding, who will be entertained at a banquet to be given by his Worship. Numerous flags were hoisted, and the church bells rang merrily during the day.

SHIPWRECKS.—On Monday evening last, about six o'clock, a large Spanish vessel, with a cargo value over £10,000, was driven ashore near Wexford, and was totally lost. Crew saved. The ship went to pieces immediately, and the cargo was completely destroyed.—Friday se'nnight the *Xenocrates*, Jones, master, left Cork in ballast for Swansea. The weather was boisterous, and on her getting outside the harbour, she missed stays and went on the rocks, between the Cow and Calf. She remained until Saturday morning beating forcibly, when, being no longer able to hold together, she went to pieces, and shortly after not a vestige of the vessel was to be seen. The *Hermatia* was a new vessel, not more than nine months built, and arrived from New York on the 8th ult., with 1600 qrs. of maize, which she discharged at Cork. The captain and crew were with considerable difficulty saved by the Coast Guard, who rendered every assistance that it was possible any body of men could afford.

GOLD CUP PRESENTED BY PRINCE WALDEMAR TO THE 50TH REGIMENT.

GOLD CUP PRESENTED TO THE 50TH REGIMENT.

THIS splendid testimonial, the gift of Prince Waldemar of Prussia, was presented to the officers of the 50th, Queen's Own Regiment, on Wednesday week, at a dinner given in the Mess-room of Dover Castle. Colonel Petit officiated as chairman, and the company numbered about fifty guests. The Mess-room was tastefully decorated with flags, arms, &c. In front of the Chairman were placed the almost bare poles of the flags borne by the regiment at the battle of Vimeira and Almaez; on his right and in the rear were hung three flags taken from the Sikhs; and on his left were displayed the new colours of the Regiment; while around were grouped arms in various devices. The Chairman was supported on his right by Viscount Hardinge, and on his left by E. R. Rice, Esq., M.P. for Dover.

After the customary loyal toasts had been duly honoured, Mr. Latham, the Prussian Consul, handed the presentation Cup to Lord Hardinge. His Lordship then rose, and said that it became his pleasing task, at the request of his Royal Highness the Prince Waldemar of Prussia, to present the Cup to the officers of the 50th. His Lordship added: "They were all aware that his Royal Highness did not only entertain kind feelings to the 50th, but that he acted with them at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, where our forces highly distinguished themselves by their bravery in storming the Sikh batteries. On the occasion when Dr. Hoffmeister, the Prince's personal attendant, was shot, his Royal Highness, after jumping from his horse, and pressing the dying man to his breast, rejoined the troops, and bravely prosecuted his duty. The Prince was an honour to his country, and possessed in an eminent degree the heroic qualities of his celebrated ancestor, Frederick the Great." The gallant Viscount then went on to describe the bravery of the Prince, with Sir W. Gilbert and Sir H. Smith, at the storming of the intrenchments at Sobraon. His Lordship next read the inscription upon the cup, which was—"As a token of remembrance of the happy days spent among the officers of the 50th Regiment at Loodiana, and the following glorious campaign on the banks of the Sutlej, this Goblet is presented by his Royal Highness Prince Waldemar of Prussia." The Cup was then filled with wine, from which all the company drank the health of the Royal donor.

Mr. Latham, the Prussian Consul, returned thanks on behalf of Prince Waldemar.

Colonel Petit then rose, and said he hoped Lord Hardinge would convey his gratitude, and that of the other officers of the 50th, to his Royal Highness; and the gallant Colonel concluded by proposing the health of Lord Hardinge, which was drunk with rapturous applause.

Lord Hardinge thanked the company; and after a few other toasts had been drunk, his Lordship retired.

The Sergeants of the 50th entertained the Barrack Sergeants and a few friends in their mess-room at the Heights, in honour of the occasion.

The Cup is of novel design, and, we believe, of foreign manufacture. The foot is of silver, the supporting palmtrees richly gilt: the bowl, itself of silver, bears a representation of the siege; around the mouth is the inscription; and the lid is surmounted with a group of Sikh trophies, in gold.

BLOOMSBURY BAPTIST CHAPEL.

THIS Chapel opened for public worship on Tuesday last, December 5th, is one of the very best, in point of design and character, lately erected in the metropolis. The Chapel stands on a square plot of ground in Bloomsbury-street, between the neat Gothic Church belonging to the French Protestants, and the tasteless pile of building known as Bedford Chapel, the latter acting as a good foil to set off the elegant character and design of the new Chapel, which is in the Lombardic style of architecture.

The front of the Baptist Chapel shows a central portion flanked by two lofty spires, which project slightly from the main building. The centre is divided into two stories, of nearly equal height; the lower story projecting nearly to the level of the towers, and a pediment is formed by the gable. An arched corbel table runs along this lowest story; and on the bevelled roof is a neat style of ornamentation. Three doorways, nicely moulded, and sunken, are in this portion of the building, the central one, taller and more decorated than the others, being enriched with zig-zag and other ornaments; the pediments of all three have a leaf pattern wrought in them. In the second story are three windows, the central a large circular window, eighteen feet six inches in diameter. This window is of exceedingly beautiful design, the ornamentation appropriate, and elegantly carried out; and those on either hand are round-headed and enriched by mouldings. A series of small arches forms a striking and characteristic decoration to the gable, in the centre of which is a recessed and moulded window, filled with brick-work, set in a neat pattern. The towers are divided into four stories, two of which correspond to the stories of the main building, and the two uppermost are of equal height. The upper stories have openings in them, composed of a tall central arch inclosing two lights; and on either side are arches filled with brick-work, set in pattern. A bold corbel-table runs round the towers; and a dentil cornice above it gives great effect to the whole. The spires are covered with ornamental tiles, designed in keeping with the style of architecture of the building and, being red, an excellent and striking feature is gained without any additional expense. This example is well worthy of study: and our architects would do well to try how colour could be effectively used in exterior decoration, without adding to the cost of the structures they are called on to design. In this building the pale red of the spires has an admirable effect. The height of the spires is 117 feet. The interior of the chapel is peculiarly chaste and elegant—the ceiling being truly simple and beautiful. The ceiling is divided into panelled compartments, a large circle in the centre being coved and richly ornamented; and a pendant, pierced for ventilation, adds to the decorations. A large chandelier hangs from the pendant; and, as it is upon Professor Faraday's principle, the Chapel is thoroughly ventilated through the pendant, the vitiated air being carried off into the upper part of the towers, where it is discharged. There are galleries (to which accasis gained by staircases in the towers) on three sides of the Chapel, giving accommodation to 470 persons in the pews; and a gallery for schools attached to the Chapel accommodates 250 children. There is an organ gallery on the south side of the Chapel, containing a very fine-toned instrument. The pews on the ground-floor will hold about 460 persons.

The walls of the Chapel are destitute of enrichment; but the window casements lend their aid in adding to the beauty of the place, as they are very prettily moulded in octagon and lozenge-shaped patterns, the glass being richly ornamented with embossed design.

There are two vestry-rooms attached to the Chapel, and the basement of the building is divided into two schools, for boys and girls: access to them being gained by staircases from the towers.

The building covers a superficial area of 5150 feet. The span of the roof, clear of the walls, is 65 feet; and from the floor to the ceiling it is 39 feet in height. The building is of white brick; the dressings of Caen stone.

We may mention, the building was erected for the sum contracted for, £8700, including the fittings, but exclusive of the site; and we believe S. M Peto, Esq., M.P., has been a most liberal benefactor to it. The design of the Chapel reflects the highest credit on its talented architect, John Gibson, Esq., of Westminster, and the builders are Messrs. Locke and Nesham.

The opening of the Chapel, on Tuesday, was attended by a great many Dissenting ministers of eminence, and a number of clergymen of the Church of England. The great source of attraction was the popularity of the preacher, the Rev. Dr. Harris, President of Cheshunt College, and author of "Mammon" and various other works. The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Oxford, preached in the evening, when the audience was again large. The Rev. Mr. Brock, of Norwich, has been appointed the regular minister of the chapel. Upwards of 1800 persons crowded into the Chapel, and numbers were disappointed. A dinner was given in the school-rooms underneath to 300 persons.

BLOOMSBURY BAPTIST CHAPEL, OPENED ON TUESDAY.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

SECESSION OF THE HON. AND REV BAPTIST NOEL.

It being understood that the Rev. Baptist Noel would on Sunday last deliver his farewell sermon to the congregation of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, in which he has ministered for the last twenty two years, a large concourse of persons occupied the avenues to the chapel doors long before the usual time for commencing morning service. When the doors were opened, the church was instantly occupied in every part, and numbers had to retire disappointed. The reverend gentleman did not, as many anticipated he would, make the slightest allusion to the particular causes which led to his secession from the Established Church.

At the opening of his discourse, he said he would not on that occasion, or in the evening, waste the time of the congregation by any explanations respecting himself. His views would shortly be published, and these would sufficiently explain his present position.

At the close of his sermon the rev. gentleman announced, that he should be followed next Sabbath, in that place, by Mr. Archdeacon Dealtry, who, for some time at least, would occupy that pulpit.

At the evening service, the same interest was exhibited on the part of the public. The chapel doors were besieged by an eager crowd as early as four o'clock. They were opened at intervals, and a limited number admitted each time. Tremendous crushing was the consequence; and the frequent screams of females seemed to indicate that this mode of arranging the admission was attended with considerable danger. The hon. and rev. gentleman, who was the object of all this curiosity and excitement, selected as the text for his evening discourse, 17th John, 24th verse; and, having preached a most eloquent sermon descriptive of the future happiness in reserve for the elect, gave a farewell exhortation to the different classes of which it was composed.

This chapel has been the frequent scene of schism from its first construction. It was built, it appears, for Sacheverel; was subsequently occupied by a clergyman named Cecil, whose low-church doctrines created much interest at the time they were propounded; and the immediate predecessor of Mr. Noel was the Rev. Mr. Sibthorp, whose frequent changes of opinion have formed the subject of newspaper comment. The Rev. Dr. Dillon, who obtained so unenviable a notoriety, was at one time a lecturer in this chapel.

The Rev. Daniel Wilson was for many years a preacher in St. John's Chapel before his appointment to the living of Islington, whence he was raised to the prelacy, as Bishop of Calcutta, in 1832. The Rev. Baptist Noel's successor, the Very Rev. T. Dealtry, was Archdeacon of that see.

THE inauguration of the new Lord Rector of Glasgow University (the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay) is to take place in January, but the precise day has not been fixed.

THE Rev. J. C. Robertson, M.A., Oxon, who seceded some years since from the English Establishment, and has been officiating as minister of the Scottish Episcopalians at Dalkeith, Scotland, has finally joined the Roman Catholic faith, having been received into that communion a few days since by the Rev. Mr. Brownbill.

DECIMAL MEDICINE.—Dr. Marshall Hall has suggested, through the *Lancet*, the institution, in these realms, of a national decimal pharmacopœia; or a pharmacopœia having the authority of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Government, in which all energetic or dangerous medicines shall be so compounded that ten minims or ten grains shall be the medium dose for an adult. It is proposed that hydrocyanic acid and strychnine, for example, be so diluted that ten minims of the liquid containing the former, and ten grains of the powder containing the latter, shall be a safe dose in general: that dose being, of course, augmented or diminished in practice according to the experience of the prescriber. It will be a question for the chemists, by what materials this dilution shall be effected.

VIEW IN THE NEW COLONY OF LABUAN.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

M. MATHIEU LOUISI.

This gentleman, a Negro, is one of the representatives of the colony of Martinique in the National Assembly of France, and took his seat about a month since. In the sitting of the Assembly yesterday week, M. Louis was prominent in the debate on the military service of the colonies, when, M. Levasseur having expressed his doubt whether universal suffrage could be the basis of elections in the colonies with security for property, M. Louisi declared that "he thanked France for the liberty which she had given to his brethren; he thanked, in particular, the abolitionists, who were blessed amongst the negro population. They would," he said, "receive their reward before that heavenly tribunal where the colour of men was not regarded. He trusted that what the Constitution had given them would not be withdrawn. At the moment," he added, "when the Republic announced our freedom, the white race dreaded that we should come and demand an account from them of their past acts towards us. But we demanded nothing—we were generous, and we stretched forth to them the hand. Our conduct, however, did not produce the effects that we consider it ought; some days after,

M. MATHIEU LOUISI, ONE OF THE MEMBERS FOR MARTINIQUE, IN THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

the situation was no longer the same. There was a reaction among the whites. They who possessed journals attacked us—treated us like brutes, like savages. We asked permission to reply, and that permission was denied us. In whatever way matters may go, we will remain calm, for we do not want to compromise ourselves with the mother country; we will wait with confidence to see it defend us against the wicked."—(Loud marks of disapprobation.)

In reply to M. J. De Laysterie, expressing his regret at the expressions just used, M. Louisi assured the House that his observations were intended to apply to the proprietors of certain journals who had made these attacks, and not to the planters.

THE NEW COLONY OF LABUAN.

This Sketch of the new Colony of Labuan, founded by our enterprising countryman, Sir James Brooke, was made in the month of August last, by the medical officer (Dr. Startin) of the honourable East India Company's war steamer *Phlegethon*, lately on a cruise in the Indian Archipelago, in search of pirates, thirty of whom she succeeded in capturing, and carrying to Singapore; these men forming the residue of the crew who seized and destroyed the *General Wood*, and murdered several hands and passengers on board, about a year and a half ago.

In the Sketch, the buildings shown upon the banks are the Government bungalows and guard-house; the navy well, left of the flag-staff; and, further left, the bath-house and other offices of the *Phlegethon* steamer, in front of the picture.

The following very interesting letter from an English officer at Sarawak appeared in the *Times* of Saturday last:—

Sarawak, Sept. 16.

"I arrived here the day before yesterday in the *Auckland* steamer, from Singapore; we anchored close to the *Meander*, about 12 miles down the river. I went on board, and Captain Keppel very kindly promised to take me in his gig to Sarawak when the tide turned. We had not left the frigate ten minutes before the rain came down in a perfect deluge, accompanied by the most vivid lightning I ever witnessed. We landed at Sarawak at half-past one at night, or rather morning, and found the Rajah and household in the land of dreams.

"I find Sarawak just what I expected. The prints give you an excellent idea of the place. The Rajah's bungalow is cool and comfortable. Yesterday we had a large party of the officers of the *Auckland*: I lionized the place with them. The fort, which mounts six guns, is in excellent order. The garrison went through their manœuvres in a style that did them great credit. I examined the antimony factory, which is rather a large establishment. I am writing in the hall of the bungalow; one of the Pangerans and a son of the late Rajah Muda Hassim are sitting by my side, amusing themselves with THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS. Mr M'Dougall and the other missionary, Mr. Wright, are living in the Court-house on the other side of the water, and I hear are making great progress; they have a school of 50 adults and children. M'Dougall widely diffuses the benefit of his medical science. Both are much liked by the inhabitants. They have not yet begun to proselytise. We sat down yesterday to a dinner party of fourteen; after dinner in walked about thirty of the *noblesse*, brothers, sons, and nephews of the late Muda Hassim, with their swordbearers and suite. I was presented to them, and shook hands with the gentlemen all round.

"Now for a little of Borneo politics. We have an expedition out against Sadong consisting of 90 *Meander's* men and 500 Sarawaks. The Sadong people have been in communication with pirates. Crookshank, who commanded the natives, has orders to make prisoners of the Sadong men, and bring them to Sarawak for examination. On the return of the expedition, we are to give a grand feast to the native chiefs and officers of the ships in the river—the spectacle to be such as will make an enduring impression upon the natives of Sarawak. Immediately afterwards we sail in the *Meander* for Labuan, stay there a month, and then proceed on a mission to Soolo to negotiate a treaty with the Sultan of Soolo; afterwards we are to have an expedition to Sakarran and Sarebas, which tribes have returned to their old habits of piracy; thus, you will see, there is a good deal of work cut out for us. I fully expect we shall have another bombardment of Brunei. The Sultan is said to be dying, and the villain Macota (the abettor of piracy) is again in power and carrying on his intrigues. I hear that Sir James Brooke is drawing up a treaty, which will be entered into by all the chiefs of the rivers between this and Brunei, acknowledging him as their chief and protector—an union for mutual assistance against piracy.

"Sept. 18.—The expedition against Sadong returned on Sunday, having effected their purpose and thoroughly frightened the inhabitants of that river: they have brought back several prisoners, who will be severely lectured and sent back again to Sadong. To-day we are to have the feast in honour of the Rajah's return to Sarawak, when the Sarawak flag will be hoisted. I have not told you of our boar hunt. Mr. Hentig's garden has been for a long time haunted by an enormous boar; everybody in the settlement had seen him, several had had shots at him; all differed as to his size—some said he was as big as a buffalo, others said as a donkey; the Malays declared that he had a charmed life, and that nothing but a silver bullet could kill him. However, on Saturday night, I sallied out about one o'clock, with my rifle and sword, and, in company with a middy of the *Meander*, took up a position in the porker's crusing ground. Here we found two other men awaiting the arrival of the monster; one of them, who knew the animal's beat, stationed himself at the gap in the fence, and did not wait long before the brute appeared. He first took barrels into him, and rolled him over; I came up in time to see Paddy kicking on his back, and shoved my sword through his heart, and put him out of his misery. He is a most extraordinary animal; we intend sending the head to the British Museum. He stood about three feet six inches high, and about eight feet from tip of tail to snout, with enormous tusks."

FALL OF RAILWAY ARCHES AT HOMERTON.

On Monday morning, at about 11 o'clock, a deplorable accident happened on the railway in the course of construction called the East and West India Dock Junction. It appears that as some workmen were employed clearing out the arches just completed, near Bridge-street, Homerton, three of them gave way, and, and to say, the men were buried beneath the ruins. Two poor fellows were taken out quite dead; they were literally crushed to pieces; and another man, who is severely injured, has been sent to the hospital. There were also two horses killed by the occurrence, as well as some carts destroyed. The cause of the accident is supposed to have arisen from removing the shores too soon, as the arches were only struck last week. Mr. Jackson, of Hoxton, the contractor, immediately began clearing away, in order to ascertain if any one or anything is still buried under the ruins. The bodies of the two deceased men were removed to the Woolpack public-house; and on Thursday an inquest was held, when the jury returned a special verdict of "Accidentally Killed; and that the arches, being injured by rain, the centres had been removed too early."

Of the structure little more than the piers remain, as shown in our Illustration.

REMAINS OF THE RAILWAY ARCHES, AT HOMERTON.

The directors of the Eastern Counties Railway having conveyed, free of charge, 99 of the German emigrants shipwrecked in the *Barjundy*, off Harwich lately, have received a letter from the Consul-General of Saxony and the Hanse Towns, expressing his gratitude for this liberality, an act, he says, of friendly sympathy, which will be sincerely felt and appreciated by their countrymen in Germany and in every part of the world.

Extraordinary Feat of Strength.—A few days ago one of those not unfrequent creatures of alarm in the streets, an over-goaded cow, escaped from her drivers, and was plunging madly along, when a tall handsome Highlander, of the name of Macrea, a gamekeeper with Glenmorriston, happened to pass. He at once threw himself before the enraged beast, seized her by the horns, tumbled her, and held her firmly pinioned there till the drivers came up, and effectually secured her with ropes. This feat of strength excited the astonishment of many an on-looker.—*Inverness Courier*

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Military Medals.—The distribution will take place in the present month. The manner of distribution is understood to be as follows:—The issue will take place under the auspices of Mr. Lindsay, and from the Commander-in-Chief's Office. All officers will receive their medals on application direct to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards. The staff officers of pensioners will be called upon to furnish lists of the whole of the claimants (whether pensioners or otherwise) within their districts, and on receipt of these lists the metal for each claimant will be forwarded to the staff officers for delivery.

Naval Medals.—The Admiralty have issued a notice, in which "it is requested that claims for a naval medal, according to the forms shown in the *Gazette* of the 7th of June last, be forthwith sent to the Admiralty." The notice further adds, "it is not, at present, intended to limit the time for receiving applications, but it is desirable they should be sent in by the 15th inst. This notice has no reference to claims which have been already preferred."

Apprentice Marriages.—The attention of the Board of Admiralty having been called to the fact that many of the apprentices in her Majesty's dockyards have married at an unusually early age, their Lordships have directed the following order to be issued:—"Admiralty, Dec. 4, 1848.—It having come to the knowledge of my Lords that marriages have been contracted by apprentices at the age of 17, and even 16—in contravention of the terms of their agreement, which states that they shall not contract marriage during the period of their indentures—I am to desire you will make known to the apprentices that the clause upon this subject will in future be strictly enforced, and that no apprentice will be placed upon the establishment should he marry before he has served his time. My Lords are satisfied that both physically and morally this restriction will be a benefit to all parties. By command, H. G. Ward."

Admiralty Railways.—Notices have been served, by direction of the Admiralty, during the last few days, upon the necessary parties at Portsea and other places, with a view to the commencement of operations in laying down the system of short railways or tramways at the various arsenals and harbours.

Lamartine's "Jocelyn" and Louis Napoleon.—The library of Louis Napoleon has been sold by auction, and amongst the books was a handsome copy, bound in morocco, of Lamartine's poem of "Jocelyn." The value of the work was much enhanced by the fact that on the inside of the cover appeared the following words in the handwriting of the Prince, in French:—"Undertook the reading of this book at Florence, Sunday, the 7th of May, 1837. Abandoned it as being too sublime for me. Undertook the reading for the second time, Monday the 8th, without being more fortunate. Recommenced by a new effort, Tuesday the 9th, and abandoned it definitively." Considering the present position of the author and the critic as rival candidates for the Presidency of the French Republic, this anecdote is somewhat curious.

CHRISTMAS, 1848.

ON DECEMBER 23, WILL BE PUBLISHED,

A GRAND

DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

CONTAINING A SERIES OF

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PICTURESQUE FESTIVAL OF CHRISTMAS,

BY THE MOST EMINENT ARTISTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—THE LAST WEEK.—M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

M. Jullien has the honour to announce that, the Theatre being let at Christmas for the performance of Italian Opera, his National de Paris (he present is most positively the last week. During these our last Nights all the most popular Quadrilles will be performed, including the National Anthems, and the Army Quadrille [illegible]

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11.

On MONDAY, Dec. 11th, M. Jullien will produce a new Quadrille, on which occasion he will also play, for the first time, the new Valse [illegible] composed expressly for the occasion. M. Jullien will have to announce [illegible] of presenting a copy of a New Polka to every lady visiting the dress circle or pit [illegible]

BAL MASQUE

The Grand Bal Masque will take place on MONDAY, Dec. 18th, and terminate the Season

ROBERT-HOUDIN.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—M. ROBERT HOUDIN will have the honour to resume his Soirees at the St James's Theatre during the ensuing Week, and will continue to present his SOIREES FANTASTIQUES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENING, until the end of the Christmas Vacation. Doors open at 8. The Programme will include numerous Experiments, many new, composed and executed by Robert Houdin expressly for these first Soirees. Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-Office of the Theatre from 11 till 5

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—DUMBOLTON'S SERENADERS.—This celebrated troupe, whose performances have excited universal admiration throughout the United States, will repeat their popular ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT at the above Theatre every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENING The Programme will include a variety of Original songs, Glees, &c. entirely new to this country written and composed expressly for this company.—Doors open at 8.—Boxes 4s.; Pit, 2s Boxes and Stalls at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-Office of the Theatre.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES on AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY by Dr. RYAN, at Half-past Three daily and on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at Nine o'Clock. A Lecture on Voltaic Electricity and the Electric Light on the Evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Nine o'Clock, by Dr. [illegible] Also Dr. Ryan's Lectures daily, at Two o'Clock. The Microscope at One o'Clock daily. The Dissolving Views, with Historical Descriptions The Chromatrope at One o'Clock daily. The PHANTASMAGORIA, by Childs, at Eight o'Clock. Diver and Diving Bell. Working Models explained. Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The FOURTH of these CONCERTS will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 13th.—Vocal Performers: Mrs. Alexander Newton, Miss Poyo, Miss L. Pyne, and Herr Reichardt. Violoncello, Mr. Lucas. Pianoforte, Mr. Kuhe. Conductor, Mr. Land. Reserved Stalls, 7s.; may be had at No. 4, Exeter Hall, and of all music-sellers and librarians

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES, PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS.—MONDAY, DEC. 11, being the last Soiree previous to Christmas A Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the Season Single Tickets 7s each. Weippert's Palace Band as usual, conducted by himself. M C., Mr. Cowie. The Refreshments will be under the superintendence of Mr. Eleven, consists of Three Tickets and Programmes at 21, Soho-square; and of Mr Cowie, 59, Great Marlborough-street

WALHALLA.—SALLE de VALENTINO, Leicester-square. The Assembly Saloons have been fitted up in the magnificent saloon the no plus ultra of decoration and execution. The arrangements are contracted to four professors of dancing to Her Majesty's Theatre and consequently comprise some of the first instrumentalists in the Metropolis. Conductor, Mr. Hall. The Juvenile Promenade Concerts, under the direction of Mr. Jupiter and Eclipse Weather, will commence on Monday, the 11th inst., on which occasion the orchestra will be considerably augmented.—Doors open at a quarter past 8, dancing commencing at half-past, and continue up without intermission till half-past 11.—Admission, 1s

THE MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI. By BANVARD.—[illegible] Mississippi and Missouri, and will be exhibited every Evening at the [illegible] Piccadilly, for a few weeks only, when it will be removed to the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, for the remainder of the season. Mr. Banvard has been to the Source of the Mississippi, and has taken sketches of the Scenery on the Banks of New Orleans, being by far the largest picture ever painted, and will be found to contain upwards of 12 miles of canvas. Open from 10 o'Clock [illegible] Admission, 1s. Children under 10 years of age, half price.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 10.—Second Sunday in Advent. Full Moon at 11h. 44m. A.M.
MONDAY, 11 Jupiter rises at 4h. 47m. A.M.
TUESDAY, 12 Saturn rises at 5h. 7m. P.M.
WEDNESDAY, 13 Lucy. The length of the day is 7h. 56m.
THURSDAY, 14 Day breaks at 7h. 56m., and twilight ends at 5h. 36m.
FRIDAY, 15 The Sun rises at 8h. 2m., and sets at 3h. 50m.
SATURDAY, 16 Ember Days. Cambridge Term ends.

During the month of December there are many eclipses of Jupiter's satellites; for a list, see the "Illustrated London Almanack." Saturn is in the constellation Pisces. He is an evening star, and sets, on the 1st, at 5h. 12m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 11h. 16m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 10h. 12m. P.M. He rises at about noon, and souths at an alt itude of 32° every day; on the 1st, at 6h. 39m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 5h. 43m. P.M.; and the last day, at 4h. 46m. P.M. His motion among the stars is eastward throughout the month. No bright star is near him throughout the month. The ring is still visible.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 16

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 15	1 40	2 3	2 30	2 50	3 15	3 45	4 7	4 30	4 55	5 15	5 40	6	6 30

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*P. V. Yvesanion.*" *It may be deposited as collateral security for your note of hand, but can only be regarded as an different security, from the contingencies arising with regard both to life and property in the payment of premiums.*

"*Money.*"—*It is the same as a bank-note if correctly endorsed by the payee; and, like a bank-note, is payable whenever demanded, however great the lapse of time.*

"*W. B.*"—*On the 19th of May India Stock gave 283½; and on the 27th of April, 228. India Stock pays 10½ per cent.; consequently £1000 India Stock will produce £105 per annum.*

"*Clueless.*"—*We cannot advise you.*

"*M. R. W.*"—*Certainly not.*

"*Jo[illegible], Somerset.*"—*We do not know. Who's work may be had, by order, of any bookseller; [illegible] and 10s 6d.*

"*Constructor.*"—*Address, Her Majesty's Theatre.*

"*Cork.*"—*We do not undertake to answer.*

"*Lindley Rey.*"—*Barkentine, should consult the "Jersey Guide."*

"*Lize.*"—*Address, 15, Essex-street, Strand.*

"*T. G.*"—*Have forwarded.*"—*Apply to Mr. Wells, 9b, High Holborn.*

"*J. E. F.*"—*Apply to Barker and Thwaite, silversmiths, Fleet-street*

"*Wellesley.*"—*The records of fossils having been found in stone and the hearts of trees are yet disputed by naturalists, although in many instances they are circumstantially authenticated*

"*Simple Country Cousin.*"—*Cut two narrow bands in the card-board, and introduce the coin beneath them.*

"*W. S. M.*"—*The name of the opera of the "Huguenots" is published by Cramer, Beale, and Co., Regent-street*

"*A. P.*"—*The guide-books of the districts, of which there is little choice.*

"*W. J.*"—*Wrington.*" and "*C. M. S.*"—*We do not take fire at questions at our le*

"*J. G. L.*" *Dorchester, is thanked for his pains, though we cannot adopt his suggestions*

"*Endymion.*" *The price of the "Navy List" is 2s.*

"*W. K.*" *A will may be made at any per od of the l.stame of the testator, after he has attained the age of 21.*

"*Canis,*" *Liverpool.*—*Declined.*

"*Hellas.*"—*The agent who supplies your paper can alone explain the delay.*

"*X. Y. Z.*" *An heiress, in her own right, is a lady who has no brother, or whose brothers have either married women of fortune, or have no male issue; the issue of her mother, in case the latter was an heiress. The children of an heiress have the right to quarter her arms, and to use the quarterings she was entitled to. In a selection of the quarterings of the maternal grandfather's would seem to us preferable.*

"*Alpha*" *shall receive a reply by post.*

"*Ambition*" *should apply personally, or by letter, to G. R. Harrison, Esq., Heralds' Office, Doctors' Commons*

"*Fi Fi.*" *See Neale's "Feasts and Fasts."*

"*A Reader.*" *Cranbrook The annual cost of a Hawker's License, on foot, is £4. Apply at Somerset House.*

"*Aspho.*" *Leamington, should be left to the work*

"*E. G.*" *Inside master.—Not at present*

"*Charles Jumper*" *had better show his picture to Messrs. Smith, 137, New Bond-st.*

"*Woodpecker,*" *Oxford.—Address "F. S.," 196, Strand.*

"*C. A.*"—*Who is Mr. Stone?*

"*W. O.*" *We are not aware of Mr. Whitesides's defence of Mr. Smith O'Brien having been published separately from the newspapers.*

"*C. Sylvanus.*"—*See the "Illustrated London Almanack"*

"*Pa Pa,*" *Exeter. The security will be liable only for the first year.*

"*Cyrus.*" 85, *Hatton Garden.*

"*W. E.*" *The notice must be regulated by the mode of payment of the rent.*

"*J. K.,*" *Clifton.—Drawing received.*

"*W. G. H.*" *By interest with an East India Director.*

"*D. Y.*" *We cannot advise you*

"*Locomotive.*" *There is a "Wine and Spirit Merchant's Guide" published by Sherwood and Co., Paternoster-row*

"*I.,*" *Bangor.—The "Forest Maiden," is in German, may be had, by order, of Williams and Norgate, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden.*

"*A Staffordshire Subscriber.*"—*We can not.*

"*G. W.,*" *Hull. We cannot spare room*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Manchester, had better consult a Solicitor.*

"*A G.,*" *North Shields. The Silver Denarii, of which you have sent wax impressions, are of Trajan, 851 870. Flavius Julius Constantius was the second son of Constantine the Great, 350—361.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*We are not very certain of her Majesty's present surname*

"*Fidus,*" *Oxford.—For our correspondent's mother have no brother, or if her two there have died without issue, then will be entailed, at her death, to quarter her arms. The descent, or inheritance of property, has nothing to do with heraldic honours.*

"*Well- Wisher,*" *Berkeley-square, is thanked for his polite letter. We will not enter on the pedigree of the family in question.*

"*H. H. M.,*" *Cuddington.—Children become legitimate, to all intents and purposes.*

"*E. S. A.*"—*The pay of a Captain, in the Royal Artillery, is eleven shillings and a penny per day; in the Royal Horse Artillery, sixteen shillings and a penny.*

*** Replies to several Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1848.

ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The lull in the affairs of Austria that followed the defeat and submission of the Viennese has been succeeded by an announcement of no less importance than the abdication of the Emperor, and of his brother, the Archduke Francis Charles, the next heir of the Imperial Throne, in favour of the Archduke Francis Joseph, the son of the last-mentioned Prince. The proclamations of the late and of the present Sovereign are before the world. The late Emperor takes an impressive farewell of his subjects, and in freeing the various people of his Empire of their duties towards him, he sole nly, and before the face of the world, transmits all his duties and rights to his nephew, as his legitimate successor; and recommends his people to the grace and especial protection of God. He prays that the Almighty may vouchsafe to restore them to domestic peace, guide the misled back to their duties, and enlighten those that are foolish; that He may re-open the dried-up fountains of prosperity, and bless Austria with His richest blessings, enlightening and strengthening his successor, the Emperor Francis Joseph I.; that he may prosper in his solemn and arduous vocation, for his own honour, for the glory of the Imperial house, and the welfare of his people. Then ew Emperor, who is but eighteen years of age, expresses his conviction of the necessity and the value of free institutions, and enters with confidence on the path of a prosperous reformation of the Monarchy. On the basis of true liberty, on the basis of the equality of rights of all the nationalities of Austria, the equality of all citizens before the law, and on the basis of their equally partaking in the representation and legislation, his Majesty trusts that the country will rise to its ancient grandeur; that it will acquire new strength to resist the storms of the time, and that it will be a hall to shelter the tribes of many t ngues united under the sceptre of his forefathers. Jealous of the glory of the crown, and resolved to preserve the dignity unimpaired, but ready to share his privileges with the representatives of the people, his Majesty hopes by the assistance of God and the co-operation of the people to succeed in uniting all the tribes of the Monarchy into one integral state. He relies on the immediate establishment of legal order, on the fidelity of his troops, on the loyalty of the people, and concludes: "People of Austria! It is an awful time in which we mount on the throne of our fathers. Great are the duties of our office, great is its responsibility. May God protect us." Vienna remained perfectly tranquil on the receipt of these proclamations, which are dated at Olmütz on the 2nd instant. The greatest praise is due to the Archduke Francis Charles, whose unpopularity would in all probability have rendered him an unsafe successor to the throne to which he was legally entitled; and whose renunciation of the Imperial dignity is a self-sacrifice which should receive the gratitude, as it must merit the praise, of the Austrian people. The late Emperor has left Olmutz for Prague, where he intends for the future to reside, and where he will doubtless receive the affectionate care which is due to the amiability of his character, and the greatness of his calamity under which his mind has been so long darkened. Prince Windischgratz and Baron Jellachich have been summoned to Olmutz by the new Emperor. His youth, and the difficulties of his position, will cause the best and the wisest minds of Austria to gather around him and support him by their counsels. He has a mighty task before him, but he enters upon it untrammelled by any previous acts or opinions, and unimpeded by any unpopularity. The best wishes of the friends of safe and rational liberty in all countries will attend him if he brings, as we must suppose he does, honesty of purpose to his aid. At all events, under his guidance there will be a greater chance of repose for Austria than it could have hoped for under the nominal rule of a Sovereign, whose unhappy state of mind rendered it unavoidable that others, and often irresponsible persons should govern for him.

The same mail that brings this intelligence brings the almost equally important announcement that the King of Prussia dissolved the National Assembly on the 5th inst. It was the only possible means of untying the knot into which Prussian politics had twisted themselves, by the mutual obstinacy of the Ministry and the Assembly. The King alleges, in the decree of Council by which this step is notified to the people, that he dissolves the Chamber with some regret, but that he acted on the advice of the Ministry, and on the conviction that it was impossible to carry on the work of the Constitution with the present Chamber, with any regard to the dignity of the Crown. By another decree his Majesty grants a Constitution to the Prussian States. The Ministry has been slightly modified: M. Von der Heydt is appointed to the Finance Department; Von Bulow, Foreign Affairs; Von Pommersche, Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Public Works; but the Count de Brandenburg is to retain office.

The overland mail from India, with dates from Calcutta to the 23rd, Madras the 24th of October, and Bombay the 2nd of November, brings but little further intelligence of the war before Moultan, and of the state of the Punjaub generally. That little is not of a character to inspire belief in the unimportance of the new Sikh rebellion. Shere Singh, who, it will be remembered, had gone over from the British and joined the Dewan Moolraj in Moultan, slipped away on the night of the 9th of October. General Whish, who is securely encamped at a distance of four miles from Moultan, restrained from pursuing him, on the ground that the attack would have been a night one against artillery; and that our army, which was moreover deficient in cavalry, would have been exposed to an attack on the rear by the forces of Moolraj. Shere Singh has penetrated into the Hazerah country, where his father, Chuttur Singh, has a large force; and we shall, doubtless, hear by the next mail some further particulars of the extent of the rebellion, and of the plans of these and other Sikh leaders. It is supposed that a combined attack upon Lahore is contemplated, a result for which our authorities are quite prepared. Orders from the Commander-in-Chief have appeared, dated Simla, October 13th, by which he constitutes a force of 30,000 men, to be designated the army of the Punjaub, and of which Lord Gough will immediately take the command in person. His Lordship has left Simla, hastening forward to Ferozepore, *vid* Loodianah, with such rapidity as to be obliged to renounce a contemplated interview with the Governor-General before placing himself at the head of the army. All these facts are significant of a great danger. They are, however, equally significant of the promptness to meet and to arrest it. The Sikhs need a new lesson, and it is probable they will obtain it.

In times less momentous than the present, the death of such a man as Ibrahim Pasha would have employed the pens of half the journalists of Europe. But, amid the stirring events of our European politics, the disappearance from this worldly stage of a person who held so high a position, and ran so remarkable a career, receives but the obituary notice bestowed upon all whose names have been public property; and attention, for awhile disturbed by the recollection of the dead, is fixed with renewed eagerness upon the deeds of the living. And yet the death of Ibrahim Pasha is an event which should excite more notice. Mehemet Ali has for some time been in a state of utter dotage, and on the 1st of September last Ibrahim was formally nominated by the Sultan to the Pachalic of Egypt. His actual governorship has, therefore, been but of short duration, but virtually he administered affairs for a considerable period prior to his official elevation by the Sultan.

Ibrahim Pasha has left three sons—but the Viceroyalty of Egypt will not devolve upon either. The new ruler of that country is Abbas Pacha, son of Tussoon Pacha, Mehemet's second son, who died of the plague in 1816. He succeeds as being the eldest living male of Mehemet Ali's family. He is said to have had and to desire little communication with Europeans, to have no sympathy with European ideas or arts, and to be a strict Mahomedan. Too little, however, is known of him to justify any speculations as to the kind of Sovereign he will make; but for the interests of Europe as well as of Egypt, it is to be hoped that he has sagacity enough to pursue that policy towards Christendom by which Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim rendered their names so illustrious and conferred so many benefits on Egypt. Though Ibrahim was a man of blood, he is not to be judged by the standard of our ideas in that respect; and in recording his death, we may affirm notwithstanding all the cruelties of his career—that he was not only one of the most remarkable men of this remarkable era, but a wise ruler, who understood, at the same time, his own people and their neighbours. It is not every Eastern Sovereign upon whom such an eulogium could be passed with justice.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Countess of Gainsborough, Lord and Lady J. Russell, Col. B. Drummond, and Col. Bouverie, attended divine service at Whippingham Church.

On Monday, Lord and Lady John Russell, who had been on a visit to her Majesty, left Osborne for Southampton in her Majesty's yacht the *Fairy*, and returned to Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park.

The members of the Royal family take their accustomed open-air exercise every morning on the sea beach.

FUNERAL OF VISCOUNT MELBOURNE. The funeral of the late Viscount Melbourne took place on Friday afternoon (last week), when the remains of the deceased were removed from Hall, near Welwyn, for interment in the family vault in Hatfield Church. Viscount Melbourne (Lord Besavale) was prevented by the state of his health from assisting in the obsequies of his deceased brother. Viscount Beauvale, Lord Ashley, Earl Cowper, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, and the other relatives and personal friends of the late Viscount, were present at the ceremony.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The case of her Majesty's Attorney-General *v.* William Strange, Jasper Tomsett Judge, and Jasper Augustus Frederick Judge," and also that of his Royal Highness Prince Albert against the same defendants, has been appointed to come on for argument in Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce's Court, Lincoln's Inn, on Saturday (this day). From the great number of affidavits which have been put upon the file of the Court by the complainants, and the voluminous nature of the answer to the information and bill which has been filed on the part of the defendants, the arguments and speeches of counsel are considered likely to occupy the Court the greater part of the day. This case, from its extreme novelty and the many important points which are involved, excites the greatest interest, not only in legal circles, but throughout the country.

THE STATE APARTMENTS IN WINDSOR CASTLE are open gratuitously to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. The Lord Chamberlain's tickets may be obtained in London, gratis, of Messrs. Paul and Dominic Colnaghi, printsellers, No. 14, Pall Mall East; Mr. Moon, printseller, No. 20, Threadneedle-street; Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, No. 33, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Ackermann and Co., printsellers, No. 96, Strand; Mr. Wright, bookseller, No. 60, Pall Mall. Of whom, also, guide-books may be obtained, for one penny each. The tickets are available for one week from the day they are issued. They are not transferable; and it is contrary to her Majesty's command that payment for, or in reference to, them be made in any manner whatever. The hours of admission to the state apartments are, from 1st April to 31st October, between 11 and 4; and from 1st November to 31st March, between 11 and 3.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE BUSINESS FOR THE SESSION.—Tuesday was the day appointed at the Private Bill Office, in the Committee-room of the House of Commons, for public inspection of the plans and sections for railways and new works intended to be applied for in the ensuing session. There are 29 lodgments of plans and sections for railways, 23 for works of a miscellaneous description. Of railways there are plans and sections lodged for three new lines—that of the Brentwood, Chelmsford, and Pitsea Railway, intended to unite the Eastern Counties, Great Western, and London and North-western Railways; the Faversham and Chatham Railway, to unite with the South-Eastern Railway; and the Belfast and Ballynahinch Railway, to unite with the Belfast and Ballymena. There are plans and sections for eleven new branches in connexion with existing lines; seven for new extensions, and seven for deviations and abandonments of lines and branches already granted. Besides these, there are upwards of twenty measures for amalgamations, one of which ceases is that of the proposed amalgamation of the Newmarket and Chesterford with the Eastern Counties Railway. Of the deposits of a miscellaneous character, ten are for Waterworks, six for Navigation improvements, six for Improved Drainage, five for Gas Companies, six for Docks, three for Insurance Companies, two for Iron Companies, one for Sewers, and one for Baths only requiring a formal deposit.

THE SERPENTINE. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have decided upon draining the Serpentine in Hyde-park, and having it cleaned.

RETURNS OF AN OFFICER'S WIDOW AND CHILDREN. On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Red Lion, Robert-street, Grosvenor-square, on the body of Mrs. Jane Brown, aged 36, who was the late Captain Charles Brown, of the 72nd Highlanders, who was killed while in the discharge of duty in Sutlej. The deceased had for some years been in reduced circumstances, and had for some time past acted as a small beer retailer at No. 7, Robert-street, Portman-square, but had been unable to work for the last few weeks, owing to her confinement, which took place on the 1st inst., but had died that morning. Deceased was the daughter of Mr. Robert Hall, late of Bath, and had married the deceased against the wishes of her friends, who had refused to have anything to do with her on account of her marriage with a soldier. Deceased had left a paper on the table which she had written upon the day before her death, and which was addressed to Mr. Hall, her father, in which she implored forgiveness for her conduct, and begged that he would take charge of her two children. In a postscript she requested that her father would send her a mourning ring. The following heart-rending words: "God bless you all. Remember me. Distress, disappointment, wretchedness, and despair drive me to this unhappy end, and are the cause of all." Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

FIRE AT THE LIVERPOOL GAS WORKS. Some excitement was caused in Liverpool, on Thursday, in consequence of its becoming known that the premises of the Liverpool Gas Works were on fire, and a fear of explosion generally prevailed; but we are happy in being able to state that, although there was at one time considerable danger, no loss of life occurred. The fire was confined to some outbuildings on the premises. The damage sustained by the company's works is said to be considerable. Nothing is positively known as to the origin of the fire.

POSTSCRIPT.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT HULL.

A most disastrous occurrence, involving the lives of seventeen individuals, has taken place at Hull. On Tuesday morning, about a quarter to six o'clock, a number of men, women, and children, who were employed at the Kingston Cotton-mills, and who resided in the neighbourhood of the Groves, got into a boat, as usual, at the bottom of the York street, and proceeded to the other side of the River Hull to the Kingston Cotton-mills. Besides the ferryman, Charles Ireland, there were upwards of twenty-five persons in the boat, consisting of men, women, and children, the latter from five to twelve years of age. The boat was very full, and the tide running strong; and when they had got a few yards across the river, the current, which was impeded by a vessel moored close to immediately heard a cry, and a simultaneous movement by the passengers — being made to the other end, the boat capsized, and every soul was precipitated into the stream. The shrieks of the unfortunate people brought several persons to their assistance; but, in being carried by the tide, little help could be extended to them. Eight only were saved out of the twenty-six who were in the boat. The boatman managed to reach the shore with the greatest difficulty, and was saved, but in a very dangerous state. The others who were saved were all more or less injured in coming in contact with the vessels, stones, and pieces of timber in the river. Several bodies have been recovered since.

CHARTIST TRIALS.

Chester Spring Commission.—On Wednesday, at the special commission, which had been opened on the preceding day, by Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Erle, *George Joseph Mantle*, aged 22, a carver, was indicted for conspiring, with other evil-disposed persons, at Hyde, with force and arms, to subvert the laws, and also for uttering certain seditious language in the course of a meeting there held. The Attorney-General (Sir J. Jervis), Mr. Welsby, and Mr. Daniel appeared for the Crown. The prisoner defended himself. On the indictment being read, the prisoner applied for a chair, table, and writing materials, to be placed in the dock for his accommodation. — The Judge said he must be treated as other prisoners, and requested him to pay attention to the indictment. — The prisoner said he could not take notes unless this accommodation were provided. The Judge persevered in disallowing any accommodation. The prisoner, having pleaded "Not Guilty," applied for a copy of the depositions. The Judge said he had no power to give him a copy. The Attorney-General said he would give him one as a matter of favour, and handed it to him. The Attorney-General, in an able speech, opened the case for the prosecution. He said the defendant was not a native of this county, but a hired propagator of sedition from Birmingham, and he was charged with uttering a seditious speech on the evening of the 8th of August, at the Chartist Rooms in Hyde, to about 1500 persons. It was the duty of our constitution that persons were permitted to discuss all matters of Government, and all grievances of their own, real or imaginary; but they were not allowed to excite and inflame the populace by parading them to subvert, by an appeal to force, the laws and institutions of their country. The Attorney-General then read the speech imputed to the prisoner, and commented on it at considerable length.

Three witnesses were called, who deposed to the language used by the prisoner at a meeting at Hyde, on the 8th of August, which contained the usual topics of the Chartists read about that period. The prisoner then read a long rambling speech, which occupied the Court for about two hours.—The learned Judge went over the whole of the evidence, expounding the law applicable to political offences, and applying it to the facts as detailed by the witnesses. The Jury, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty."—Sentence deferred.

Society of Antiquaries.—On Thursday evening, M. Guizot and the Chevalier Bunsen were admitted Honorary Fellows, on the introduction of the Marquis of Northampton and Sir George Staunton. The President (Viscount Mahon) was in the chair, and addressed the illustrious foreigners with remarkable grace and propriety, referring to the excellent labours of both in the field of antiquities, and especially to the Chevalier Bunsen's late learned work on Egyptian History. M. Guizot returned thanks with great energy of manner, promising to attend the meetings of the society frequently, and the Chevalier Bunsen expressed how happy he should be at all times to contribute to the progress and prosperity of the society. They were received with much cheering.

Bank of England.—Another specimen of ingenious fraud has been discovered at this establishment. A few days ago a note for £1000 was presented for payment. An inspector examined it, found it genuine, locked to the numbers it, she stopped notes, and, seeing that the note presented was not among them, two £500 notes were given in exchange, for which gold was procured almost immediately. On the following day it was discovered that the leading figure of the number had been dexterously changed, and that 94825 was altered to 04825. It required the eye of a chymist to detect the change. The figure was so well inserted that ordinary examination was equal to its discovery. The notes that were sent in formed one of a series of which a bank clerk was defrauded a few years ago. The clerks engaged in the transaction have been ordered to pay the money between them.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

AUSTRIA.—ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR.

Our latest advices from Vienna contain news of a most important character. The Emperor Ferdinand has abdicated in favour of his nephew, the son of the Archduke Charles, who, as the legitimate successor of the ex-Emperor, has waived his right to the Imperial throne, which he has yielded son, who is only eighteen years of age, ascends the title of Francis Joseph I.

The manifesto in which the ex-Emperor announces his abdication is dated Olmütz, the 2nd instant (saturday last) His Majesty, in assigning his reasons for this all-important step, expounding the law applicable to political offences, and applying it to the facts as detailed by the witnesses. The Jury, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty."—Sentence deferred.

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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Agricultural Society and the late Lord G. Bentinck.—At the annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Agriculture and British Industry, held, on Thursday, at the society's rooms in Bond-street, it was stated in the committee's report that £31 was given by the society towards the erection of a memorial to the late lamented Lord G Bentinck, for which a subscription is present being collected.

Sir Giles's Ragged Schools.—The fifth annual report of the committee of this benevolent and useful institution was read on Monday evening, at a public meeting of its supporters, in the Store-street Rooms, the Hon. and Rev. H. M. Villiers in the chair. The report stated that, during the year, 318 boys were [illegible] into the school, the average number of attendance being 92. In [illegible] school was attended, the average attendance being between 50 and [illegible] three paid, and forty volunteer teachers. In the winter months of the [illegible] year. The school has lately been removed to George-street, St. Giles's, the former site being required for other purposes. A [illegible] Ragged School, in Carter-street, Lambeth, under the superintendence of the gentleman attending the meeting, for the purpose of raising a fund to enable them to build [illegible] premises of which is estimated at about £600, of which £240 only has as yet been collected together. The Government grant, during the last year, has sent out to Port Philip 16 of the most promising of the boys and young [illegible] attending this school, at an expense of £320; and, others will, it is expected, be sent out in the same manner next year.

Coachmakers' Benevolent Institution. On Wednesday evening, a general meeting of the members and subscribers to the above institution, founded for the relief of aged, infirm, and distressed coachmakers, coachsmiths, and harness makers, their widows and orphans—was held at the Red Lion Tavern. The report congratulated the members on the steady increase, the committee having been able to invest a further sum of £50 towards the funded capital. After the necessary expenditure, there remained a balance in favour of the society of about £25. The report concluded by an earnest appeal to the trade for support.

Association for the Relief of the Poor of the City of London. On Wednesday evening the annual meeting of this association was held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, Alderman Sir Peter Laurie in the chair. It was stated that the City Kitchen was open for the sale of coals for eleven weeks between January and March. Within that period 26,979 cwt. was delivered at 6d per 112 lbs., free of carriage within the City boundaries. The donation was still encumbered with a portion of the debt incurred in 1847, and owed £190. The report concluded by calling on the subscribers to exert themselves on behalf of the poor for the approaching winter and season. The auditor's report stated that there was a balance at the bankers', at the close of last year, of £17 10s 8d; £5,866 5s. was received during this year, and there was a balance at the bankers' of £21 13s. 9d. The report and auditor's account were received and adopted On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Harding, it was resolved, that the system of administering relief by coals only be continued. The various officers of the association were re elected.

Exeter-buildings Ragged Schools—First Anniversary.—The first annual meeting in support of this institution was held on Tuesday evening, at the Cadogan Rooms, Sloane-street, Chelsea, Ashley Cooper, Esq., in the chair. The meeting having been opened with prayer by the Rev. — Rashdall, the chairman addressed the meeting. The secretary read the report, from which it appeared that during the last year (the first of its existence), at the Exeter buildings Ragged School, the attendance of children, who had previously wandered about the streets, had gradually increased from 30 to an average of 70, and there was every hope of a further increase. There was a marked improvement in the habits of the pupils, and there was nothing necessary to complete success but an increase in the funds. At first the children were so intractable that they could be occasionally to be called in, but a mixture of firmness had gradually brought them to a better state of feeling. They had received last year about £180, including a grant of £19, of which the balance remaining was only £3 14s. 3d. The [illegible] had averaged about £1 for each child. Increased building accommodation was necessary, and this only could be effected by more liberal contributions from the district. The report, after making a short reference to other operations in support of the institution having been passed, the meeting separated.

Reformation of Juvenile Offenders.—It appears by the report of the committee of the Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, that an eligible farm of 140 acres has been purchased at Potters-bar, near Barnet, and it is hoped, by the erection of the necessary buildings as speedily as possible, to transfer the establishment of the society from its present London site in St George's-fields. The plans of Mr. Moffat have been selected, and, as the Royal Highness Prince Albert has consented to lay the foundation stone, immediately after the ceremony, the building will be commenced. Cards for admission to see the ceremony will be issued, and it is hoped that he should see the public duly support the exertions.

Improved Dwellings for the Poor.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has forwarded £50 to the fund now raising in St. James's parish, Westminster, for the erection of improved dwellings for the poor of the locality. The benevolent example of her Majesty has been followed by the Duke of Cleveland, Lord Overstone, Esq., and Hudson Gurney, Esq., who have contributed the amounts. A local fund has already been fixed upon. It has been resolved to commence the buildings with abundance of water, and every necessary convenience for domestic comfort and cleanliness. The project has met the approbation of all parties. The Bishop of London has sent £20, and the Bishop of Winchester £20. Already £500 has been contributed, and it is expected that in a few days the works will be begun.

The Conduit in Cornhill.—On Wednesday a pump, bearing the following inscription, was placed at the south-east angle of the Royal Exchange, on Cornhill:—"On this spot a well was first made and a house of correction built by Henry Wallis, Mayor of London, in 1282. The well was discovered, much enlarged, and this pump erected in 1799, by the contributions of the Bank of England, East India Company, and the neighbouring Fire-offices, together with the bankers and traders of the ward of Cornhill." Round the head of the pump are the emblematic devices of the fire-offices. The well, which is of considerable depth, is situate in the centre of Cornhill, fronting the south entrance to the Royal Exchange. It was opened on Wednesday and cleansed

Betting Lotteries.—On Tuesday, at the Court of Aldermen, the Town Clerk read a report from a committee which had sat, to devise the means of suppressing these lotteries, which recommended that notices be issued by the Clerk of the Peace to all licensed victuallers within this city, informing them of such practices, and cautioning them against any such practices being carried on in their respective houses as contrary to law. Alderman Copeland opposed the report, and a discussion ensued. On a motion for its adoption being put, the same was held up in the favour, except that of Alderman Copeland. It was therefore adopted, and immediately acted upon by the Town Clerk.

Fire in Tottenham-court-road.—On Wednesday night, about half-past ten o'clock, a fire broke out upon the extensive range of premises in the occupancy of Mr. Clarke, wholesale bed and furniture warehouse, Tottenham-court-road, at the corner of Store-street. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames, which arrived with great violence, to the premises in which they originated. The fire was not extinguished until half-past twelve, it having by that time destroyed the whole of the costly stock-in-trade, and nearly gutted the building. The houses on either side in Tottenham-court-road and Store-street have sustained material damage by fire, water, and hasty removal of furniture

Fire in Spitalfields.—On Thursday evening, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in a cane and wicking-stick manufactory belonging to Mr. Thomas Sowerbutts, in Duke-street, Spitalfields. The premises, which were three floors high, and extended back a considerable breadth, and at each floor contained some hundred pounds' worth of stock, independent of the lathes and working tools. In spite of the utmost exertions, the firemen were unable to save the extensive building. Mr. Sowerbutts's factory was completely destroyed, and the upper floor of the private dwelling-house burned out. The adjoining, in the same street, belonging to Mr. Wilder, farrier, is also extensively damaged to the tune of £300, but no insurance, as also is partially injured. Mr. Sowerbutts was insured for only £260, not more than one-half of his loss. The other sufferers [illegible]

Births, Deaths, and Diseases.—[illegible] the Registrar-General of Births registered in the [illegible] during the above week were 1371, of which 700 were males, and 671 females. This number is greater by 5 than the number registered in the preceding week. The number of deaths registered was 1167 (597 males and 570 females), being 40 less than the deaths of the preceding week, and 104 less than the births. It exceeds, however, the weekly average of deaths by 13. These excesses must be considered trifling. Seventeen was assigned for only £260, not more than one-half of his loss. The other sufferers [illegible]

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EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

The French Government received on Monday an announcement that Austria, after a given affirmative answer as to the proposed conference at Brussels upon the affairs of Sardinia and Lombardy. The Austrian Government would immediately select a Plenipotentiary. Austria was the only Power [illegible] stated while it had not sent in its adhesion to the conference.

The Prussian *Staats Anzeiger* contains the official announcement of the abdication of the Duke Joseph, of Saxe Altenburg, in favour of his brother Prince, in consequence of the continued misunderstanding between himself and the reigning prince, and his desire that it should terminate amicably.

The Committee of Council on Education have appointed the Rev. J. W. Kennedy Inspector of Schools for Lancaster, Westmoreland, and Cumberland.

The memory of Blum has hitherto been attained with an accusation of having ordered two Croats to be shot during the late insurrection at Vienna. Mr. Hampler, a refugee student from that capital, denies in these terms the truth of that allegation. "Two Croats were lying wounded in the street; the people were pouring burning pitch into their wounds, when Blum, having pity on them, said to us, 'Come, finish them with a musket.'"

With the exception of the Red Republican and Socialist journals, the press of Paris seems to be almost unanimous as to the intervention on behalf of the Pope, and the credit gained by the French Republic in offering an asylum to the head of the Catholic Church.

The clock at the Horse Guard does not appear to indicate that punctuality and regularity of movement which so characterises the great soldier who presides there. On Saturday last Lord Denman, on taking his seat in the Court of Queen's Bench, observed that the clock at the Horse Guards had stood at six all the week, which was really a public nuisance, and he trusted the proper authorities would take notice of it.

At the meeting of the Marylebone Vestry on Saturday, it was finally decided that the accounts of the Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses should be submitted to the *surveillance* of the parish board of auditors.

At Heidelberg, a man, named Heck, has murdered the antiquary Lieber, crying out, "Robert Blum, you are revenged!"

Bills are again posted calling the shareholders of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company together, to stop the Halifax line from being carried out.

The railway from Torquay to Newton will be opened about the 11th inst., the only impediment to its being opened on the 30th ult. being the incompleteness of the station.

A few days since, the Suffolk police apprehended a bridegroom and his father-in-law while they were eating the wedding dinner, which was composed of the carcass of a sheep or ewe that they had stolen from a field belonging to a farmer at Lidgate, and both have since been committed to take their trial.

The inquiry into the expenditure of the Treasury, the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Offices will be conducted by Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Gibson Craig, and Mr. Herman Merivale

The new law of the French Republic on the jury, by which all classes of citizens were made liable and duty of serving, came into operation last week. In the Court of Assizes of the Seine several workmen and others demanded to be excused on the ground that they could not afford to lose their daily wages. The excuse were admitted.

The bill of charges of the late solicitor to one of the southern railway companies contained 10,000 folios, has occupied 12 months in the process of taxation, and amounted to £240,000

According to advices from Malta to the 27th November, no case of the (pretended...) Asiatic cholera, according to some of the faculty, of bilious diarrhoea according to others, or indeed disease of any kind of a suspicious nature, had occurred for ten days previously, and the public health was never known to be more satisfactory.

The Committee of Legislation of the French National Assembly has agreed to a report in favour of associations of workmen and attempts at raising or lowering wages, on [illegible], threats, &c. The articles of the Penal Code relating to such acts, and which... for a year, are to be repealed after a month from the promulgation, and a fine from 100f. to 2,000f. for such offences, have been approved of by the committee

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received from "R. K." halfpence for £24 on "account of income-tax." He has also received from "An African Slave-catcher" £57, which will be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer.

The Edinburgh and Northern Railway Company are constructing a floating railway, as it is styled, for the purpose of crossing Tay at Broughton Ferry, where the waterway is a mile and a half broad. This vessel, or platform, will be of 300 feet long and 80 feet wide, and, having three lines of rails on the deck, will hold a train of 300 feet in length.

Last week, some bills were forwarded to the neighbourhood of Devonport for circulation, purporting to be a circular from John Arthur Roebuck, to the electors, but there was certain internal evidence that it was a hoax.

The seven district churches now in process of erection in Plymouth and Devonport are expected to be completed, consecrated, and in use, within five years of the present time.

A cargo of French potatoes has been recently imported into Barnstaple by Mr. R. S. Baker. They were entirely free from the epidemic which has done and damage to the root in this country, and have been sold at the rate of 10½d per peck. Arrangements are being made for keeping up a constant supply of this article of foreign produce during the winter.

A meeting was held, last week, at Shrewsbury, for the purpose of considering the propriety of [illegible] Salesbury church, to close it, and to obtain a temporary place of worship.

A gentleman who was robbed by footpads, near Glasgow, in November last, had a pawn-ticket for his watch sent to him by the post the other day, the sum of £3 having been advanced upon it.

By a recent order of the Governor of Fayal, all vessels arriving at that island from the ports of Great Britain are not allowed pratique, and are ordered [illegible] to perform quarantine at that port, in consequence of the report of cholera prevailing in England.

The road from the French frontier to Madrid has become [illegible] in consequence of the appearance of several Carlist bands in the [illegible] the mails and diligences are escorted from stage to stage by strong bodies of cavalry.

A grand funeral service was celebrated at Milan on the 23rd ult., in honour of General Latour. The whole of the garrison was under arms. It consisted of 26 battalion of infantry, composed of 13,000 men, 1800 cavalry, and 800 artillery and [illegible] 16,000 men

It is stated on good foundation, that an inquiry is ordered into the income, expenditure, &c., of the Ordnance Department. It is to be conducted by Lord Hardinge, Sir Willoughby Gordon, Sir Randoph Routh, and Mr. W. Holl.

William Frederick Desbarres, Esq., has been appointed Puisne Judge for the Province of Nova Scotia; and Alexander Macdougall, Esq., is to succeed Mr. Desbarres as Solicitor General of the colony.

Mr. Shelley, Comptroller of the Customs at Manchester, has been appointed Collector of the port of Falmouth; Mr. White, Comptroller at Barnstaple, has been appointed Collector at Barnstaple; Mr. Beckhardt, Comptroller at Newhaven, has been appointed Comptroller at Cowes.

The Governor of Chelsea Hospital, General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, although somewhat better, continues in a very precarious state of health.

A Paris evening paper states that "The People's Estate" at Mathon, purchased by Mr Feargus O'Connor, is about to be brought again to the hammer, in consequence of that gentleman declining to complete the purchase. The same paper insists that Mr. Feargus O'Connor's own terms of the income derived from subscription to the Land Company since the publication of the accounts taken respecting its affairs by the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

The Electoral Congress of the Department of Paris has declared in favour of M. Ledru Rollin, as candidate for the Presidency, in preference to M. Lamartine. It is said that the Parisian Congress is composed of Red Republicans and Socialists, but it is still thought that many of the Socialists will give their votes to M. Raspail.

The opening of a new Roman Catholic Church, Liverpool, took place on Monday. This edifice has been upwards of three years in course of erection, and is the first in Liverpool in connex on with the order of the Jesuits. The building, which is an exceeding y large one, will cost, when completed, upwards of £20,000

The country is about to experience the great advantage of Steam communication between Dublin and Milford Haven. Mr. W. Hayes, the Conservative Secretary, has written to inform Sir J. B. Burch, the member for Liverpool, that the Lords of the Treasury are negotiating with the Irish and Milford Steam-packet Company for the conveyance of mails between Kingstown and Sydney for a period of not less than seven years.

The Queen Dowager has been pleased to nominate H. T. Harrison, Esq., to be Secretary to her Majesty's Treasury.

Lord Fitzwilliam has written to Lord W. Fitzgerald, in reply to his circular, that he deems the project of rotatory parliaments futile, and the agitation mischievous.

A new idea may be formed of the use of the Chester and Holyhead Railway for farming produce, from the fact that during the last four months 2,000 sheep, 400 oxen, and upwards of 80 trucks full of [illegible] with 25 pigs, or altogether 2000 in the whole, all from Ireland

According to the *Rheinish Gazette*, it was announced, by mistake, that the body of Robert Blum had been dissected. A letter from Vienna says that it has been given up to his wife, who is about to convey it to Leipsic for interment. It was then sent to the *Suffolk Chronicle*, from this town: "A friend of mine, a farmer, a prince of peasants, and a head of birds, all packed within a trunk, which measured 51 inches in circumference."

Three fires in New York recently destroyed property to the amount of 200,000 dollars.

A new and magnificent church, dedicated to St. Peter, has just been completed in Cheltenham. It will be consecrated immediately after Christmas by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bris

Sixty thousand Russian troops, under General Sass, are in motion, and will be concentrated on the Russian frontier from Radzivyllow to Ostrolgorsk.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE CATTLE SHOW.

On Wednesday, this great Exhibition was opened to the public at the Bazaar in King-street, Portman-square. The private view took place on the preceding evening. Much has been written of late years in ridicule of the excessive fattening of cattle; and the satire appears to have worked well, if we may judge from the proportions of the animals in the present Exhibition.

"The former exhibitions were characterised by an assemblage of animals, many of them disgustingly fat, and looking, at least to the uninitiated observer, like anything but specimens of good, or, at any rate, wholesome feeding. There was, in fact, this admitted defect, either in the breed, or in the feeding, that they ran too much to waste meat, many of the bulkiest specimens producing, in fact, less butcher-meat than others of more moderate proportions. For some years back, the attention both of breeders and feeders has been turned to this subject, and, as the specimens of this year will attest, with the happiest results. The object has been not to produce the bulkiest animals, but to produce in each the largest quantity of meat which can be used as human food. In attaining that object, a great stride has been gained within the past year. Indeed, in this respect, the exhibition of the present is not a little in contrast with that of last year. Those who remember the unwieldly monsters which last year lolled helplessly on their sides, unable to rise and wheezing apparently in asthmatic agony [illegible] quite relieved, on paying a visit to it this year, on seeing the majority of the animals on their feet, few of them rendered shapeless by fat, and all of them looking lively and healthy. A great point has thus been gained: they have brought less waste and more useful meat with them, on this occasion, on their bones. It appeared that this desirable improvement is chiefly attributable to a better system of feeding: for meat of the prizes have been awarded to the feeders. There are more entries this year than last, although there have been larger exhibitions than that now presented. The animals are divided into different classes, as heretofore although on a principle somewhat different from that formerly adopted. The restriction as to weight has been done away with, and it is this year constituted no element in the award of the judges. The restriction has been removed because it was found to be worse than useless, for, so long as it lasted, it gave an advantage to such as were not sufficiently scrupulous to adhere to its words of course put been more conscientious competitors at disadvantage in attempting to rival them. This being the case, the society has done well to remove it, particularly as it had no efficient means at its command of enforcing it. The show, on the whole, this year, does not strike one as much greater than that of last, but it will be found, on closer inspection, that the different classes are better filled up. The award of prizes by the judges is [illegible]."

On Wednesday, a meeting of the Committee of the Smithfield Cattle Club was held at twelve o'clock in the clubroom at the Bazaar, for the purpose of drawing up the annual report of the Club; his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the President in the chair. Amongst the other noblemen and gentlemen who visited the Bazaar during the day were the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Leeds, the Earl [illegible] Earl of Yarborough, the Earl of Chichester, Lord Southampton, the Earl of Aylesbury, Earl Radnor, Earl Spencer, Major-General Wemyss, Sir Francis Lawley, the Hon. Dudley Pelham, Sir Thomas Lennard, Mr. Pusey, M.P., Colonel Sibthorpe, M.P., Colonel Challoner, &c.

During the afternoon the Duke of Richmond, accompanied by several of the above-named, visited the painting by Mr. Ward, the Royal Academician, of the Alderney bull, cow, and calf, at which they expressed the highest gratification.

MR. WARD'S PICTURE OF ALDERNEY CATTLE.

This Picture, by the way, is a very attractive and well-timed addition to the Show. It is the work of Mr. James Ward, R.A., and was painted by him twenty-five years since. It represents an Alderney Bull, Cow, and Calf, with other

THE IMPLEMENT ROOM.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

PRIZE CATTLE.—DRAWN BY HARRISON WEIR.

MR. GRIFFIN'S HEIFER. FIRST PRIZE, SEVENTH CLASS, £20 AND SILVER MEDAL.

PRINCE ALBERT'S HEREFORD OX. FIRST PRIZE, FIRST CLASS, £30 AND SILVER MEDAL.

cattle; the size of the picture being sixteen feet by eleven. It was taken to America soon after it was painted, and has been exhibited there ever since; so that it is now shown for the first time in England. The central animals are very finely painted; the fire of the eye, the folds of the hide, and the brindle in the hair of the Bull are well executed, whilst the grouping is highly artistic. Among the accessories, the beech-tree is most successful. The Bull is relieved in light against the sky, being exactly the reverse of the celebrated Bull of Paul Potter, at the Hague. It is a [illegible] to place Mr Ward's picture so near living specimens, but [illegible] work stands out bravely. It is, certainly, a [illegible] it is exhibited by gas-light, and the effect of [illegible] and striking. We have engraved the picture upon our front page.

THE SHOW—THE PRIZES.

The highest prize, the gold medal, has been awarded to the Earl of Leicester, for a Devon ox. This is a beautiful animal, possessing all the chief points of a well-bred ox. The Devon is the favourite breed of the Earl of Leicester, we believe—indeed it is the only one he keeps; and if he continues to produce such

THE EARL OF LEICESTER'S NORTH DEVON STEER, 1ST PRIZE, CLASS V.—£15 AND SILVER AND GOLD MEDALS.

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND'S SHORT-HORNED STEER, 1ST PRIZE, CLASS III.—£25 AND SILVER MEDAL.

specimens as he has furnished to the present Show, he will attain the highest reputation as a breeder. Another ox of the same breed (No. 42), belonging to his Lordship, which has gained a prize of £20 and a silver medal, is a very fine animal: he was an object of general admiration for his different qualities, particularly the smallness of the bone, on which he had accumulated so much meat of a consumable kind. His coat was sleek, and he looked one of the liveliest animals in the room.

The first prize in the first class was adjudged in favour of an animal of the Hereford breed, being No. 14 in the order in which they were arranged, bred by Mr. P. Davis, of Milley, Pembridge, and fed by Prince Albert on mash, roots, bean-meal, hay, and green food. Age, 4 years 6 months. The prize is £30, and is awarded to the feeder. The Prince was not so fortunate in some other classes in which he also competed.

Passing to class 2, we found the first prize, of £30, adjudged in favour of No. 36. This animal is of the Hereford breed, fed by Mr. T. Trinder, of Wantage, on hay, roots, meal, and cake, and bred by Mr. Monkhouse, of the Stow, Hereford; age, 3 years 10 months. In addition to the first prize to the feeder, this animal also carried off the silver medal, for his class, to the breeder. He was a noble beast, scarcely requiring a practised eye to point out the fine qualities which made him conspicuous amongst his fellows. In this class, although no prize was awarded to him, we could not fail to notice a noble beast of the Hereford breed, fed by the Earl of Radnor, on hay, roots, bean-meal, and cake; age, 3 years 11 months.

In class 3, the first prize, of £25 to the feeder, was awarded to No. 34, an animal of the short-horn breed, fed by the Duke of Rutland, on Belvoir Castle farm, on hay, vegetables, linseed-cake, boiled linseed, barley, and bean-meal, and bred also by his Grace; age, 2 years 11 months. In addition to the prize to the feeder, this animal carried off the silver medal, for his class, to the breeder. With the exception of the gold medal ox, he appeared to be the smallest horned animal in the room. His other qualities were pronounced to be excellent.

In class 4, the first prize, of £20, was awarded to the feeder of No. 49, an animal of the North Devon breed, fed by the Earl of Leicester, on turnips, mangold wurzel, hay, linseed cake, lentils, and pea-meal, and bred by the Earl also; age, 3 years, 6 months, 21 days. In addition to the prize to him as the feeder, the silver medal was also in this case awarded to the noble Earl as the breeder.

In No. 5, the first prize, of £15 to the feeder, was, as already noticed, awarded to No 33, in addition to the silver medal to the breeder, and the gold medal to the same animal as the prize ox of the exhibition.

In class 6, the prize, of £10, was awarded to the feeder of No 63, of the West Highland breed, fed by Mr. J. D. Robb, of Catton, Thirsk, on straw, turnips, grass, and cake, and bred by the same party; age, 4 years.

Classes 7, 8, and 9 consisted of cows and heifers.

In class 7, the first prize, of £20, was adjudged to the feeder, as was also the silver medal to the breeder of No. 69, a remarkably fine animal of the short-horn breed, fed by Mr. T. Griffin, of Borough Farm, Peterborough, on linseed cake, bean-meal, vegetables, and hay; bred by the same party; age, 3 years 4 months. In this class Prince Albert was an unsuccessful competitor; a fine cow, No. 84, of the short-horn breed, fed by him, bringing no prize.

Passing on to class 8, we found the first prize, of £20, awarded to the feeder, as also the silver medal to the breeder of No. 5, a fine animal of the short-horn breed; fed by Mr. C. Bosworth, of Desbley, near Loughborough, on turnips, hay, meal, and cake, and bred by Mr. C Scaife, of High Harrowgate, Yorkshire; age, 3 years 3 months.

In class 9, the first prize, of £20, was awarded to the feeder, as was also the silver medal to the breeder of No. 103, a fine cow of the Durham breed, fed by Mr. John Mann, of Fenstanton, near St. Ive's, on linseed, hay, linseed cake, and bean meal, and bred by him also; age, 9 years.

In the nine different classes no less than 102 animals were exhibited. There was some extra stock in the inner room, but which did not elicit any particular attention

The sheep generally, both long and short-woolled, are good specimens: among the former may be particularised No. 120, the property of Mr. Stoman; and among the latter, most of those shown by Mr Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, who has gained several prizes, and one lot belonging to the Duke of Leeds, for which his Grace has also obtained a prize.

The show of pigs is very good. There is one pen of the Chinese breed which will attract notice. But there are three Berkshire pigs—which, by the way, is the purest stock of most breeds for the present competition. They have been bred by, and are the property of, Mr. Pusey, M.P.

In sheep and pigs the present Show greatly surpasses any of its predecessors; and the perfection to which these classes have been brought reflects the highest credit on the enterprise, skill, and science of the agricultural of England. It is impossible to overpraise the part of the Exhibition, and, as usual, the Prince Consort, the Duke of Richmond, and other patrons agriculturists, who have done so much to give an impetus to the farmers of England, sent numerous and meritorious animals.

The sales of the cattle and other stock were, for the first day of the show, more numerous than ever previously known, and with regard to some of the principal prices a great deal of competition took place.

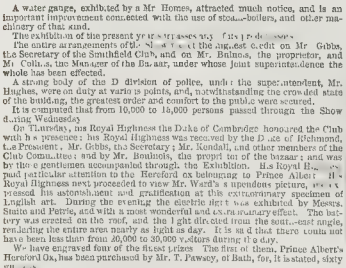
THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We have engraved, besides Mr. Ward's fine pictures, a general view of the Oxen, a Sketch from the Pig Pens, and the Implement Room. In this department there were a very numerous assemblage of articles, and several novelties. Among the latter is the application of grits to agricultural purposes.

A curious illustration of its capacity to receive and maintain any degree of elasticity or solidity, is shown by contrasting the flexible riding-whips, which lie side by side with the model of a horse's hoof.

The show of seeds by Messrs. Gibbs attracted particular notice, and the perseveringefforts of these gentlemen to perfect certain vegetables for feeding and game all purposes, are entitled to every encouragement.

We have engraved from this department the York Prize Archimedean Root Washer. The roots to be washed are placed in the cylinder at the farthest end from the man, the cylinder being partly immersed in water. By turning the handle in one direction the roots are washed; and when sufficiently cleaned, by turning it in the contrary direction, the Archimedean screw inside the cylinder instantly empties out the contents, as shown in the illustration.



YORK PRIZE ARCHIMEDEAN ROOT WASHER.

A water gauge, exhibited by a Mr Homes, attracted much notice, and is an important improvement connected with the use of steam-boilers, and other machinery attached.

The exhibition of the present year surpasses any of its predecessors.

The entire arrangements of the Show, and of the magnificent Cattle on Mr Gibbs, the Secretary of the Smithfield Club, and on Mr. Brinton, the proprietor, and Mr. Colman, the Manager of the Bazaar, under whose joint superintendence the whole has been effected.

A strong body of the D division of police, under the superintendent, Mr. Hughes, were on duty at various points, and, notwithstanding the crowded state of the building, the greatest order and comfort to the public were secured.

It is computed that from 10,000 to 14,000 persons passed through the Show during Wednesday

On Thursday, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured the Club with his presence; his Royal Highness was received by the Duke of Richmond, the President. Mr. Gibbs, the Secretary; Mr. Kendall, and other members of the Club Committee; and by Mr. Boulnois, the proprietor of the bazaar; and was by the gentlemen accompanied throughout the Exhibition. His Royal Highness paid particular attention to the Hereford ox belonging to Prince Albert. His Royal Highness next proceeded to view Mr. Ward's stupendous picture, recently purchased at his astonishing price of £1,500, for the extraordinary specimens of English art. During the evening the electric light was exhibited by Messrs. Staite and Petrie, and with a most wonderful and extraordinary effect. The battery was erected on the roof, and the light distributed from the south-east angle, rendering the entire area nearly as light as day. It is said that there could not have been less than 40,000 to 50,000 visitors during the day.

We have engraved four of the finest prizes. The first of these, Prince Albert's Hereford Ox, has been purchased by Mr. T. Pawsey, of Bath, for, it is stated, sixty guineas.

The Ox of Leicester's North Devon Steer has been sold to Mr. White, Wormwood-street, City, for, it is said, £50.

The Duke of Rutland's Short Horned Steer has been sold to Mr. Bottrill, Rackstraw-row, Westminster, for £40.

Subjoined is a complete list of the prizes:

OXEN OR STEERS

CLASS I.

The first prize, of £30, to No. 14, viz. to H.R.H. Prince Albert

A silver cup to the breeder, viz. to Mr. P. Davis, of Milley, Herefordshire

The second prize, of £15, to No. 5, viz. to the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, of Althorp Park, Near Northampton.

The third prize, of £5, to No. 15, viz. to Mr. J. Beasley, of Chapel Brampton, near Northampton.

CLASS II.

The first prize, of £30, to No. 30, viz. to Mr W. Trinder, of Wantage, Berkshire

A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr J. Monkhouse, of the Stows, Hereford

The second prize, of £15, to No. 17, viz. to Mr. J. Phillips, of Arlington, near Wantage, Berks

The third prize, of £5, to No. 18, viz to Mr. Stratton, of Manningford Bruce, near Pewsey, Wilts.

CLASS III

The first prize, of £30, to No. 34, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, of Belvoir Castle, Grantham

A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

The second prize, of £15, to No. 37, viz. to Mr. J. Glover, of Kirtling, near Newmarket.

The third prize, of £5, to No. 35, viz. to Mr. H. Stratton, of Salthorp, Wilts.

CLASS IV.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 42, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham-hall, Norfolk

A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Right Hon the Earl of Leicester.

The second prize, of £10, to No 45, viz. to Mr. J. Manning, of Harpole, Northampton.

CLASS V.

The first prize, of £15, to No. 53, viz to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham-hall, Norfolk

A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester.

The second prize, of £5, to No 61, viz. to Sir R. G. Throckmorton, of Buckland, near Faringdon.

CLASS VI

The prize of £10 to No. 63, viz. to Mr. J. D. Rob, of Catton, near Thirsk.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 69, viz. to Mr. T. Griffin, of Borough Fen, near Peterborough.

A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. T Griffin.

The second prize, of £10, to No. 83, viz to Sir T Lawley, Bart., of Mollington-hall, near Tamworth

The third prize, of £5, to No. 72, viz to Mr T. Batson, of Kynaston-house, near Ross.

CLASS VIII.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 90, viz to Mr. C. Bosworth, of Dishley, near Loughborough.

A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. C. Scaife, of High Harrowgate, Yorkshire.

The second prize, of £10, to No. 93, viz. to the Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam, of Wentworth Wood-house, near Rotherham.

CLASS IX.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 102, viz. to Mr J. Mann, of Fenstanton, Hants.

A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr J. Mann

The second prize, of £10, to No. 94, viz. to Mr. W. Allatt, of Glinton, near Market Deeping.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

CLASS X

The first prize, of £20, to No. 112, viz. to Mr. T. Twitchell, of Wellington, near Bodford.

A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. T. Twitchell.

The second prize, of £10, to No. 109, viz. to Mr J. G. Bosworth, of Greetham, near Oakham.

The third prize of £5 to No. 108, viz. to Mr, R. L. Bradshaw, of Burley-on-the-Hill, near Oakham.

CLASS XI

The first prize, of £20, to No. 116, viz. to Mr. J. Wood, of Hodsock, Notts.

A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. J. Wood

The second prize, of £.0, to No. 115, viz. to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Exeter, of Burleigh Park

The third prize, of £, to No. 113, viz. to Mr. R. Newman, of Harrowden, near Bedford

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP (Not Leicester).

CLASS XII

The prize of £10 to No. 120, viz. to Mr. R. Beman, of Donnington, near Stow-on-the-Wold

A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. R Beman.

(*Continued on page 364.*)

LITERATURE.

THE BOOK OF BEAUTY; or, Regal Gallery for 1849 Edited by the COUNTESS of BLESSINGTON. Bogue

The series of the Lives of the Queens of England, commenced in the "Book of Beauty" for 1848, is resumed in the superb volume before us The roll of contents includes Isabella of Angoulême, Queen of John of England; Marguerite of France, second Queen of Edward the First; Isabella of France, Queen of Edward the Second; Anne of Bohemia, first Queen of Richard the Second; Catherine, consort of Henry the Fifth; Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry the Sixth; Katharine of Arragon, Queen of Henry the Eighth; Mary the First, Queen Regnant of England; Elizabeth, Queen Regnant; and Anne, Queen of James I.

To each Memoir is prefixed a Portrait, from drawings by Bourlier, E. Corbould, J. W. Wright, H. Weekes, and H. Warren. The Frontispiece is a magnificent plate by Bacon, from Sir William Ross' exquisite miniature of Queen Victoria, one of the finest works of contemporary art. The other portraits are, so to speak, historical portraits of queens who lived in the most eventful times, and succeed in conveying to us the characteristics of the Queens, whose lives present many a chequered chronicle of stately suffering and regal splendour. Thus, Isabella of Angoulême appears "pensive and in a glittering grief, and wearing a golden sorrow," as the consort of John, "one of the meanest, most cruel, and evil-disposed monarchs, that ever wore the circle of royalty upon his brow:" Marguerite is the presentment of beauty and tenderness of affection strengthened by the long absence of her Royal husband, Edward I., "one of the goodest personages that could be seen." The costume of Marguerite is elegantly simple; the kirtle made rich in the neck with a jewelled collar, and the mantle fastened on the shoulders by cords, are the chief features she bears in her band a roll of the period, as indicative of her intellectual taste. Isabella of France is a very impersonation of the gaiety and splendour of a chivalrous age; yet, what a mournful drama was the life of this Queen of our second Edward. Anne of Bohemia is in her costume scarcely elaborate enough for one who intended so many fantastic fashions, as did this Queen of Richard II.: yet she wears the *côte-hardie* or sparcer-like Bohemian vest: she is very beautiful, and one whom a King might well love, "even to a kinds of madness." Catherine, consort of the Fifth Henry, wears the regal crown, and so the ugly head-dress of the period is got rid of by the artist; the mantle differs but little from that of the last century: the Queen is portrayed as very handsome and very young—at about the age of her marriage with the hero of Agincourt. Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI., is the "pathetic bride, save in the fatal dower of beauty and talent;" the fine Cobb house, which was crowded. He gives his *mélange*, "Paddy's Portfolio," containing old Irish and New American impressions, sketches of travel, birthtail national reminiscences, and Mr Lover's own songs, with some entirely new compositions. He opened his Portfolio at eight o'clock, and kept his audience highly amused until past ten. The performance consisted of a series of amusing anecdotes of Irish and American life, interspersed with songs and recitations, Irish to native, and, of course, excellent. His selection of anecdotes happily chosen and amusing. A recitation, called the "Irish Fisherman," a story of heirloom, was most feelingly given and loudly applauded. His American stories are not so happily told, or they were new. He was overwhelming. The "Flooded Nut," as a serious story, and the "Reception of General Taylor," were admirable. Mr. Lover will repeat his lecture on the 16th.

costume is superb—a sort of somewhat of fur, and a richly embroidered and furred robe, with sleeves. In the lineaments of Elizabeth of York, we may trace the fine qualities and sweet temper of the Queen of the Seventh Henry, who had his second wife in her. Yet poor Lady Blessington tells us, in the memoir, that Henry felt not her less as her virtues deserved, is best proved by the desire he evinced to supply her place soon after; and if his matrimonial speculations were not carried into effect, it was not for want in the want of desire to wed." Elizabeth wears a closely-fitting robe, trimmed with ermine, and a mantle; and her fair hair floats down her back, confined to her head by a circlet of precious stones. Katharine of Arragon, the first of Henry VIII.'s Queens, in her sombre features foreshadows the melancholy of his eventful life, from her early marriage with Prince Arthur, soon after she had attained her sixteenth year, to her death in Kimbolton Castle, immediately after she had dictated a farewell to Henry, which is said to have made the monster weep. Katharine's costume is dark, trimmed with pearls, and a circlet of the same; the jacket, bable-shirt-like; and the hooded or coif-like cap of the period. Mary the First is represented not precisely as the handsome child, of a lively disposition, as she is described to have been at the Palace of Richmond, but rather as grave from over study and precocious learning. The costume is rich, but moderately characteristic; and altogether the portrait presents nothing of the conventional idea of the cruel bigot Queen. Elizabeth, proverbially mannish, is here feminine: early life wearing a gorgeous riding costume, of dark material richly embroidered, with a laced mantle; ropes of pearls depending from her neck, and strings of the same confining the high-set ruff. The head-dress, a laced and jewelled hat and feather; the gloves are embroidered, and on them is worked the regal crown. The portrait is evidently of superior to the unpromising of looking-glasses in the palace. Anne, Queen of James the First, is the last picture in the gallery of beauty: her costume is close fitting, and is balanced in this respect, that it gave no idea as to what a Queen Consort was looking like—or "stuffy" to the middle of her shoulders, so to low she went bare" her expression, too, is shrewish, and "her skin far more amiable than her features it covers."

The memoirs are by various hands; the ladies' being most successful. The notices of Elizabeth of York, Katharine of Arragon, and Mary the First are from the accomplished pen of the Countess of Blessington, and are attractive specimens of historic memoir. As we said last year, the plan is a considerable advance upon the old "Annual" style of literature, and the volume before us is a very interesting extension of the improvement, which is likely to survive the year whose date it bears.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—In addition to Lady Murray's munificent bequest of £10,000 to this excellent charity, it is understood that the gratifying intelligence that another large bequest has been conferred on it, which, it is hoped, will considerably exceed even Lady Murray's. A retired physician, who had long held an honourable professional appointment in Dublin, acquired an ample fortune by marriage. Some time ago, he accompanied a noble and zealous governor of the first tuition through the wards of Middlesex Hospital, when he was so struck with the care and benevolence apparent in the cancer wards, under the superintendence of that eminent surgeon and physiologist, Mr. Shaw, the nephew and favourite pupil of Sir Charles Bell, that, in remembrance of a dear relative who died of that most afflicting disease, he vowed in the inwards of his heart to leave the bulk of his property—the whole of which is at present in the funds, and is expected to realise £50,000 or £60,000.

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday Night.

The closing of the Théâtre Italien, Salle Ventadour, has been the absorbing question of interest in the musical circles. The application of the ex-lessees, M. Dupin, for a grant of money, has been formally refused by the Government; but it is disposed to make an advance to some new speculator. There have been many suitors at the Ministry of the Interior for the leasehold, amongst whom are the well known Escudier brothers, the proprietors of the defunct France Musicale. Benoît, the theatrical agent, has been consulted on the subject by the authorities, but he had to capitalist ready for the venture, as, in addition to the deposit of a large sum of money as security, it is exacted that the debts of the theatre be paid.

In the meanwhile, the artists, vocal and instrumental, have attached the property for their claims. All kinds of combinations have been suggested, such as the reunion of the London and Paris Italian Opera houses, but up to the hour I write nothing definitive has been arranged. It is not at all probable that either Mr. Lumley or Mr. Delafield, who are both here, would, under existing political circumstances, seek to have the Italian Opera house, although at more auspicious periods the junction might be useful, if only to keep down the monstrous salaries demanded by principal singers. The closing has, of course, created great misery in many families; and to the amateurs it is the deprivation of the last attraction left in this gloomy capital, once the centre of refined art. M. Vatel, who so cleverly got rid of the theatre after the "glorious" February days, has realised a large fortune by his undertaking. A day after the proclamation of the Republic, he remarked to a friend, "Yesterday I was worth £8000 a year by this theatre, now it is not worth a sou." He found M. Dupin, who is a man of letters, and one of M. Scribe's factotums, to take the speculation off his hands; and as the former had not a farthing, and instead of having a subscription of £16,000, opened with about a sixteenth part of that sum in box and stalls letting, the result is not surprising. It must also be borne in mind that the decay of composers in Italy would have greatly undermined this establishment, for the old *repertoire* is pretty well worn out.

Writing the word "decay" reminds me of a performance of Rossini's "Otello" which I had to endure last Friday at the French Grand Opera (Théâtre de la Nation). A more deplorable exhibition I have rarely witnessed. Habeneck's music, which the orchestra has fallen off in a remarkable degree. The *chef*, or conductor, M. Girard, is an able professor, and there are some fine talents in the band, but the *ensemble* a tame and colourless—in tone it is brassy, and the attack generally weak and uncertain. The chorus plays appear to have, in general, very poor instruments, as to quality. The chorus execute well, but lack brilliancy, and the basses are scarcely heard, the metallic being predominant. The choruses are slowly; tenors and sopra. can be clearly heard; the bass voices are very good. As for the cast of the opera, no description can adequately afford the notion of its badness Poor Dupres, a complete wreck, made a most painful exhibition of a first act, so that the apologist of the theatre had, at its termination, to claim the indulgence of the audience, on the conventional plea of indisposition. Strange to state, broken down as the once great tenor is, in one passage, at the end of the duo with *Iago*, he had one of his magnificent bursts, and electrified the public by a tremendous display of vocal and histrionic force The *Brabantio*, *Iago*, and *Roderigo*, especially the last-mentioned part, were wretchedly sustained. The *débutante*, Mademoiselle Lagrange, a daughter of the Marquis of that name, who was *Desdemona*, vocalizes skilfully, and has a voice extending to D in alt to the low B flat; but it is a voice without charm, and she is quite destitute of dramatic feeling. Mdlle Lagrange was known some years since in the Parisian circles as an amateur, and in 1840 made her *début* at the Renaissance, at the part of the *Duchesse de Guise*, in the opera of "Henri III." Her success at this amateur effort—it was for the benefit of the Poles—caused her to go to Italy, and in that country she had prodigious popularity a proof how destitute the land is of singers, in one passage, at least, of moderate merit.

The rencarsals of Meyerbeer's "Prophète" are continued regularly, under his direction. An offer has been made to him, by the Committee of the Birmingham Festival, for 1849, to compose an oratorio for that occasion; but, owing to his engagements, Meyerbeer has been compelled to decline it for this year. He is, however, strongly disposed to compose a work in the sacred school.

The two pretty sisters of Mdlle Marie, the young and handsome contralto, was recorded in my last letter. She made her *début*, and the next day awoke and found herself once famous; for the directors of the Italian Operas in New York, Madrid, Naples, London, &c., were besieging her with offers. The Royal Italian Opera has gained the victory in the field of temptation; and it is London, therefore, which will have the advantage of having, next season, one of the finest and most sympathetic contraltos I have ever listened to. Mdlle Marie, although born at Paris, and educated in Italy, has her English rights, for she is the daughter of Mr. Glossop, and is half-sister to Mrs. Gilbert A'Beckett, who has composed operas. Mdlle. Marie Glossop is a vocalist with the finest school in England, France, Italy, and Germany; and her daughter has had the advantage of maternal tuition as well as a first-rate musical education.

Mr. Mitchell left Paris to-day for London, to prepare for his French Comic Opera campaign at the St. James's Theatre. It is not impossible that Auber may visit London to mount a work for Mr. Mitchell

Meyerbeer, at the Opera Comique, is drawing immense houses. Mr. Beale, who is here, has purchased the copyright and right of representation for England; and Herr Bock, the editor of the Berlin *Musical Gazette*, is the part of the *Duchesse de Gerolstein*.

Considerable sensation Las been produced here by the execution of Dr. Becker at Vienna. He was born in Manchester, and was a distinguished amateur and musical critic, and had received the diploma of Doctor in Music

Mdlle. Rachel has made her peace with the Théâtre Française, and will shortly resume her professional duties.

Labadens has just received a very liberal offer to go to Berlin, but he will winter in Paris, whatever may be the result of the present negotiations to reopen the Italian Opera.

HANDEL'S MESSIAH. The Sacred Harmonic Society, with Costa as Conductor, and Mr. Surman's London Sacred Harmonic Society, have given four performances of Handel's Messiah, and on each occasion Exeter Hall has been crowded to excess, as proof of the increasing popularity of that sublime oratorio.

MUSICAL CHAT.—The third Concert of the Society of British Musicians will take place on Monday, as also the second meeting of the Choral Harmonists.—The fourth miscellaneous concert will take place at Exeter Hall on Wednesday.—On Friday will be given at Exeter Hall, Mendelssohn's "Elijah," for the scholarships to be founded in Leipsic. Mademoiselle Lind will sing for the first time in English the other vocalists will be the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Dolby; Messrs. Sockey, Phillips, Benson, Smythson, and Novello. Mr. H. Smart will preside at the organ, and Mr. Benedict at the pianoforte. The Chorus will be selected from the Sacred Harmonic Society and Messrs. Surman's Choruses. Sir G. Smart is chairman, Mr. J. Lucas, treasurer; and Mr. C. Alungemann, secretary of the Committee of Management, which includes the names of Messrs. Benedict, Bennett, Hullah, G. Hersley, J. W. Davison, and H. F. Chorley.

MR. SAMUEL LOVER. On Wednesday, Mr. Samuel Lover gave his first lecture since his return from America, in the large Concert-room of the Whittington Club house, which was crowded. He gives his *mélange*, "Paddy's Portfolio," containing old Irish and New American impressions, sketches of travel, birthtail national reminiscences, and Mr Lover's own songs, with some entirely new compositions. He opened his Portfolio at eight o'clock, and kept his audience highly amused until past ten. The performance consisted of a series of amusing anecdotes of Irish and American life, interspersed with songs and recitations, Irish to native, and, of course, excellent. His selection of anecdotes happily chosen and amusing. A recitation, called the "Irish Fisherman," a story of heirloom, was most feelingly given and loudly applauded. His American stories are not so happily told, or they were new. He was overwhelming. The "Flooded Nut," as a serious story, and the "Reception of General Taylor," were admirable. Mr. Lover will repeat his lecture on the 16th.

THE ARCTIC VOYAGERS. Subjoined is a letter lately received by the mother of Dr. Rae, the second in command in Sir John Richardson's expedition. No later intelligence can possibly arrive from the party until their return to winter quarters next spring: "Athabasca Lake, Half-past Three A.M., July 11, 1848. "I have a little time to scribble you a few lines, as the Mackenzie River have just hove in sight, on their way to the Long or Methy Portage. It is true I might have written a day or two sooner, but I hoped to have reached Fort Chipewyan before the boats passed, as the expedition party are quite well, excepting two or three of the suppers and miners, who have got sore limbs; their exertions on the portages is the cause of most of their sores. We have been travelling with the current down the Athabasca River, with the numerous rapids so numerous that we could get no sleep. On entering the lake (Athabasca), the first object that struck our attention was the sails of the boats at a distance; and as the wind was dead ahead, it was not long before we were alongside of them. We then proceeded for a narrow channel that leads to a shorter but more intricate route into the Athabasca River, so that had we been an hour later we should have missed them altogether."—*John o'Groat's Journal*

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY has very wisely availed itself of the present convergence in London of the leading veterinary surgeons, and other persons of practical knowledge of stock, to offer them some highly valuable information on the subject of the skin diseases to which cattle and sheep are liable. Two lectures have been prepared for the express purpose by Professor Simonds, of the London Veterinary College, the first of which was delivered on Wednesday morning, at the society's rooms, Hanover-square, in the presence of the Duke of Richmond and a numerous assemblage of gentlemen and farmers; the Earl of Chichester being in the chair. The lecture of Wednesday evening was introductory only, and, as such, merely embraced the ordinary topics of texture and structure of the skin of the ox, and the causes of disease. On another occasion Mr. Simonds developed his views respecting that most dangerous and, at the same time, most interesting subject, the small-pox in sheep, and also offered some information as to the best mode of treating animals which may have become infected.

JOHN MESTERS, Esq.—This gentleman, so well known in the literary world as having married Lord Byron's "Mary," is, we regret to hear, in a state which precludes all hope of his intimate recovery. As a first rate sportsman, he many years kept a pack of hounds, and hunted in the adjoining county of Nottingham, and for two years hunted the North Wold hounds. His gentlemanly manners in the field, and his hospitality at his mansion, gained him innumerable friends; and those who remember "Handsome Jack," as he was called some thirty years back, will read this announcement with considerable regret.—*Lincolnshire Times.*

THE THEATRES.

COVENT-GARDEN

On Wednesday, Mr. Bunn produced, with great splendour, the long-announced opera of "Quentin Durward;" the libretto by Mr. Fitzball, who has ingeniously constructed it so as to ensure the recurrence of striking scenes and *tableaux* in the appropriate places, including the dispersion of the combats, processions, &c., and thus relieving the love passages and the dead level of operatic action, and producing a good me.dramatic whole. After the approved fashion, the opera opens with a spirited hunting chorus; after which "Quentin Durward (Mr. Harrison) sings a pretty *aria*, "I came from the land of the mountain," in which he was encored. In the second scene, Mr. Borrani (*Louis XI.*) sings in the manner of the "Fleur de Lys" a song in his character of *Maître Pierre*. The melody is lively, but not very refined. It was encored. A duet following shortly after, between *Isabelle* (Mrs. Donald King) and *Quentin Durward*, is prettily written, and was charmingly sung. The whole of the *finale* to the first act, commencing with the chorus of the Scotch archers, "Frae the land o' heath and heather," is full of spirit and vigour

In the portions of the concerted music given to *Isabelle* there is much beautiful writing, which contrasts pleasingly with the louder and more martial music sung by the rest. Towards the close of the second act *Isabelle* has an opportunity, of which she avails herself admirably, of displaying her powers. There is much spirited and characteristic music, varied by a prayer of the terrified women, in which there is an organ accompaniment, well managed to heighten the effect.

The third act comprises the meeting of *Louis* and the *Duke of Burgundy*, the escape of *Quentin* and *Isabelle*, the discovery and punishment of *Trustan* (by whose means the attack of the *Boar of Ardennes* and the revolt of the Liegeois have been brought about), and the final destruction of *William de la Mark* by *Quentin*, who receives for his reward the hand of *Isabelle*. Mr. Borrani threw much emphasis, and more dramatic effect than is usual with him, into his delivery of *Burgundy*. A pretty duet, in which the young couple, between *Isabelle* and *Quentin*, in their flight, was admirably sung by Mrs. D. King and Mr. Harrison; and the latter sang his ballad, "Alone I am in sorrow," at the end of the scene with considerable feeling. It flowing naturally from the feeling and the accuracy than usual. The *finale*, by *Isabelle*, "Like crystal streams," is a light, bounding air, expressing naturally the sentiment of joy of which it is the vehicle. It was sung charmingly by Mrs. Donald King

The opera was successful—partly as a spectacle, and partly from the merit of the music, which, although ambitious, indicates promise of more, and of a higher order, hereafter. The airs are ballads, so that the young composer (M. Lennard) has a fine ear for melody, and indicate that he should trust more to his own resources. The accompaniments throughout the opera, although from time to time noisy, are nevertheless in keeping from first to last; and, especially in the more striking situations, it is evident that M. Laurent is imbued deeply with dramatic feeling in what he writes.

PRINCESS'.

On Wednesday a new fairy ballad was produced here with success. It is entitled "Robin Goodfellow," and is the composition of Mr. Loder. Of the ten or twelve pieces charmingly executed by Miss P. Cle, two are sure to become favourites—"Not for the sunny strand," and "Oh! were not this a world of bliss." The *Titania* of the fairy scenes has also several pretty airs as signed to her. Mr. Charles Braham has a sentimental ballad, "When in happier days," not particularly new in its general material, but pleasingly elaborated, and well executed; and a song of a more jocund turn, which comes off roundly. Mr. Weiss has several songs—one of them effective enough—"Among me the songs of old." The choruses are good, and well sung.

The story of the piece is briefly this: *Puck*, or *Robin Goodfellow*, having incurred *Queen Titania's* displeasure, is expelled the realms of Fairy Land, and his banishment is to be perpetual, unless within a given time he find out what is dearest to a woman's heart. He is allowed three guesses: the future of the fact is to find a home. He repairs to earth, in the time of the Commonwealth, and the plot takes a turn somewhat after the fashion of "I Puritani." The third experiment alone is successful, when *Robin* ascertains, that to have her will is dearest to woman's heart; and *Titania* owning the soft impeachment, *Robin Goodfellow* is received into the bosom of his family, and so the piece ends. The scenery is very pretty, and the piece well put on the stage.

MARYLEBONE.

On Monday evening, a two act drama, by Mr. Charles Selby, was produced at this theatre, and was entirely successful. It is called "The Wife of Westdemere," and this is the only fault we have to find with it: since, with much attention, we could not exactly make out what connexion the plot had with the title, except that there was a pretty view of the lake in the first act, nicely painted by Mr. Dayes The story is very simple A village coquette throws over her rustic lover for a London footman; but, on the occasion of a boat upsetting on the lake, the countryman displays such courage, while the gentlemanly conduct of "flunkeynia" proves to be such a poltroon, that the former is immediately restored to the good opinions of his mistress. There is scarcely enough in this for two acts: it will be readily conceived; but Mr. Cockshaw, as Robert Hardy, was so amazingly funny, in spite of a severe cold that almost took away his voice, that he could have carried anything. A scene in which, driven to despair, he takes some champagne (which he has been told is poison), and then tells a gipsy thereon believes he is "going," was greeted with continuous roars of laughter His anxiety, also, to make himself genteel in the eyes of his lady love, by constantly studying the "Book of Etiquette," was quite delicious. Mrs. Fitzwilliam was, as she always is, "telling" and natural; but the part of a girlish coquette is not so much in her line as characteristic *rôles* like *Polly O'Neill* and similar creations. A word should be given to Mr. Saunders for his excellent gentleman the *beau ideal* of "*Jeames*." Mr G Cooke, who returned to these boards from the Princess', was most enthusiastically received.

"Shipping Parties," "A Rough Diamond," and "Binks the Bagman" completed the programme, which was sufficient to satisfy the most inordinate playgoer.

At the HAYMARKET, on Monday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean appeared as *Clifford* and *Julia*, in "The Hunchback," and were eminently successful in these delineations. The characters otherwise well cast, especially by Miss Julia Bennett as *Helen*, and Mr. Webster as *Modus*. The house was fashionably attended, and the principal actors had to reappear at the fall of the curtain

The MESSRS. Brough, whose burlesque of "The Enchanted Isle," has been so successful at the Adelphi, are engaged upon a Christmas piece for the HAYMARKET

The OLYMPIC has closed this week, to re-open at Christmas with all sorts of novelties. The season, up to the present time, has been very successful.

The STRAND theatre is again closed, the speculation having ended, as we anticipated, in utter failure. If requires but little experience in theatrics, matters to tell, at the first, whether an enterprise will succeed or fail; and we think it as well, not to the public as it is unkind to the management, to lead hopes still deeper into the mire by praising up entertainments which the critics must be convinced nobody would ever pay to see.

A little later, produced with great success at SADLER'S WELLS, and called "The London Lady," is written by Mr. Greenwood

There is a furious rot in the theatrical world of America now going on, at Philadelphia, which equals our "Monte Christo" row. A regular party has been organised to "put down" Mr Macready, it is supposed, by the friends of Mr. Forrest, as both these gentlemen are playing in the above-mentioned city. Hitherto, all other visitors have been liberally distributed to both houses, but those who, as at the same time, a large number of friends. Brother Jonathan is not behaving well in this riot, more especially as when American performers have had anything given them, or American authors have brought over any comicality worth securing, the English have always been most liberal in their patronage and support. General Tom Thumb, the Chinhmans, Van Amburgh, Forrest, Mr. Dreyspoon, Mrs Mowatt, all hosts of other artists have been received in England with the greatest favour. We shall hope to hear, by the next accounts, that an amnesty has been concluded

The approaching Windsor THEATRICALS, by desire both of her Majesty and Prince Albert, are to be strictly private

A new company of Ethiopian serenaders, under the command of Mr. Dunbolton, the great transatlantic importer of curiosities, appeared, for a private performance, at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, on Monday evening. They are six in number; and their instruments are three banjos, an accordion, tambo.rine, and bones. They are all admirable singers, and some of their harmonised airs were very beautiful. There was a proper proportion of comicality, and "Bones" was, as he ought to be, particularly great. In a duet with the accordion he almost shook himself to pieces.

A new five act play, called "The Justina," by Mr George Bennett, the well-known actor, was announced for representation at the Birmingham Theatre on Thursday evening. The chief object of the author, as he avers in his preface, has been to furnish Miss Cushman with a character written to elicit her peculiar powers She performs the character of *Inez*, a daughter of Alvaro, king of Arragon.

A MONSTER WRIT. In the list of causes for the last week, in the Secondaries' Court, was one, in which the defendant's counsel sought to recover from one of the secretaries of an officer in his service the amount of a writ for 10*l*., in consequence of an alleged breach on the part of the officer. The writ, the learned Secondary told the jury, was 47 yards long.

THE BAHAMAS. J. Gregory, Esq., an experienced public servant, who has been 27 years in colonial employments, is appointed Governor of the Bahamas, in succession to Captain Matthew. Mr. Gregory is the eldest son of the late Rev. William Gregory, w. ose memory is held in the deepest respect by the parishioners of St. Andrew and St. Mary Bredman, Canterbury. He was educated at Eton, at Christ Church, Oxford, and afterwards studied medicine, distinguished in Scotland, for centuries past, in medicine, sciences, and literature

SINGULAR EFFECTS PRODUCED BY THE AURORA BOREALIS.—On the evening of Friday, the 7th ult., a nurse in the workhouse, Stonehouse, named Jane Crossman, went to the infirmary window, and on seeing the extraordinary appearance which the atmosphere presented, immediately exclaimed, "The world is on fire, and I for my sins shall receive everlasting damnation!" fell into fits, which have constantly recurred up to the present time. she has also been quite insane, no sym tom of either malady having ever before been shown. Mr Furzey, the surgeon to the house, has been unremitting in his attendance to the case, and entertains great hopes of her recovery.—*Plymouth Gazette.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

" *P. G. R.*"—*Try Enigma No. 304 again.*

" *Puz.*" *Have you set it up correctly? Who is the author?*

" *J. P.*" *It is ingenious, but not at all difficult. Try again.*

" *Tim*" " *J. F.*" *seriously imagine there is anything problematical to establish a position?*

" *H. W.*" *It may be solved thus:—White: 1. Q to her 7th; Black 1. R to K 4th sq. best 2. Kt to Kt 6th, 3. P to K R 4th; 3. Q to K B 6th; 3. P to K R 3d; 4. Q checks, and mates next move*

" *W. I.*" *Too obvious, with such overwhelming force on White's side.*

" *M. Mayo*" *Your solution comes unfortunately a day after the fair*

" *F. C.*" *Keep the Problem by you for a few days' examination, and then send it, with the solution. We have no time to spend on the correction of doubtful positions.*

" *Noland*" 1. *The Kt mates.* 2. *The notation adopted in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

" *J. T.*" *Blackburn*—*The Indian Problem forms the subject of the diagram which has appeared for the last three or four years on the wrapper of the* Chess-Player's Chronicle. *It is vastly considered the most beautiful four-move Problem extant*

" *A. T.*" *Problem No. 254 is correctly stated.*

" *A. Z. R. V.*"—1*st.* R. *believe you are right.* 2*nd. It will appear shortly*

" *Johannes*" *The Chess match between Captain Kennedy and Mr. Lowe took four to terminate like the three previous matches between the same players, in favour of Captain Kennedy, who has already won three games and drawn one, while Mr. Lowe has scored but a single game.*

" *Peter*"—*In the smart contest between Mr. S. Williams and Mr. Hannah, of Brighton, the former has proved victorious. The score, at the conclusion, being:* Williams, 7; Hannah, 4.

" *A. G. Mott*" *It is against our rule to look at any Problem which is sent unaccompanied by a solution.* " *A. G. Mott*" *may rely upon it, we have a host of correspondents who would discover the most difficult three-move position ever invented in ten minutes.*

" *G. S.*" *Douglas*—*Can it not be done in one move less, by taking Q with Q on the third move?*

" *M. S. H.*"—*Try No. 389 once more. The other you have solved correctly*

Solutions by " *S. A. Q.*" " *A. L. M.*" " *Otho.*" " *Mole.*" " *P. V.*" " *A. H. A.*" " *W. T. P.*" " *American.*" " *Jordan E.*" " *J. H. N.*" " *E. P.*" " *Punch.*" " *Sepia.*" " *G. M.*" " *A Constant Reader.*" " *I. C.*" " *Kukeney.*" " *F. G. R.*" " *J. T.*" " *Woolstonhens.*" " *W. J.*" " *G. E. R.*" " *Abbot's-bury.*" " *R. W. H.*" " *Kern.*" " *S. U.*" " *E. P.*" " *G. S.*" *Douglas*, " *B. V.*" " *M. E. R.*" " *P. W. J.*" " *T. W.*" " *G. R. V.*" " *Bath Dun.*" " *G. S. J.*" *are correct. Those by* " *F. W. J.*" " *S. U.*" " *S. J.*" " *E. R.*" " *T. V.*" *are wrong.*

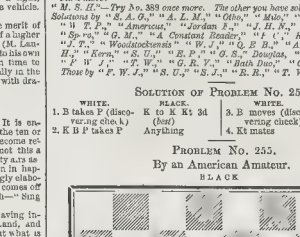
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 254.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B takes P (discovering check.)	K to K Kt 3d (best)	3. B mates (discovering check)	K to B 4th or R 4th
2. K B P takes P	Anything	4. Kt mates	

PROBLEM NO. 255.

By an American Amateur.

BLACK



WHITE.

White, playing first, can mate in four moves.

CHESS WITHOUT SIGHT OF THE BOARD.

The two following Games, played simultaneously, came off before a numerous assemblage of amateurs, a short time since at Brighton Pavilion, between Mr. Harrwitz (*who played the two games together without Chess-board or men*) against three or four leading members of the Brighton Chess Club.

(*King's Gambit declined.*)

WHITE (Mr. Harrwitz.)	BLACK (The Allies.)	WHITE. (Mr. Harrwitz.)	BLACK. (The Allies.)
1 P to K 4th	P to K 4th	34 K to B 3d	K R to Q B 7th
2 P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	34 P to Q Kt 3d	Q Kt to Q sq
3 P takes Q P	Q takes P	35 P to K R 4th	Q R to K Kt sq
4 Q Kt to B 3d	Q to K 3d	36 P to K Kt 3d	K R to B 6th (ch)
5 K Kt to B 3d	P takes P (dis ch)	37 K to K Kt 2d	R to B 7th (ch)
6 Kt to B 2d	B to K to 2d	38 K to K R 3d	K to B 3d
7 K B checks	P to Q B 4d	39 R to K R sq	Q to K R sq
8 R to K sq	Q to Q 3d	40 P to Q Kt 3d.	K to Q 4th
9 B to Q R 4th	Q Kt to K 3d	41 P to Q Kt 4th.	P to Q R 4th
10 P to Q 4th	Kt to Q 4d	42 R to Q Kt sq	P to Q Kt 4th
11 B to Q Kt 3d	Castles	43 R to K B sq	B to Q 6th
12 B takes B	P takes B	44 K to Kt 2d	K to Q B 5th
13 Q Kt to K 4th	Q to Q B 2d	45 R to Q sq	R takes Q R P
14 K Kt to Kt 5th (a)	B takes Kt	46 P to Q 5th	R to Q 6th
15 Kt takes B	Q Kt to K B sq	47 R takes R	R takes R
16 Kt to K 4th	K Kt to B 3d	48 K to K B 3d	K to Q B 5th
17 P to Q B 3d	P to K B 3d	49 K to Q 4th (c)	K to K B sq
18 R takes Kt	P takes R	50 K to B 5th	K takes P
19 Kt to K 4th	P to K R 4th	51 K to Kt 5th	K to B 8th
20 Kt to Q B 6th	P to Q Kt 3d	52 K takes R P	P to Q Kt 8th
21 Kt to Q 3d	Kt to K 3d	53 K to Kt 6th	R to Q Kt 2d
22 Q to Q Kt 3d	K to Q R sq	54 P to K R 6th	P to Q Kt 6th
23 K Kt to Q 4th	P to Q R 4th	55 P to K R 7th	P to Q Kt 7th
24 K Kt to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 4th	56 P to K R 8th	P to Q Kt 8th (Q)
25 Kt to Q 2d	P to Q B 4th	57 P to K 6th	P takes P
26 Kt to K 5th	Q to Q 4th	58 P to K 7th	B takes P (ch)
27 Castles	P to Q 5th	59 K takes R	P to K 7th
28 P takes P	B to Q B 3d	60 P to Q 7th	P becomes a Q
29 Kt to Kt 5th	Q takes Q	61 P becomes a Q	P to B 8th (dis ch)
30 Kt to K 4th	R to Q sq	62 K to R 6th	Q to K R 8th (ch)
31 B to K 5th (b)	P takes P	63. K to Kt 5th	P to K B 6th
32 P takes P	K R to Q B sq		

And White drew the game, by giving "perpetual check."

(a) White has managed not only to keep the attack, but to get a free well-opened game a point of no little importance when playing without sight of the game table

(b) Very ingeniously played to win. Mr Harrwitz now makes a distant stand, and fights with consummate skill and skill to the end

(c) To a casual observer of White's play, the reader must always bear in mind that it is a mental fiction; "pawn to queen's fourth" was played by him from memory alone, and white entered into the spirit of playing bindfold game

(d) Had they played B to Q 2d, the obvious move, White would have given mate in three moves

(*King's Gambit accepted.*)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (The Allies.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (The Allies.)
1 K to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Kt takes R	B takes Q R
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	14. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	P to K B 3d
3. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to Q B 4th	15 Q takes K R P	Q Kt to Q sq
4. P to Q 4th	B takes K P	16 Kt to K B 6th (ch)	B takes Kt
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	17. B to K B 7th (ch)	Kt takes B
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to Q sq
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	19. Q to B 8th (ch)	Q to K sq
8 P takes P	B to Q Kt 3d	20. R to Q sq (ch)	Kt to Q 5th (c)
9. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to K 2d (a)	21. Q takes K B (ch)	Q to K 2d
10. K Kt to K 5th	P to Q 4th	22. R takes Kt (ch)	B to Q 2d
11. Q Kt takes P	K B takes Q P	23. Kt to B 7th (ch.)	K to K sq
12. Kt takes B P (b)	Q to Q 4d (c)	24. R to K 8th	Q takes R

And White mates in three moves

(a) The drawback at this point is anything but well played, and allows the amusing lawyer to find a tenable if overwhelming power upon the K side in a few more moves

(b) Pretty play.

(c) Taking in this way the King would have been still worse off and left in a position of great difficulty, but we see no other way to save the board at all while conducting another blindfold game, to do so as will not expose the board at all while conducting another blindfold game, to do so as will not expose the board at all while conducting another blindfold game, to do so as will not expose

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR DECEMBER.

GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.

AT first sight you would say he was older than he really is, that "in a short time he had consumed many years," and this may have given ground for a common belief that he suffers somewhat from illness; but he is only forty-five, and his health is much better than what is generally supposed. His quick walk, and the activity with which he flings himself on horseback, belie these rumours, there is nothing of the exhaustion of a worn-down constitution, though African suns and Algerine achievements have not been encountered with impunity. His general appearance is very much what one sets up for their ideal, in reading or hearing of him. He does not impose, but he encourages. You do more than respect, you confide in him. He has the calm self-reliance of a general or chief, not the lofty bearing of a sovereign: a man of activity, business-like habits, and experience who is what he is, through and by himself—and cares not to appear, and disdains to be taken, for anything but what he is. Nature has given him a slight but nervous figure, we I put together in all its parts, an intelligent and even expressive expression of feature, a well-marked structural development of hand: his forehead is full and frank: his eyes large, black, and commanding, lit with a tranquil but constant lustre; this, with a handsome aquiline nose, a mouth well but decided, and a pale but not sickly complexion, brown hair and brown moustachios, make up his *signalement*. His manners are much in harmony with these externals. Grave, but not formal, more occupied about things than appearances, he is direct, earnest, unrestrained, but not demonstrative—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

THE SHABBY CAPTAIN

"Faith, sir," said he, "the bailiffs were scarcer with me than it used to be, as is the case with many a good fellow. I won six hundhred of 'em in a sing e night, sir, when me kind friend, his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, was in Gibraltar." And he straightway poured out to Pen a series of stories regarding the claret drunk, the bets made, the races ridden by the garrison there, with which he kept the young gentlemen amused until the arrival of their host and the supper-bell. Then H. was good to see the Captain's endeavour before the dewilled turkey and mutton chops! His stories poured forth unceasingly, and his spirits rose as he chatted to the young men. When he got a bit of sunshine the old lieutenant basked in it: he penetrated into the mysteries and pass splendour, and all the Lords, Generals, and Loyd-Lieutenants he had ever known. He described the death of his darling Bessie, the late Mrs. Costigan, and the affectionate letter he had sent to Captain Shuney Dancy, of the Slashers, for looking rude at Miss Fotheringay as she was on her kyar in the Phaynix; and then he described how the Captain apologised, gave a dinner at the Kildare-street, where the Lords Bank twenty-one bottles of claret, Sir, he announced that to set with two such noble and generous young fellows was the happiness and pride of an old soldier's existence; and having had a second glass of Curaçoa, was so happy that he began to cry. Altogether we should say that the Captain was not a man of much strength of mind, or a very eligible companion for youth; but there are worse men, holding much better places in life, and more dishonest, who have never committed half so many respectable sins as he. They walked out, the Captain holding an arm of each of his dear young friends, and in a maudlin state of contentment. He winked at one or two tradesmen's shops where, possibly, he owed a bill, as much as to say "See the company I'm in—sure I'll pay you, my boy." *The History of Pendennis.*

STARVING A JURY INTO A VERDICT.

We grant it to be an absurd and monstrous custom—a mere senseless relic of barbarism to keep the jury, while in deliberation, without any reasonable degree of refreshment. It originated in a desire to keep the Jury free from intemperance. Spelman tells us that the Council of Nice ordained that "judices non nisi jejuni leges ex judicia decernant;" that Charlemagne ordained, let "judices ejuni caussa sudiant et discernant:" "and from these ancient rites of the church and Empire," he says, "is our law derived, which prohibiteth our jurors, being judices de facto, to have meat, drink, fire, or candle-light, till they be agreed of their verdict." There can surely be no reason for continuing this absurd usage at the present day; it ought, certainly, to be in the power of the Judge, as well to order the Jury refreshment, after they have retired to consider their verdict, as he does all through the trial, in cases where they are not allowed to separate. Beyond doubt, he ought to have a discretion in the matter, so as to guard against the indulgence being abused, as he has now a discretion as to the time which he may keep the Jury before they are discharged. But this practice of keeping the Jury without food is wholly distinct from that of requiring them to be unanimous in their verdict; the one may be retained, and we conceive it should be: and we may yet retain all the security for a careful investigation, for a just Judgment, and for an administration of justice as once merciful and efficient, which is provided for us by the other.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

JERICHO'S IDEA OF PROPERTY

"A very noble house," said Jericho, his eye sweeping the reception-rooms. "And what a lovely prospect!" said Mrs. Jericho, approaching a window. "What an undulation of hill and meadow! What a prospect!" "*Thee*, Mrs. Jericho," said the Monied Man, "is my prospect. *This* I can make my own; this is property: in its essence, I may say, property. But where's the property in what you call a lovely prospect; that any beggar may look at as well as I?" Any vagabond tinker—or poet or any ragamuffin of that sort—may pitch his tent, and boil his kettle, and smoke his pipe, and take his pleasure of the prospect, and so if it was his own—upon lawful enjoyment, his own. This, I own it—this interferes with my righteous sense of property. What belongs to a man, belongs to him. If the sun goes down upon my property, I've a clear title to that sunset: if the clouds over my land are remarkably fine, I carry are my clouds; and it's a sort of moral larceny—though, unhappily, there's no law for it—but a moral larceny it is to all intents and purposes—for any beggar at his pleasure to enjoy what is over my land; to have, as the term is, the usufruct of that sunset—of those clouds."—*A Man Made of Money*

M. DE MONTALEMBERT ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF FRANCE

It is impossible not to be struck with the contrast which the actual world presents with the world at that period (the middle ages), in reference to beauty. The beautiful is one of the wants of man: one of his noblest wants: a want that is less satisfied from day to day in this our modern society. I imagine that one of our *barbarous* ancestors of the fifteenth or sixteenth century would complain bitterly if, returning from the tomb, he compared France such as he had left it, with the France that we have made it: a country then dotted over with innumerable monuments as marvellous for their beauty as for their inexhaustible variety; that whose surface is now becoming daily more and more flat and uniform; those *châteaux* on every hill, and abbeys in every valley, with our shapeless manufacturing masses; those churches and chapels in every village, abounding with sculptures and colossal pictures, with the hideous nakedness of official architecture in our times! Let us, then, at least leave things as they are; the world is sufficiently ugly and monotonous of itself: let us guard, at least, the too rare vestiges of its ancient beauty, and hinder a senseless vandalism from continuing to obliterate the recollections of our history, and officially grub up and clear away those monuments that have been painted on the soil of our country by the strong hands of our forefathers.—*Dolman's Magazine.*

BEAUTIES OF SURREY

If we take a Greenwood's map of Surrey, and thus get a bird's-eye view of our ample domain, we shall see at a glance how diversified and deep are its picturesque features, and remain be. [illegible] Nor need we travel far to find ourselves [illegible] Not inward runs the noble [illegible] to afford to Windsor, and—half of it, the fairest half—to claim for Surrey a vast share of Runnymede. Ours are Southwark and its vicinage, with their living and immortal hundred thousands. Richmond—who has not pleasant recollections of Richmond? and Virginia Water and its attractions to add here?—those are amongst our royalties. Where are finer panoramas to be found than those presented by the heaven-seeking hills of Leith, and Box, St. Martha's, and St. Ann's, Cooper's, and St. George's, and evidently famous Merrow? Much as where you can the mountains, oaks, and beeches of Surrey sylvan Evelyn's Surrey, name a third county-town for beauty and cleanliness and all that makes a place pleasant, worthy to be numbered with Dorking and Guildford? and Leatherhead, and Ockham, and Dorcham, and the old Gower, and the sweet and gentle Surrey amongst our constellated poets? are not Chaucer's "Tabard Inn," and Swith's "Steil," and Scott's "Waverley," and Cobbett's "Rural Rides," to be chronicled amongst our literary interests? *Sharpe's London Magazine.*

MAR LODGE, ON THE DEE.

Mar Lodge belongs to the Earl of Fife, and is occupied as shooting quarters by the Duke of Leeds, whose Scotch title is Baron Dunblane. He resides there for two or three months at the close of summer, and has rendered himself quite popular in the district, partly from his attachment to old Highland customs, and partly from his knowledge of Highland games and sciences. The great floods of 1829 committed tremendous ravages on the property at Mar Lodge A very beautiful bridge was swept away by the torrent, which covered the vale from bank to bank, and threatened the house with the fate of the bridge. Sums to the value of very costly embankments have been raised to protect the property against similar visitations Nineteen years had passed away, however, and the bridge was not repaired; when, in last August, the Duke of Leeds was informed that her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family would occupy Balmoral, which stands fifteen miles farther down the river. The gallantry of Sir Walter Raleigh, who spread his cloak on a carpet for Queen Elizabeth to walk on, has a place in history. It was, however, a sorry compliment when compared with that paid by the noble Duke to Royalty. Anticipating the honour of [illegible] Majesty, he built a bridge over the Dee, opposite the Lodge, at a cost of at the spot where the ferry-boat was placed, in order to save the Royal party from the necessity of adopting the usual and less convenient access to the Lodge. It is a substantial, and, we presume, handsome structure, but we trust, to stand long before it experiences the fate of his predecessor. We take it to be the best bridge ever known to built for her Majesty's use in the course of her journeys; and it is probably the most rapidly built bridge of any respectable length in existence.—*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.*

AN INCIDENT FROM THE INUNDATION OF PEST

As the waters receded from the suburb street, the corpse of the old miser was found still clinging to his chest; and within that chest, along with his darling treasure, now the sad heritage of his daughter, was found also the written confession of the old pryg, which fully established Kalman's innocence. From beneath the ruins of the miser's house was dug out also the body of the Count Ra[illegible]; and in that one the widow I countess became the wife of her lover, with the trust, as she had said, that she had redeemed the error of earlier days by a bitter expiation.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

PAT PIGS.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

(Continued from page 363.)

CROSS-BRED SHEEP

CLASS XIII.

The first prize, of £10, to No. 188, viz. Mr. J. Hitchman, of Little Milton, near Wheatley.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. J. Hitchman.
The second prize, of £5, to No. 136, viz. to Mr. J. R. Overman, of Burnham Sutton, near Burnham-market.

CLASS XIV.

The prize of £10 to No. 142, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham-hall Norfolk.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester.

SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

CLASS XV.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 157, viz. to Mr. S. Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. S. Webb.
The second prize, of £10, to No 151, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

CLASS XVI.

The prize, of £10, to No. 164, viz. to Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. Samuel Webb.

CLASS XVII.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 165, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, near Chichester.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

The second prize, of £10, to No. 167, viz. to Mr. Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge.

PIGS.

CLASS XVIII.

The first prize, of £10, to No. 182, viz. to Mr. W. M. Barber, of Uxbridge.
A silver medal to the breeder, Mr. W. M. Barber.
The second prize, of £5, to No. 178, viz. to Mr. E. Whitfield, of Snaresbrook, Essex

CLASS XIX.

The first prize, of £10, to No. 188.
A silver medal to the breeder.
The second prize, of £5, to No. 191, viz. to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

CLASS XX.

The prize of £5 to No. 194, viz. to Mr. Pusey, M.P., of Pusey, near Faringdon
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. Pusey, M.P.
The gold medal for the best ox or steer in classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, to No. 83, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham-hall, Norfolk.
The gold medal for the best cow or heifer in classes Nos. 7, 8, and 9, to No. 102, viz. to Mr. J. Mann, of Fenstanton, near St. Ive's, Huntingdonshire.
The gold medal for the best pen of long-woolled sheep in classes Nos. 10, 11, and 12, to No. 116, viz. to Mr. J. Wood, of Hodsock, Nottinghamshire.
The gold medal for the best pen of short-woolled sheep, in classes 13 and 16, to No. 157, viz. to Mr. S. Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge.

EXTRA STOCK.

The silver medal for the best beast in extra stock to No. 48, viz. to the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, of Althorp Park
The silver medal for the best long-woolled sheep in extra stock to No. 129, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill.

The silver medal for the best short-woolled sheep in extra stock to No. 176, viz. to Mr. S. Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge.
The silver medal for the best cross-bred sheep in stock to No. 146, viz. to Mr. Hitchman, of Little Milton, near Wheatley.
The silver medal for the best pig in extra stock to No. 206, viz. to Mr. G. Turpin, of Uxbridge.

COMMENDATIONS.

Class xv.—No. 149: Mr. Sainsbury's pen of Southdown sheep.—No. 158: The Right Hon. the Earl of Chichester's pen of Southdown sheep.
Class xvii.—No 166: Mr. Foljambe's pen of Southdown sheep.
Extra Stock Short wools.—No. 169: Mr. Sainsbury's Southdown wether.
Class xviii.—No 185: Mr Pote's pen of pigs.
Class xix.—No. 189: Mr. M. Newman's pen of pigs.—No. 192: Mr. E. G. Barnard's (M P.) pen of pigs.
Extra Stock Pigs No. 205: H.R.H. Prince Albert's pig.—No. 196: The Earl of Radnor's pig.—No. 201: Mr. W. M Barber's pig.
Judges of Cattle and Long-woolled Sheep—Messrs. Chapman, Umbers, and Lee.
Judges of Cross-bred Sheep, Short-woolled Sheep, and Pigs—Messrs. Denman, Lugar, and Saxby.

B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, Hon. Sec.

REMARKABLE HYBRID.

This remarkable filly (seven months old) was found a short time since in the New Forest, and is evidently of a mixed breed, between the horse and the deer. Her mother (a pony mare) was observed to associate with some red deer stags in the New Forest for some months, and, at last, this foal was seen by her side. The character of the deer; legs slender and distinctly double; hoofs pointed, and partly double; colour brown, lighter under the belly; and tail like a deer.

This extraordinary animal is the property of T. G. Attwater, Esq., of Attwater, at the village of Sodenham, three miles from Salisbury. Dr. Fowler, of that city, has inspected the Hybrid, and is quite satisfied of the correctness of the preceding statement; and Colonel Buckley (a Keeper of the New Forest) has likewise seen the animal, and is of a similar opinion.

BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RIVERS.

This is just the season for prodigies; and, opportunely enough, a painting of this class was opened on Monday for exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly. The picture is stated to be painted on three miles of canvass, exhibiting a view of country of 3000 miles in length, extending on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, through the very heart of America, to the city of New Orleans. We must take the artist's voucher for the dimensions of his work; but we can answer for its having occupied nearly two mortal hours in unrolling from off cylinders, on Saturday night last, when a private view was given of the pictorial wonder. It is shown in what is termed the "diorama" fashion, with the aid of strong gas light, the picture being inclosed in a sort of dark prosenium; and the apartment in which the audience are seated is a-ke darkened. Upon a platform in front is seated Mr. Banvard, who explains the localities, as the picture moves, and relieves his narrative with Jonathanisms and jokes, poetry and patter, which delight his audience mightily; and a piano-forte is incidentally invoked, to relieve the narrative monotony

The painter, in his catalogue, modestly tells us that he does not exhibit this painting as a work of art, but as a correct representation of the country it portrays; and its high reputation at home is based upon its remarkable accuracy and truthfulness to nature. The picture has much of these characteristics; here and there bits are very effectively painted, but the majority is of the level of scene-work; though, on this account, the better fitted for exhibition by artificial light. The river scenery is of greater variety than might have been expected; and its flatness is relieved by many episodal groups which illustrate the manners, customs, and modes of life, of the dwellers on the banks. Now and then, we have the incident of a steamer upset by "snags," and left an useless log upon the waters; and then, a well-freighted vessel, steaming in all the pride of a river race, with a wonderful prodigality of steam and human life, imparts great animation to the scene. Then we have bluffs, bars, islands, rocks and mounds, points and cliffs, without number, and of fantastic varieties of form; encampments and war-dances; hunting-grounds and burial-places; prairies with their giant grasses, perchance burning to the very horizon; log cabins and villages, sometimes nestling in natural amphitheatres, and at others perched upon the rock tops; and a great variety is imparted to the Exhibition by showing it under different influences, as night and daybreak, moonlight and coming storm. The principal places on the rivers are St. Louis, a French-built town, with a host of steamboats and river-craft, "bound to all points of the boatable waters of the Mississippi;" next is Cairo, which, from its geographical position, and the immense range of navigable rivers, all centering at this point, is destined to become one of the largest inland cities in the United States. From Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico the navigation is always open for steamers of the largest class. Above this point, the Ohio and Mississippi, in winter, are often closed by ice, and in summer impeded by low water. Hence the importance of the Central Railroad, commenced from this place by the State, to connect it with the Illinois and Michigan Canal, Galena, and Chicago; and which, whenever completed, will form the most direct, speedy, and certain route, at all sea-

REMARKABLE HYBRID, FROM THE NEW FOREST. DRAWN FROM LIFE, BY GEORGE LANDSEER.

sons, between the South-Western and North-Western States. Memphis is beautifully situated, but does not justify its grand name. President's Island shows cotton plantations, with slaves at work, not forgetting the planters mansions, "the negro quarters," and the cypresses, the pride of the southern forests. Natchez is romantically placed on a very high bluff, and is much the largest town in the State of Mississippi; the upper town being 300 feet above the river level. Baton Rouge is now the capital of Louisiana - from thence, the river below, to New Orleans, is lined with splendid sugar plantations, and what is generally termed the "Coast"—a strip of land on either side of the river, extending back to the cypress swamps, about two miles. It will raise nearly all the tropical fruits—oranges, figs, olives, and the like; and is protected from inundations by an embankment of earth of six or eight feet in height, called a levee. Behind the levee we see extensive sugar-fields, noble mansions, beautiful gardens, large sugar-houses, groups of negro quarters, lofty churches, splendid villas, presenting, in all, one of the finest views in the United States. The picture-journey terminates with New Orleans. This is the great commercial emporium of the south, situated on the *eastern* shore of the river, in a bend so deep and sinuous, that the sun rises to the inhabitants of the city over the *opposite* shore. The harbour presents an area of many acres, covered with all the grotesque variety of flat-boats, keel-boats, and water-craft of every description, which line the upper part of the shore. Steamboats rounding to, or sweeping away, cast their long horizontal streams of smoke behind them. Sloops, schooners, brigs, and ships occupy the wharves, arranged below each other, in the order of their size, showing a forest of masts; and the whole, seen in the bright colouring of the brilliant sun and sky of the climate, presents a splendid spectacle.

Our Artist has selected for illustration the Bluffs of Semla, on the Mississippi; they have a very striking and majestic appearance, varying from two to four hundred feet in height; some of them resembling the *façades* of temples—the face of them having uniform arches and carved niches.

The painting of this Picture is a story of domestic romance and boyish ambition—though that of producing the largest picture in the world. Banvard made the first sketch for the Panorama just before he became of age, in 1840. To complete his drawings, he travelled thousands of miles in open skiffs, and experienced adventures such as would have terrified any but an enthusiast from so perilous a labour. However, single-handed, he has completed his work; and it is well worth the patronage of all who delight in doing justice to self-taught genius.

BANVARD'S PANORAMA.—THE BLUFFS OF SEMLA, ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

JEROME PATUROT
IN SEARCH OF THE BEST REPUBLIC.

ILLUSTRATED BY GAVARNI

(Continued from page 350.)

CHAPTER V.

THE MEDAL AND ITS REVERSE

You here, you here," repeated Oscar. "Who would have guessed it? And only know it by chance. It is wrong, Paturot. I would almost quarrel with you."

OSCAR.

Instead of replying to his exclamations, I was embarrassed. We had parted on cool terms with the artist, and the remembrances of our conflicts so were not unmixed; but gradually, as he spoke with me, and related several details, I felt the ice melt, and confidence re-establish itself between us.

"The ice once broken, the rest was easy. Oscar was still the same. He commenced to talk, and did not stop. He had never displayed so much wit and fascination; he wished to make a conquest of me, and succeeded. In less than twenty minutes we were as we had been. Various subjects were started and put aside according to whim.

"*Apropos*, Jerome," he said, after a pun, "has the fame of our exploits reached the provinces?"

"What exploits, Oscar?"

"Why, there are not so many, I think. The affair has caused some sensation. Confess that we have made a beautiful revolution."

"Indeed! were you in it too?"

"Why not? What belongs to nobody is everybody's. That is my right; it is clear as day."

"So it is. But yet this revolution deposes you."

"How so?"

"Were you not painter in ordinary to his Majesty?"

"Well, and what then?"

"You surprise me. Where there is no Majesty, there can be no painter in ordinary."

"Child! How little you know the history of humanity! Read the annals of the people. What do you see there? Kings fall, but never painters. True, I cease to be painter in ordinary to his Majesty; but I become painter in ordinary to the Republic. Paints have no opinions."

"Above all, green, which is so changeable."

"Paturot, Paturot, that is a pun. Well, I will take it. If I have faults, I shall atone for them. Some one has changed, you say. Let us seek the culprit. Is it I? No. Well, then, it is the Government."

Oscar was now one of the conquerors of February; he would not give up that title for any price. I conceded the point, and he took advantage of it. He immediately raised a new pretension—that of having been a Republican from time immemorial.

"Yes, I was a Republican," he cried, "before—during—after—always; a Republican by temperament, by birth—the most pure Republican possible."

"Then you concealed your feelings well?"

"That is the best with deep convictions, my friend; they escape the naked eye. Refer to history."

"You, so gay, so careless, had you even an opinion? Have madmen one?"

"Brutus' madness, Paturot. A stratagem of greatness of soul. It is evident you have never conspired."

"Did you conspire, then?"

"Whether I conspired!" said the painter, with the voice and attitude of a tragedian. "He asks whether I conspired! Why, Jerome, it is my element, my function, my honour, and my title. Can one live without conspiracy? Conspiracy is as necessary as air, my dear. Without it we should belong to the class of molluscous animals and rudimentary organisations."

My man got heated, and deceived himself by excitement. When the imagination is excited, it conquers truth; the mind ends by believing what it has created. What can one do? Why oppose it? Any controversy would have made matters worse. I felt that, and had recourse to silence as a last protest. But Oscar was not so easily resigned: the impulse once given, dragged him on.

"Oh, you doubted me, you doubted me; that is wrong, Jerome."

"Oh, no," I said laconically, to shorten the conversation.

"Tell the truth. You think I am not a Republican—that I have not Republican blood in my veins?"

"Oh, no, Oscar, I give up."

"Paturot, I do not accuse your heart, but your learning. I have twice referred you to history: now I must refer you to it a third time."

"Good heavens! let it rest."

"Consult history, I say, and you will see if all the great artists have not been Republicans. Where did the masters flourish? In Greece, a republic! In Rome, a republic! In Florence, a republic. In Venice, a republic! In Holland, a republic! I hope you are convinced. At all times, in all ages, the Republic has been the glorious parent of art. And you think I could have denied my natural parentage! And you think that I am not, that I have not eternally been invariably Republican! Jerome, the disorder of the age affects you! You are a sceptic, my friend."

"Come, Oscar, be calm; I agree; no more grand attitudes, pray. You make peoples are at us"

In fact, the painter's eccentric attitudes had attracted some idlers near us, and we were the centre of a crowd. I did not care for such an honour, and hastened to escape from it. Oscar was at last calmed; a peaceful serenity spread itself over his features. Besides, a new spectacle now absorbed him. We chanced upon a procession. Corporations of workmen filled the boulevards, and advanced towards us with flying colours. The trumpet sounded, songs filled the air. As far as the eye could see we beheld a moving mass, above which floated a thousand flags. Cries arose from it adding a significant commentary to the scene.

"It is my people," cried Oscar; "my great and noble people. I know them." The artist was again enthusiastic; his eye beamed, his beard glowed. The reserve had been but short.

"You see my people, Paturot; you see them?"

"Your people?"

"Yes, mine, Jerome. And whose should they be? Have I not cherished them in my artist's heart? Are they not the people of passion and genius? The nation of colour and drawing? of ochre and cobalt? There are only us two on the earth who understand them, and you do not admit they are mine? Whose then should they be? Speak!

"I deny nothing, Oscar."

"Yes, Jerome, they are mine—mine indeed; and the proof is that at any moment I use them, I alter them, and they don't protest. See how they tread the street! What a glorious sight! What a proud attitude! Oh, my people! my great and beautiful nation! You are strong, because you are good; you are good, because you are strong. You are good and strong, because you are strong and good. You are vigorous as an athlete, but you have the grace of ness of childhood. Jerome, in such moments as these, tears start to my eyes, when I think that this people belongs to me, really to me, its friend and painter. So much devotion for some palettes full of paint: you overwhelm me, generous people!"

"Then it is really your people?" I said to the artist, trying to enter into his ideas.

"Let us understand each other, Jerome. Others claim it; every one usurps the people, and speaks in the name of the people. Every scribbler pretends they back him. One convokes them to meet him at the Bastile; another, at the Champ de Mars. They are used for everything—for processions, proclamations, and bulletins. They are so good! But they are yet not everybody's. They belong only to two persons in the world—to me, and to some one I know."

The popular tide passed on; and when the artist had finished his harangue, the boulevard was empty. He sent a last blessing after the crowd, and accompanied me to my hotel.

In future, he did not leave me. We became almost inseparable. I, in vain, endeavoured to escape; he clung to me. He promised me that I should see the Minister; that he would smooth the way, and open the door of the Cabinet for me. Where else could I find so devoted a companion?

(To be continued.)

"IT IS MY PEOPLE."

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE MURDERS AT STANFIELD HALL, NORWICH.

During the several investigations into the circumstances of this deplorable tragedy, at Norwich Castle, to the gaol of which the prisoner, James Bloomfield Rush, charged with the assassination, had been committed for trial on Saturday night last, the proceedings, the object of which was the completion of the depositions, were conducted with closed doors, reporters not being admitted, and consequently the accounts of them which have reached the public have not the same authority which they would be found to possess if they could be correct, that "damning proof" of the prisoner's guilt which has been obtained for instance, exactly similar to that which the murderer were when he shot down his victims had been discovered in his house, carefully folded up in a newspaper.

Mrs. Jermy is slowly recovering, and hopes are also entertained of the ultimate recovery of the second wounded, Miss Chestney.

The inquest, also, has been adjourned from day to day.

On Tuesday the funeral of the deceased gentlemen took place. It was strictly private, the cortège consisting of two hearses, three mourning coaches containing the relatives of the deceased, and Mr. Colman and several of the family tenantry on horseback. The chief mourners were Mr. Thomas Preston, of Lowestoft, only surviving brother of the late Mr. Isaac Jermy, and Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart., of Hargham, the elder deceased's father-in-law. The coffins were of plain oak, severally bearing the following inscriptions on brass plates: "Isaac Jermy, Esq., died 28th November, 1848, aged 58" and "Isaac Jermy Jermy, Esq., died 28th November, 1848, aged 27."

At the church the funeral procession was met by Mr. Wayman Cubitt, the clergyman of the parish of Wymondham, were all shut, and the entire population appeared to have assembled in the village churchyard, to witness the mournful ceremony. On the arrival of the procession at the fine old parish church of Wymondham, the coffins were carried into the interior of the church and placed in the middle aisle under the pulpit. A portion of the funeral service was then read by the Rev. David Jones, curate of Wymondham, after which the bodies were removed to the outside of the church, where they were deposited side by side. Many of the auditory were moved to tears by the mournful spectacle.

Reform Club, London, Dec 1, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your letter, enclosing the flattering resolution of the Leeds meeting respecting myself, has caused many and conflicting emotions in my mind. I am at a loss to say what to pursue. I cannot for a moment entertain a doubt. And I merely to think of myself in this matter—I all that might and would be lost were my labour, anxiety, and time, I should have buckled on my armour, and taken the field at once without hesitation. But there were a chance of victory. But I am not to remember, that by such a proceeding I embark my friends in the contest. Their time, their labour, and assistance are to be considered, and also I believe it all to weigh the consequences to the great Liberal party, of my appearing as a candidate at the present moment. Am I to be told, that I have the right to act as I please? that has occurred, success is not probable. A part of the Liberal electors have been so anxious in the pursuit of a particular object, that they themselves for the moment (and I hope it is only for the moment) to forget and neglect the interests and wishes of that immense body from whom the great moral force of the Liberal party has been derived—the body of the non-electors. A sectarian, and not a national, flag has been raised. The watch-words of "Civil and Religious Liberty" have been, for the time, dispensed; and the grand native force of a generous patriotism has been disregarded and laid aside, in order to have its place supplied by the mere tinsel, but far less generous, for narrower feeling of religious antipathy. This, for many reasons, I consider most unfortunate. The immediate result will probably be the success of the Conservative candidate, the something more. But much more important consequences, may be the permanent separation of the Liberal party itself. To this latter effect I have more especially directed my attention, and to it would most respectfully solicit the attention of my friends (at the present moment also, while they entertained Liberal opinions, have resolved to adopt as a support a candidate, whose previously expressed political sentiments have been in direct opposition to mine). Upon this reckoning I will not presume on the present occasion to hazard an opinion, except so far as that opinion may be formed from my past conduct. I have, during the whole of my political life, been the steady advancement of rational freedom. From the pursuit of that object, no clamour, expediency, no personal ambition, no party or sectarian spirit, has made me swerve, and now I wish so to improve the present incident as to make it subservient to this great end of all my endeavours, by healing the differences between those who are in reality friends, and uniting them again into that bond of fellowship which has, in past times produced such results, and which, if it be maintained, may be productive of permanent benefit and admiration and gratitude. To be among my friends during the present contest, to state my political opinions how to a great contingency, and to solicit their votes as a candidate, whose previously expressed political

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK
This day is published, price Five Shillings, elegantly bound in cloth, with [illegible]
I cloth and John Tenniel,
THE HAUNTED MAN and the GHOST'S BARGAIN: a Fancy for Christmas Time.
By CHARLES DICKENS.
London: BRADBURY and EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

[illegible]
with an Illustration,
CHRISTMAS EVE; or, the Story of Little Ann: a Tale for Christmas Time.
JOSEPH CUNDALL, 12, Old Bond-street.

Just published, price 1s. 6d., with five Engravings,
THE OLD YEAR and the NEW YEAR,
[illegible]
Year to his beloved Son Master New Year. Forming either a suitable Christmas present or an appropriate New Year's Gift.
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CHRISTMAS CAROLS, BY ALFRED CROWQUILL. [illegible]
TWO CHRISTMAS CAROLS (with Music by Thomas Baker), entitled "The Yule Log," and "Christmas" [illegible]
One Shilling each. RAMMOND, Musicseller and Publisher, 9, New Bond street, opposite the Clarendon Hotel.

NEW POLKA — THE FESTIVAL POLKA, [illegible]
[illegible] Polka for the coming season, under the above title. It is a most spirited and fascinating production and will greatly extend the popularity of the author.—London: DUFFIELD HEDGECOCK, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG — "DEAREST, THEN I'LL LOVE YOU MORE." Price 2s. (sent postage free).—This is an answer to "Will you love me then as now?" sung with rapturous applause by Miss Steele and one of the most successful Songs of the season. The melody and words of the present beautiful and original interesting and [illegible]
[illegible] Post Office Order, payable to Miss Steele, 2, Mount-street, Bond-street, London.

DEFUNCT MAIL, a song of the St James's Theatre and Haymarket, [illegible] published pieces of "Stop that Knocking [illegible]
[illegible] London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street. [illegible] may be had at MITCHELL'S Musical Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and of all Music-[illegible] town and country.

NEW ELEGANT CHRISTMAS [illegible]
[illegible] Mazurka, [illegible] Waltz, [illegible] Polka, [illegible] Quadrille, [illegible] Galop, [illegible] Valse

GUERNSEY ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The handsome memorial which we have engraved, was presented to Harry Dobrée, Esq., by the Guernsey Royal Agricultural Society, at a public dinner, given at Marshall's Royal Yacht Club Hotel, Guernsey, on the 22nd ult.

The act of presentation was performed by the Chairman, William Dalgarnus, Esq., the President of the Society, who described the testimonial as a memorial of the respect and gratitude of the agriculturists and others of Guernsey. Mr. Dobrée had well earned this mark of public feeling. He had been one of the earliest friends of the society, and by his untiring zeal through many years' service in the office of President he had done more than any other individual to bring the agriculture of the island to its present state. He (the Chairman) had had the pleasure of co-operating with Mr. Dobrée, and he, as well as every other member of the society, had had ample opportunities of appreciating his kind and amiable disposition, and his ardent devotion to the interests of Guernsey. He therefore proposed the health of "Mr. Dobrée and his family." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Dobrée thanked the company, and concluded a well-timed address, by proposing "Health and prosperity to the Members of the Royal Agricultural Society," which was drunk with enthusiasm, and the conviviality of the meeting was protracted till a late hour.

The testimonial is a silver gilt vase and cover, between eighteen and twenty inches in height, value £75. The designs are in dead gold, and the foliage and other enrichments are burnished. It is, altogether, a characteristic composition of Engraving of it is from a sketch by Mr. Nastel.

On the morning of the day of presentation was held the Winter Show of the Guernsey Royal Agricultural Society. In wheat and potatoes there was a considerable falling off; but a partial compensation has been derived from the crops of turnips, mangold-wurzel, parsnips, carrots, &c., which, owing to the humidity of the season, have yielded in unusual abundance, the produce in some instances having exceeded forty tons per acre. Other kinds of forage, such as hay, clover, lucerne, &c., have also been most abundant; and altogether the farmer has been supplied with ample means of fattening his stock and keeping up his dairy.

In addition to the samples of corn, roots, and hay, there was also a good show of poultry, giving evidence that this branch of rural economy, which, until lately, has been too much neglected, is now duly and successfully attended to. There was likewise an excellent display of butter, fully maintaining, by its flavour and colour, the pre-eminence which Guernsey has long enjoyed in regard to this produce, not only over England, but also over the other Channel Islands. M. Le Beir exhibited a remarkably fine hog, of the breed known by the name of Lord Western's.

Several ingenious agricultural instruments were exhibited on this occasion. That which possessed the greatest merit was an apple-mill, the invention of Mr. Torode. The great desideratum with cider-makers has ever been to find a means of effectually crushing the apples so as to extract the whole of the juice as well as the flavour of the seeds. Mr. Torode's invention consists of two wooden rollers, one of which is furnished with several rows of knives, and the other indented with corresponding grooves. These rollers lay hold of the apples, cut them in slices, and then transmit them to two stone-grinders which are placed beneath them; and these reduce the whole to a uniform pulp, which, on being pressed, readily yields the whole of its juice.

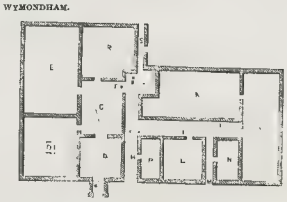
STANFIELD HALL, NEAR WYMONDHAM.

STANFIELD HALL.

We have engraved the scene of the recent assassination in Norfolk—Stanfield Hall, situated in a fine park, a short distance from Wymondham. The details of the tragedy were given in our Journal of last week; and the results of the several investigations into the circumstances will be found at page 356 of the present Number.

The Hall is a capacious edifice, in the Elizabethan style; it is surrounded by a moat, across which there is a stone bridge directly in its front, with an iron gate at the foot of the bridge. The principal entrance is by a porch in the centre, which leads into a large hall, and from thence to an inner hall, called the Staircase Hall, in consequence of its containing the staircase, and is lighted from the top. Around this are the galleries leading to the upper apartments. The dining-room door, as will be seen by the plan, is the first door on the left-hand side in the staircase hall, and the second door on the same side leads to the drawingroom. The study door is at the end; and the corner directly opposite is that where the younger Mr. Jermy, Mrs. Jermy, and the servant, were shot. The distance from the dining-room door to the corner is perhaps about twelve yards; the offices are to the right to which this passage leads, terminating in a small door in front of the hall, not more than ten yards from the principal entrance. It was by this door the accused was accustomed to enter when requiring to see Mr. Jermy, and it was by this door the assassin entered on Sunday.

We annex the ground-plan of the Hall, for which we are indebted to the *Norwich Mercury*. The view of the mansion is from an original drawing, by a Correspondent.

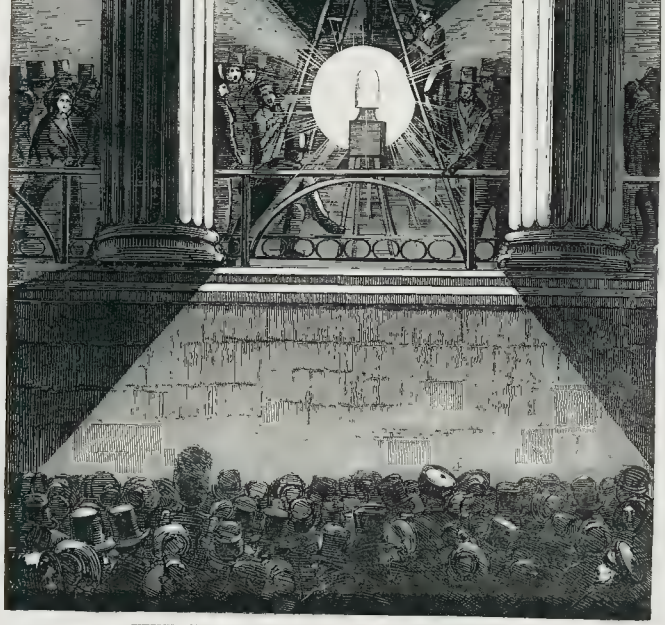


PLAN OF STANFIELD HALL.

A Entrance porch; the spot is where Mr. Jermy, sen., fell after being shot.
B Entrance hall; the dotted line the track of the assassin in.
C The staircase hall
D Dining-room. E The drawingroom.
F The small inner passage, where Mr Jermy, jun., Mrs Jermy, and the maid were shot and fell. ∴∴ Swan-shots and slugs were found in the wall opposite and in the dresser against it.
G The corner of the passage where the footman met the assassin. e Where the lighted lamp stood, about the height of a man's breast
H The footman's pantry door, from whence he saw Mr. Jermy, jun., shot.
I The passage through which the murderer came, leading to
K Servants' offices.
L Small sitting-room.
M The servants' entrance where he entered after shooting Mr Jermy, sen.
N Store-room. Q Staircase of servants.
O Servants' hall. R Study
P Pantry. S Passage.

SILVER-GILT VASE PRESENTED TO H. DOBREE, ESQ., OF GUERNSEY.

Mr Le Couteur, of the Forest, exhibited a remarkably powerful subsoil plough, on the principle of those used in England for deep ploughing, but with some improvements, invented by Mr. Le Boutillier, of Jersey. The chief superiority of this instrument over the great plough, at present used in Guernsey, is that it can be worked with half the number of oxen or horses which are required for the latter.



EXPERIMENTAL EXHIBITION OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

On Tuesday night there was a second public experimental exhibition of the Electric Light upon the raised steps forming the entrance to the National Gallery and the Royal Academy. There was a large attendance of scientific gentlemen and noblemen. Upon the summit of the steps a kind of easel was raised, beneath which were placed the battery and a small lamp. About a foot above the battery was the light produced burning upon two pieces of charcoal, backed by a single tin reflector, and the light enclosed within a glass case. The light produced was of a most powerful character.

In our last Number we entered briefly into the *rationale* of the Electric Light, and showed that it would be still a costly experimental toy. We have now to direct our attention more particularly to its practical application.

The Electric Light possesses no novelty. Year after year it has been exhibited at every course of philosophical lectures since the time of Sir Humphry Davy, and therefore really its practicability forms the whole subject for consideration.

For its practicability, the light must be continued without the aid of the human hand to guide it. We are not aware, however, that any person has yet pretended that he could give a steady light, without touching it, even for a single hour. If it be so, we have not seen the statement, and it does not suggur well for the tech. me for such information to be withheld.

During its exhibition, a large mirror has been employed, which, by reflecting the light, makes distant objects appear more brilliant than they otherwise would. Now, in the estimation of the value of the light, it would be advisable that it should shine forth with its own unaided brilliancy.

With respect to the battery, although we last week pointed out the results upon which it was necessary to be amply informed, no statement has appeared, making known the number of cells used, the kind of battery employed, and the labour and time required for changing them.

We again ask for information upon these matters. As strenuous advocates for the promotion of the application of Electricity for the wants of man, we feel bound to call particular attention to all these points. What is true of Staite's Electric Light is true of all other inventions in the same subject; for it will not do to come before the public with a brilliant light. That phenomenon is known. They must produce this brilliant light in a constant stream without continued attention, and at a fair price without extraordinary trouble.

We require to be satisfied upon the following points:—How long will the light remain without the illuminating apparatus being touched? What is the cost per hour of working the battery? What is the labour per day of attending the batteries? Is there any danger or excessive inconveniences in their application? If these questions can be fairly answered, the Light will certainly come into some use, but if there be a serious defect even upon one point, ruin would be entailed upon all who enter the undertaking. The Illustrated London News has facilitated the progress of the invention, by giving pictorial representations of the apparatus and appearance, but it is alike reasonable to show the points on which success or failure depend.

The Electric Light.—An exhibition of Chevalier Le Molk's galvanic light took place on Thursday night, from the summit of the Duke of York's Column upon which the apparatus was placed. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, the Park, Pall-mall, Regent-street, and the vicinities were crowded with spectators. Shortly after nine o'clock the light was shown from the north-east corner of the capital; and subsequently its position was altered so as to throw its rays to different points. It was then shown up Regent-street. The apparatus employed was similar to that used on Tuesday night. Whether from the dampness of the atmosphere, the altitude of the light, or that the reflector was not so powerful, it did not appear so intensely dazzling as on that occasion.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 348.—Vol. XIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1848. [Sixpence.

THE IRISH PEOPLE AND THE IRISH LANDLORDS.

The question of Irish misery thrusts itself before the British public in every possible way. There is no escaping from it. So great have been the social errors committed in the government of that unhappy isle; so much has Great Britain been to blame both in what she has done, and in what she has left undone, that it seems no more than a just retribution upon her to be plagued from year to year by the spectacle of Irish wretchedness. So pertinacious has been the misery; so multiform and so contradictory have been the remedies proposed; so useless, if not so mischievous, have been most of the means hitherto adopted to stay the continual cry for relief and charity, and so glaring has been the ingratitude with which the profuse liberality of Great Britain has been received by the bulk of those who clamour for it, that the very name of Ireland has been received with a shrug of melancholy impatience. Many people who perused newspapers, from the first advertisement in the first page to the imprint and date at the foot of the last column, made articles upon Ireland the sole exceptions to their reading, and turned instinctively away from the old story. It was not for want of feeling that they did this, but for want of hope; not from any indifference to the misery of the people, but for lack of comprehension of a subject so overwhelming. Still the subject has ever turned uppermost. It insists on being listened to. Irish misery is no false pretence. It is a mighty reality that forces itself upon our notice, whether we like the sight of it or not. We can no more escape from its effects, than we can from the operations of the law of gravity. The evil is not only on our side; it is tied to us. It oppresses us like an overburdened conscience. It *is* in vain that we strive to forget its existence. We are compelled to remember it, We are compelled to attempt the task, however difficult, of appeasing it; and until we shall do so, there will be no permanent repose or prosperity for this nation. Although we are happily safe

VOTING FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—FROM A SKETCH BY VALENTIN (SEE PAGE 37)

from the convulsions of Continent, we have unhappily the perpetual sore of Ireland to harrass and to trouble us; and have to struggle with and to direct a social revolution, that has been working for the last half-century unknown to the actors in it, and quite unsuspected by ourselves, until the famine of the last three years revealed to us in its full intensity. Irish vagrancy overflows into England and Scotland, deteriorates our own people, competes with them in the labour-market, and brings along with it dirt, disease, and demoralization. Irish pauperism eats up our hard-earned millions of pounds sterling, and is none the better for them; and the introduction of Poor-Laws, which has been the salvation of England, is but the beginning of a good work which can do but little for the present generation, and which, in doing that little, will, in all probability, ruin the existing race of Irish landed proprietors.

Nevertheless the deed must be done. There must be a commencement made for the regeneration of the Irish people. The social revolution must be made a peaceable, or it will make itself a violent one. The task may weigh heavily upon the energies and resources of the existing owners of the soil; but, whoever they may be, whether the nominal proprietors or the English mortgagees who have advanced them money, they must perform the same duties as English landlords perform, and make the practical acknowledgment that the poor have a lien upon the land prior to all other claims whatsoever. This acknowledgment has enabled Great Britain to pass unharmed through ordeals of the most serious kind. It will yet do the same for Ireland. The truth is, that the establishment of a Poor-Law, remote as its benefits may be, and harsh as its operation must be in too many instances upon the impoverished proprietors, is the only real remedy for the social miseries of Ireland. All other remedies, except in as far as they may aid and supplement that great and essential change, are purely illusory. Its principle must be strictly adhered to. The people of this country must listen to no representations or remonstrances intended to shake their faith in the efficacy of that enactment. At the same time, justice must be done to Irish landlords, and all possible aid must be given to them in the trying circumstances in which they are placed. Of themselves alone, they cannot do all that is required. The Government of this country having neglected for half a century to apply to Ireland a principle found essential here, must bear some portion of the penalty incurred by their neglect; and the Irish landlords have a perfect right to demand that this country should pay for past errors of its own committing, as well as they. Left to themselves, they will naturally seek to make the inexorable poor-rate as light as possible. If they were a wealthy body of men, they might lighten it effectually, by draining and otherwise improving their estates, and converting the paupers into labourers. But, as they are an impoverished body of men, they will endeavour to improve their estates by the means which they can employ. It does not require any very large or difficult expenditure of capital to clear them of the cotter population, and convert small holdings into large farms, to be cultivated in the English and Scottish style of agriculture. It is the easiest mode of improvement, and, therefore, poor landlords are compelled to resort to it. When there was no Poor-Law, these clearances or ejectments were cruel and unjust in the extreme, although perfectly legal. But now that a Poor-Law has been introduced, we have no right, how great soever the apparent or real hardship may be, to find fault with the landlord, or cry out against his cruelty for dispossessing and ejecting the miserable swarms who encumber his land, and drag him into a pauperism as bad as their own. They can neither cultivate land, nor pay the rent they have undertaken to pay; and ejectment, however horrible before the Poor-Law came into operation, has now become harmless. The ejecting landlord merely shifts, but does not remove his burden; and gains by the shifting a chance of such improved cultivation as will enable him to pay his share of poor-rate for the support of the people ejected. For these reasons we think those English journals to be in error, which continually hold up the ejecting landlords to the execration of the public. They should remember the difficulties of the landlord's position, and point attention to the real means of elevating the social condition of the bulk of the people, however tardy in their operation those means may be. The Irish landlords, with the screw of a Poor-Law upon them—a screw not to be relaxed—require to be aided, and not thwarted, in their efforts to bring their estates into a better cultivation, and to free the land of a useless and unproductive population.

There are two great aids which the landlords require, in order that the Poor-Law may not break down. These are Systematic Emigration, and the Cultivation of the Waste Lands. Considering how fearful the burden of the whole support of the poor would be, and how nearly it would amount to confiscation, the State is bound so far to repair the error it committed in neglecting to establish a Poor-Law a century or half a century ago, to diminish, by all the means it can employ, the pressure upon the poor-rates. Both emigration and the cultivation of the waste lands would have this effect. The landlords are justified in demanding the aid of the State for both these purposes. Even without emigration, a proper system for cultivating the wastes, and establishing upon them a race of peasant proprietors, would have the effect of saving both the landlords and the people from the fathomless abyss of poverty which at one time threatened to engulf them both.

An "Irish Peer," writing in the *Times* of Tuesday last, speaks of the bogs of Ireland as irreclaimable, and especially cites the north-western parts of Ireland as utterly useless for the purposes of husbandry, how great soever the expenditure of capital that may be made upon the soil. The districts he refers to are from Sligo to Donegal, about forty miles. "This portion of Ireland," he says, "is a lost country, and one which ought never to have been inhabited, and which never would have been inhabited if people could have discovered any other locality." No doubt his Lordship may be correct in stating that many persons who have endeavoured to reclaim bog land in this district have ruined themselves in the attempt; no doubt the country is rainy and stormy, as well as mountainous and swampy, with all its disadvantages of soil and position, it is beyond a doubt that its soil is reclaimable if the attempt be made by people who understand the business. An interesting pamphlet by Lord George Hill, entitled "Facts from Gweedore," a corner of this very district which is so utterly condemned by the "Irish Peer," shows what energy and common sense, supported by capital, can do; and how one of the most wretched parts of Ireland was converted into a thriving property by a patient, skilful, and solvent proprietor. Mr. Montgomery Martin, in the third edition of his pamphlet, on "Ireland before and after the Union," quoted in *Blackwood's Magazine* for the present month, says:—"Mr. Stuart French, of Monaghan, reclaimed 300 acres of mountain land in four years, and raised its value from two shillings to thirty-five shillings per acre. The entire ... of reclaiming the crops in four years." Even ... same county of Galway which the Irish Peer represents as ... hams ... Mr. Read, of Woodpark, according ... Montgomery Martin's authority, "reclaimed 500 acres of ... moorland, at a cost of from £10 to £17 per acre, ... was repaid by the crop of the second year. The land formerly ... two shillings and sixpence per acre, now pays twenty shillings." Mr. Read asserts that "there are in Galway 125,000 acres of such reclaimable wastes;" but in Galway thousands of people died of starvation during the year of the famine. It is all very well for ill-informed or uninformed people, especially if they lack energy of character, to fold their arms, and say that nothing can be done for the reclamation of Irish bogs; but, with such facts before our eyes as these, and hundreds of others that might be cited, we must cling to the belief that the resources of Ireland are as yet great, and almost undeveloped. Miserable as the people are, if the State would purchase the bogs from their present proprietors at their present value, and allow the peasantry, at a small fixed rental, payable in perpetuity, to cultivate them, we think that many thousands of wretched men, who now vegetate rather than live, in hopeless pauperism, would, in a very few years, be converted into industrious and comfortable proprietors. A proper and comprehensive system for the reclamation of the wastes is the necessary supplement to the Poor-Law. Such a measure was announced by the Government in 1847, but the bill was withdrawn without any satisfactory explanation. Its revival will be found to be imperatively called for, unless, as far as Ireland is concerned, we choose to "be behind the Chinese in the work of civilisation." They reclaim their wastes; the Irish proprietors and the Irish people must be taught to reclaim *theirs*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, December 13, 1848.

When our forefathers used to talk of a nine days' wonder, they meant to infer how short a time any striking event occupied society. What would they have thought of the rapidity with which events now succeed and jostle each other—strike on men's minds, and then disappear with the celerity of a flash of lightning. The people here had hardly uttered, much less recovered from their dismay at the Pope's non-arrival, when the list of *pensionnaires* dragged before the Assembly made their hair stand on end; and the Government order for delaying the mails caused every one to ask, in fear and trembling, "Where will this despotism end?" What an impolitic—what an inhuman order! Impolitic for those who love it, because it deprives their own relations to friends of the news; and thousands of individuals, whose previously conceived fears of disturbance in Paris were changed into supposed certainties by the non-arrival of the usual couriers. To what mental horrors of agony were those who had husbands, fathers, children in the capital, thus recklessly exposed by a measure which Charles the Tenth would not sanction to save his crown, and which was refused to a distracted father's grief on the day that the late Duc d'Orleans met his untimely fate

Writing from any other capital than this—(a capital which, by-the-bye, I yesterday heard designated, by a distinguished member of society, as one depending for its prosperity on luxury and *frivolity*) it might seem fabulous to relate that last week, while the gravest questions involving the *avenir* of the whole nation were agitating men's minds, *soirées dansantes* were by no means of rare occurrence. True, they were given by Russians; but their *salons* were filled by Parisians, who danced as gaily as though the question of the Presidency had been decided interminglingly, however, their thoughts and opinions on this subject with the figures of the quadrille; the *chassez-croisez* remaining unheeded while some *cavalier* was inquiring of his *danseuse* (she was a *Cosmopolite*, and "*en mauvais lieu*" standing still while some young and rosy lips were pleading the cause of Louis Napoleon.

If the returns already published may be taken as an assurance of the nation's choice, there is no need of further controversy. The Prince's election is certain. The decision yesterday adopted by the Chamber respecting the residence of the future President, cannot but be more agreeable to him than to either of his antagonists, removing to the Palais National, the former residence of his aunt, the beautiful Princess Borghese, will be to Prince Louis like taking possession of a family residence.

Les Italiens are " Il divided among themselves. The idea of Mr. Lumley uniting the two theatres, of London and Paris, under one management, is at least premature. The idea is an excellent one, and might be made to embrace a much larger field than the two above-named cities. Barbaja, of Naples, became the *entrepreneur* of all the Italian theatres in Italy. He found the plan admirable—the various publics were satisfied; and if such were the case in those days, when moving from place to place was attended with more or less difficulty and uncertainty, why now, that steam and railroads have obliterated distance, and reduced all journeyings to certainties as to time, why should not one manager form all the Italian operas become a fact?

The marriage of Miss Robinson, daughter of Lady Helena Robinson, with the Comte de Bondy, is fixed for the latter end of this month. The bride elect is said to be delighted with the prospect of her duties as *belle-mère*. The Countess, first wife (Lady Augusta Fitzclarence) left one little girl. The bride and bridegroom are immediately to proceed to Sweden.

Busy spirits are already arranging *à leur gré*, and predicting who and who are not to form the Napoleon ministry. As *ministre de la guerre*, Marshal Bugeaud's name is pronounced by every one with confidence.

SPAIN

Intelligence from Madrid to the 7th inst. states that the Government had made arrangements for receiving the Pope at Palma, in the Balearic Islands, in case he should think fit to proceed there.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier had left Cadiz, on the 2d inst., for Seville.

The Chaplain of Queen Christina's establishment had been honourably acquitted, by the tribunal, of the charge of the murder of his housekeeper, Josefa Martinez Mundo, who, it will be recollected, had been found murdered three months ago, in the day-time, in the apartment occupied by her in the Palace of the Queen-Mother. Serrano Bedoya, and Isaac Pulleda, had satisfactorily proved that he was absent at the time, and there was no doubt of his innocence.

From the seat of the Carlist disturbances, we learn that Concha had arrived at Igualada, in Catalonia, and been received with enthusiasm by the whole population.

On the 6th inst. a Royal decree had been published calling into active service 5,000 recruits of the contingent of 1846. This anticipated measure was grounded on the numerous vacancies left in the ranks of the army by the departure of the men who had completed their time of service, as also on the general situation of Europe, and of Spain in particular, which obliged her to dispose of a permanent force for the protection of the throne and the maintenance of public tranquillity.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—The section of the constitutional committee to which the question respecting the head of the German Empire was referred, has declared in favour of an hereditary Emperor with a civil list, the right of succession to be determined by primogeniture.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—The Pope, at the date of our last advices, still remained at Gaeta, in the Neapolitan territory. On the 3rd instant, one of the Cardinals who remained at Rome had received from his Holiness a rescript, by which Pius IX. annulled, without any exception, all the acts of the Government newly formed by the new Ministry, ordered the dissolution of the Chambers, and confided temporarily, till an ultimate decision, the administration of his states to a commission, of which the members were Cardinal Castracane, M. Roberto Roberti, the Princes Rospigliosi and Barberini, the Marquises Bevilacqua, Ricci, and General Zucchi. The last was Minister of War in M. Rossi's Cabinet, and the Marquis of Bevilacqua, the deputy for Bologna, was one of the first to quit Rome after the violence done to the Pope.

All of those parties were absent at Bologna or in the legations. On the receipt of this despatch, the Cardinal Legate convened a meeting of the Council of the Chamber of Deputies, who immediately convoked an extraordinary sitting of the Assembly, which commenced at midnight. After a long discussion, it was decided that the rescript of his Holiness should be considered as of no effect. The principal motives assigned for this decision were, that the document was not countersigned by any responsible Minister, and that there was nothing to indicate that the Holy Father enjoyed full liberty of action in a foreign country. The Assembly also decided that a deputation, composed of members of the two Chambers, should be sent to his Holiness to supplicate him to return to Rome, where he would be treated with the most profound respect. Accordingly, on the next day five delegates had been sent to the Pope, to invite him to return to Rome. They were: MM. Furconi, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies; Notari, deputy; Prince Corsini, senator; Pieri and Avezzia, members of the Upper Chamber.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed in Rome at the Constitution of the Commission, because the men called to so delicate a mission belonged to the party, which had taken no part in the administration ever since the advent of Pius IX. and because many would attribute the decision of the Sovereign Pontiff in this respect to the pressure of the party of action.

The protest of the Pope, however, corresponded with the reactionary movement which had begun to manifest itself in the legations. Bologna was the chief place of resistance. M. Latour Maubourg, the Swiss Minister, and General Zucchi and Count Mastai, the brother of his Holiness, were at the head of the National Guard, and found every day increasing around them an enthusiastic crowd, which disapproved loudly of the acts of the Government of Rome [illegible] an Italian Constituent Assembly.

[illegible] cum that the Trasteverini were in a state of great agitation, and that the Council of Deputies [illegible] at the head of one party, ment to upset MM. Mamiani, [illegible] was said to be quite spontaneous

PIEDMONT.—The Sardinian [illegible] of Deputies by the Minister Pepetti, because recent votes in the Chamber had shown Ministers that their majority was not sufficiently decided to give them the support they required. Up to the date of our latest intelligence (the 5th inst.), the ministerial crisis continued at Turin. The King had sent for M. Collicon to compose a Cabinet of conciliation; but the two Ministers who were asked to retain their offices replied, that they would have nothing to do with the *coup-état*. M. Colligno having told the King that he could not form a Ministry if the Chambers were not dissolved, his Majesty refused to adopt that measure, and called in M. Moffa de Lisco, whose conditions did not appear to have pleased the King.

NAPLES.—The Royal family returned from Gaeta on the 30th ult., from visiting the Pope.

Mr. [illegible], the British Ambassador, has arrived on the 27th ult. at Naples; his coming [illegible] the Neapolitan Government of the Sicilian question, or the [illegible] British Government.

TUSCANY.—Advices from Lucca, of the 5th instant, state, that on that and the former evening the town had been the theatre of serious disturbances. Many persons were wounded, but none, it was believed, seriously. No details are given either as to the cause or result of these *émeutes*.

AUSTRIA

In our Postscript of last week we gave the intelligence of the Emperor Ferdinand's abdication on the 2nd inst., at Olmütz, in favour of his youthful nephew, Francis Joseph, the son of the Archduke Charles. Our accounts from Vienna this week state that neither the abdication of the ex-Emperor nor the accession of his successor, who is but eighteen years of age, had elicited any particular manifestation of public opinion, in approval or otherwise, from the inhabitants of the capital

After the first surprise caused by the unlooked-for intelligence, the people lapsed into a state of perfect indifference on the subject; the only question which appeared to interest them being that of the probable duration of the state of siege, on account of which the greatest bitterness of feeling was exhibited towards Windischgrätz, notwithstanding the great prevalence of espionage, that meanest and most Austrian of social vices. The merchants, however, were supposed to be in favour of the maintenance of the state of siege, as they were said to have drawn up a petition to that effect.

The military authorities treated the informers and their information with the utmost contempt.

In the sitting of the Diet at Kremsier on the 4th, the debate was on the Budget, which showed a deficit of 49½ millions of florins; of which 30 millions for the war, and 12 millions for the State Treasury, are under the head of extraordinary expences. A credit of 80 millions is proposed to be raised. The project has been submitted to a committee.

A tragical occurrence took place at Vienna on the 17th inst., on the departure of a rifle regiment for Hungary. One of the privates levelled his piece at a corporal and stretched him lifeless on the spot. The murderer was instantly marched out of the ranks and executed. He had been provoked to the perpetration of the deed by the infliction of a most cruel corporal chastisement; and it appears that the brutal severity of the Austrian military discipline is bitterly complained of by all the soldiers. One can seldom pass the barracks without hearing their piteous cries when undergoing the discipline of the "cat."

On the 8th the new Emperor, Francis Joseph I., was daily expected in the capital, and preparations for his reception were going forward in the Imperial Palace, and also at Schönbrunn

HUNGARY.

The war, which has as yet been confined to skirmishes, gives promise of being most obstinate and sanguinary, and its doubtful issue is said to render even Windischgrätz diffident.

In the meantime the Imperial troops are concentrated from all quarters upon the frontier, and the Hungarians are straining every nerve to meet the hour of peril in a state of preparation. They have fortified all their principal cities.

From Pesth, the capital, we learn that the Diet has unanimously resolved to accept the decision of the Emperor—in regard that act as a formal and unconditional resignation of the Crown and, accordingly, to refuse to recognise the Emperor Francis Joseph on the ground that his elevation to the Hungarian throne during his minority is a violation of the Pragmatic Sanction. The inevitable consequence in the execution of these resolutions would be the erection of a Republic in Hungary.

PRUSSIA.

The news of the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly by the King, and the granting of a Constitutional Charter by his Majesty, reached us last week only in time for insertion in the Postscript.

Our intelligence this week from Berlin represents it as probable, from the measures taken by the military commandant, that the state of siege would be continued at least till the end of January

Addresses were beginning to come up from the provinces, thanking the King for the grant of the constitution. A very numerous one, consisting of delegates from all classes of the population, had been received by the King at Potsdam on the 9th inst

General Wrangel had given permission to the local committees for the voluntary relief of the poor to reassume their functions. He had also rescinded his order changing the place of holding the Christmas fair. On the 10th the official declaration that the cholera has wholly disappeared in Berlin had been published.

The Frankfort Commissioners had received instructions to proceed to their stay in Berlin. It was reported that negotiations are pending respecting the election of the King of Prussia as head of the German empire

M. Schramm, one of the most active of the Democratic deputies, being no longer a representative, had been ordered by the police to leave the capital. Nearly all the deputies had left for the provinces.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the late Assembly on the Finance Administration of Prussia, from 1840 till 1848, had been published, and were exciting great interest. all former financial statements had proceeded from the deficient itself. The expenditure of the past year has enormously exceeded the revenue.

SWITZERLAND

Recent advices from Berne state that a circular has been sent out by the Swiss Government to the States of the Confederation, recommending that all refugees carrying on projects against the German States be sent inland, and that care be taken to prevent the refugees from actively engaging in offensive measures whilst in the Swiss territory.

PERSIA

Intelligence received from Persia, *viâ* Constantinople, is interesting. The Shah was crowned on the evening of the 24th of October, at half-past 7 in the evening, the time fixed by the astrologers. In Teheran everything was quiet.

The following were the nominations which had taken place subsequent to the coronation:—Mirza Takki, formerly Commissioner for the Erzeroum Conferences, was named Grand Vizir. Mirza Mesoud, Minister for Foreign Affairs with the following Ali Khan, who, on an extraordinary mission to Paris some twelve months back, was named First Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Mirza Agassi, the ex-Grand Vizir, has been sent on a special mission to Kerbella, equivalent to honourable exile.

THE UNITED STATES.

Advices from the States have been received this week, but they contain no intelligence of the slightest political interest

The Session of the Thirtieth Congress was to be opened on Monday, the 4th inst.

The most important of the measures for the consideration of Congress is the establishment of territorial jurisdiction over the newly-acquired territory of New Mexico and California, and the foreign and domestic postage system.

An effort is about to be made to grow tea in the states of Georgia and Alabama

The previous reports of the gold mines of California are confirmed.

The New York papers announce the death of Jonathan Goodhue, Esq., the head of the well-known firm who are owners of the oldest line of Liverpool and New York packet-ships, and also of the steamer *United States*

Mr Butler has commenced an action for divorce in the Court of Philadelphia, against his wife, Fanny Kemble Butler, which was part heard on the 27th ult. The allegation is that she has absented herself from her husband's house and family without lawful cause for upwards of two years which, by the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, is a reasonable cause for divorce. No other reason is assigned.

MEXICO.

The advices from Mexico represent the country to be in a very restless condition. Robberies upon the highways and in the streets were frequent; the police of the capital were inefficient; the Custom-houses were unguarded; the Indians were desolating the frontier stations, and, finally, the Government was without funds, and consequently inactive. Congress adjourned on the 2nd ult. when shortly it was to be called. It declared no session closed. The adjournment of the Congress without dealing with the New Tariff Bill caused much discontent. An opposition to the reforms proposed by it was manifested in various quarters, as injurious to the interests of Mexican agriculture and industry.

The papers give a deplorable picture of the state of affairs at Tampico. The most frightful disorder is said to reign there, and brawls were continually occurring between the partisans of annexation and those who oppose it. A portion of the population of Tampico are said to have taken the streets at all hours with arms in their hands shooting and committing ravages.

Yucatan affairs continued in an unsettled state. Bacalar, which was still held by by the Indians, contained the treasure taken from the whites.

At Grounds much sickness prevailed, and the people were greatly distressed from the want of medical aid. A gold mine was said to have been discovered close to the sea-coast at Salt Key, belonging to the Governor of San Juan de Nicaragua.

A CHINESE CATHOLIC PRIEST.—Died, on the 13th of July last, the Rev. John Tachu, a Chinese Catholic priest, after a few days' illness, at the age of sixty-five years. The following is a brief sketch of his life:—The Rev. John Tachu was born in the province of Canton of a respectable Chinese family, his father being a literate Mandarin. He was, while young, by a [illegible] priest, [illegible] for the clergy, and [illegible] to Macao, [illegible] and [illegible] his ecclesiastical ministry by opening, [illegible] he became very flourishing. The bishop of the mission, the Right Rev. Dr. H. Courvezy, seeing how great was his zeal for the propagation of the faith, ordained him a priest in 1826, and sent him to Singapore in the following year, that he might put the Chinese mission in this place on a good footing. During his stay of nine years at Singapore, he has with great zeal and much success preached the Christian religion to his countrymen, and baptised many of them. The Rev. John Tachu was a well-informed man, thoroughly versed in all Chinese sciences, most skilled in teaching and preaching religion to the Pagans, and so amiable in all his demeanour that he was loved and revered by all those who knew him. His loss has, therefore, been much felt, and the many tears which were shed on the day of his funeral showed how much the good priest was held in veneration.—*Singapore Free Press.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

POLITICAL TRIALS.

At the Liverpool Assizes, on Monday, *F. O'Donnell* (a surgeon), *J. Cuddy, M. Somers, R. Hopper, E. Murphy, J. O'Brien, M. Dowell, P. R. Delamere, G. Smyth*, and *J. West*, were indicted for conspiracy at Liverpool. The indictment charged that the prisoners had conspired to purchase arms to transmit for rebellious purposes to Ireland; also an intent to raise an insurrection in Ireland, and to procure arms for the purpose of overturning the law in this country.

The Attorney-General stated the case against the prisoners, and called the following witnesses:—

Peter M'Anally, a police-officer, had searched the house of the prisoner Murphy, in Pooter-street, and found a minute-book. A musket was also found in a clock-case, and a pike-head in a locked cupboard.

A number of witnesses to prove the handwriting in the minute-book were next called.

Mr. Knowles read over *seriatim* the various entries in the minute-book. It showed that the military chest never contained more than £3. One minute was, that any one who failed to give a satisfactory assurance that he was possessed of arms and ammunition, should be disqualified from sitting on the committee. Dr. Reynolds had stated at one of the meetings that a detective officer had called upon him for a situation as a drill-sergeant, representing himself as a dismissed officer, and cautioned the members against such characters.

Mr. Charles Aldred, a shorthand writer, attended a meeting in the Music Hall on the 31st March. He reported the prisoner Somers to have said, "It was not a week since the dastardly hirelings of Government had invaded the rights of public meeting, by intimidating a set of as worthy democrats as ever the light of heaven shown upon. He asked them not to revenge themselves that night, but if to their next petition they got a nay, let them present one on the point of the bayonet. (Tremendous applause.) Let them swear that night to one common cause of the Charter of England and the Repeal of the Union; and, if so, the day of this tyrannical Ministry will be very brief. (Cheers.) The press did not like the fraternity of the English and Irish. He saw this in the press of the town in that elavish paper the *Mercury*. He had commenced with the *Mercury*, but there was another paper, edited by a countryman of his own, and, if anything, its principles were more dastardly than the other—the paper to which the alluded was the *Liverpool Journal*. (Cries of 'That's Whitty—false-hearted Whitty!' and disapprobation expressed towards the *Journal*.) Moral force was a humbug. The only way to proceed was with a musket over the shoulder and a pike in the hand. (Tremendous cheering.) They were asked what they would do if there should be a massacre of the men of Liverpool. would they revenge [illegible]—and how? (Mooney) No—not likewise. He would ask those what money they could spare to buy weapons? He could tell them that there were good muskets to be had in Liverpool at five shillings each, a bayonet included, if necessary." (Great approbation.)

Mr S. Harker, another shorthand writer, spoke to having attended a meeting at the Music Hall, on the 14th April, at which both Doctor Reynolds and the prisoner Somers delivered very violent speeches. The first announced that he had begun to deal in pikes, &c.; the second held out a threat that the news should not be four hours in Liverpool of a massacre of his countrymen in Ireland till the skies should be reddened with the blaze of the Babylons of England.

Mr. Roche, a third shorthand writer, deposed to some other violent speeches.

On Tuesday the evidence for the prosecution was continued, showing that firearms, pikes, bayonets, cutlasses, gunpowder, &c., were in the possession of the prisoners last summer, for the purposes mentioned in the indictment.

At the close of the case for the Crown the prisoners' counsel severally addressed the jury, and called witnesses to character.

The Attorney-General replied, and after the close of the learned gentleman's address the court adjourned.

On Wednesday his Lordship, at the sitting of the court, summed up, and the jury having retired for about an hour, returned, bringing in a verdict of guilty against all the defendants, with the exception of Peter Herbert Delamere, whom they acquitted.

Mr. Pollock, on behalf of the defendants Murphy, O'Donnell, Hopper, Cuddy, and Somers, then moved in arrest of judgment. He contended that the indictment was bad, inasmuch as this, being a charge of misdemeanour, some of the counts amounted to charges of high treason; and it was a rule of law that a charge of felony and a charge of misdemeanour could not be made against one and not be joined together in the same indictment. The Jury were sworn in a different manner in the one case from the other, and besides, in cases of treason the prisoners were entitled to a copy of the indictment, which was not the case in misdemeanour. It was also a misjoinder of offences. The eleventh count charged a conspiracy to levy war with arms, &c.; and he (Mr. Pollock) contended that that count amounted to a charge of high treason.

Mr. Justice Erle overruled the objection, and said he was bound to consider whether the counts contained charges of misdemeanour. He thought that the indictment was not vitiated, although charges of high treason were also alleged. The charge of conspiracy being the essential part in the indictment, he did not think that the rest need be proved.

His Lordship then proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoners, observing that they had conspired to put down the power of the law, by which means crimes of the very worst description would have become rife, especially as murder and theft had been to much in the habit of some of them. There was a considerable difference, however, between them, for some had addressed very violent language to large mobs, and presided at the meetings, while others of them had not taken so conspicuous a part in the proceedings. Under all circumstances, the end of that time to find sureties to keep the peace for two years longer; and each to be bound, himself in £100, with two sureties of £25 each. Upon Martin Hennedy (who had never attended the meetings) and Joseph Murphy, the sentence was, that they be imprisoned, with hard labour, in the gaol at Kirkdale for one year, and enter into their own recognizances in £100 each for one year. The sentence upon James O'Brien was six months' hard labour in the gaol at Kirkdale. And upon Edward Murphy the sentence was, that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three months, having been a ready imprisoned since the last assizes, when he requested to be tried.

THE NORFOLK MURDERS.

WYMONDHAM.—The investigation instituted by Mr. Press, one of the Coroners for the county of Norfolk, relative to the shocking assassination of Mr. Isaac Jermy, the late Recorder of Norwich, and his son, Mr. Jermy Jermy, was resumed on Tuesday afternoon, at the King's Head Inn, in this town.

All the interest manifested at the previous inquiries was again evinced. The inquest-room was thronged. Mr. Cann and the Rev. Mr. Postle, two of the magistrates who have been engaged in the private examinations of the accused, were present, as also Colonel Oaks, of the Norfolk constabulary.

Evidence more or less tending to prove the prisoner's guilt was adduced. The inquest was again adjourned.

We regret to state, on the authority of Mr. Tunnally, the medical gentleman, that the unfortunate Mrs. Jermy, and her maid, Elizabeth Chestney, are not yet out of danger. It is right to mention, however, that they are recovering as far as their shocking injuries will permit.

In the course of the inquiry, Mr Cann, the committing magistrate, communicated to the reporters the intention of the magistrates to suspend sitting the court public on the next examination of the accused, Rush, when all the depositions taken by them will be made known.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the search carried on by the police and a large number of auxiliaries since the night of the murder, not the slightest trace has been obtained of the firearms of the assassin.

REPRESENTATION OF LEOMINSTER.—On Thursday, it became known in the borough that Mr. Phillimore had retired, in order, as he says, that the Liberal interest in the borough may not be divided. Mr. Phillimore, in his farewell address to the electors, delivered at the Odd Fellows' Hall, expressed his intention of coming forward as a candidate on some future occasion. Mr. Peel continues to canvass with diligence, and his friends are exerting themselves unanimously. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has returned from celebrating his brother's marriage, and is resuming his solicitation of the electors. Mr. Barkly, the late member, has just issued a farewell address.

BOROUGH OF LUKEARD.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contained a notification from the Speaker of the House of Commons, that at the end of fourteen days he would issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the electing a new member for the borough of Lukeard, in the room of the Right Hon. C. Buller, deceased. Mr. Sidgwick has retired from the field, finding that some but a Liberal candidate has any chance of success. Mr. Crowder's return is regarded as all but certain

BOROUGH OF TAVISTOCK.—We understand that Mr. Humphrey Willyams, a gentleman of liberal politics, who resides in the neighbourhood of Truro, will probably be invited by the constituency of that borough to succeed the late Mr Turner, whose lamented decease has lately occurred.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.—The Scottish Educational Institute has issued its second report, from which it appears that the body now consists of 366 fel ow, 193 members, 121 junior members, and 79 associates. The number is very considerable, and shows strikingly what teachers and other professional persons can do when, instead of waiting for external means of elevation, they take their cause into their own hands. The attendance at the Edinburgh University is more than usually numerous this session, the number of matriculated students exceeding by 102 the number that were enrolled at the corresponding period last year. The principal cause is the new law and literary qualification for teachers, and as soon as education, a school has been established in Edinburgh, where religious instruction is to be left to parents and guardians, and excluded from the subject taught.

BOUGHAM CASTLE.—It has been erroneously stated that the Earl of Thanet is about to make habitable this once magnificent and lordly fabric: such is not the case; the noble proprietor is merely repairing it as a mass, and endeavouring to save from further decay one of the ancient seats of his ancestors.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL CONSTABLES.—On the 6th of June last a considerable number of persons were sworn in at the Marylebone Police Court, to act as special constables should occasion require them to do so for the space of six months, and some hundreds of staves were supplied to them; they have not been restored, and it may be as well to remind the parties that under a clause in an act of Parliament 1 and 2 William IV., each person sworn in as above is liable to a penalty of 40s. in the event of his not returning his staff within a week after the expiration of the period for which he was appointed to serve.

IRELAND.

WORKHOUSES IN THE WEST.—The western unions are beginning to adopt the system so successfully carried out in some of the southern, mid-and, and northern counties, of productive and self-supporting employment in the workhouses and in farms attached to them. The Ballina Union appears to be a healthy branch that the example set by the Society of Friends in the west has not been unavailing. At the meeting of the governors of Swineford Union, on Tuesday, a committee was formed for the purpose of obtaining land in connexion with the workhouse, and rendering pauper labour available for its proper cultivation. At present the female paupers are employed in making clothing for the inmates of the establishment. In Ballina Union, the self-supporting system has been introduced into the workhouse by the vice-guardians; looms have been fitted up, and the paupers are employed in various branches of useful industry. This, as regards the western province, is a highly satisfactory symptom of well-born and well-directed energy, beginning with the humblest and most destitute class.

EMIGRATION.—The *Monaghan Standard* contains the following:—"One may imagine something of the extent of emigration from this part of the country, from the fact that in one small congregation or curein the neighbourhood, where the number of Episcopalian Protestants was 1800, a number exceeding 240 left this year for the Americas. This far exceeds a decimation of the population."

BANK OF IRELAND.—The general half-yearly meeting of the proprietors was held on Monday in the Board-room of the Bank. The chair was occupied by John M'Donnell, Esq., governor. The following report was read and adopted:—"That it is the opinion of the Court of Directors, that a dividend of 4 per cent. be made to the proprietors of the bank stock for the half-year ending the 26th of December. That public notice be given that payment be made at the bank on and after Monday, the 1st of January next." On presenting the foregoing report the governor said that he had been requested by the Court of Directors to state, that, in order to make the proposed dividend of 4 per cent., it appeared by the estimate that it would be necessary to take a sum of £9000 from the surplus fund.

HIBERNIAN BANK.—Tuesday the election of the governor and deputy-governor of this establishment took place at the Bank. Timothy Hutton, Esq., J.P., was elected governor, and Thomas Pagden, Esq., was elected deputy-governor for the ensuing year.

An affecting incident is related by a Donegal paper. A few nights since a young man and his sister returning from Pettigo, homeward, had to cross a mountain. The night was dark and stormy, and they lost their way. Next morning, both were found dead from the exposure. The boy and girl lay side by side the latter with her arms about her brother's neck, and her flannel petticoat removed from her own person, was wrapped round his feet.

MR. DUFFY.—The trial of this great man was fixed for Thursday, but the general opinion on that morning was that the day would be consumed in the preliminary skirmishes of the lawyers. As his imprisonment has lasted so long a few words in explanation of the circumstances of the case may here become necessary. He was imprisoned so long since as July, and as the ensuing commission in the same month true bills under the new Treason Felony Act were found against him, and he only escaped arraignment on them by an accident—a preliminary objection raised by his own counsel. Meantime Mr Smith O'Brien was arrested, and among his papers was found a letter from Mr. Duffy, which would seem to have shown the intentions of the Crown towards that gentleman, as the indictment was withdrawn notwithstanding Mr. Duffy's earnest application for a trial at that commission. At the late commission in October last, the former bills were quashed on the motion of the Crown, and fresh bills for felony against him sent before the county grand jury. These were found, but, in consequence of an informality in the construction of the jury panels or Jurors' book for the county, the case was not proceeded with. Mr. Duffy, however, received notice that he would be transferred to the custody of the county sheriff. Subsequently he was noticed that all former proceedings against him would be void by the Crown, and fresh bills against him sent by the city grand jury. This frequent change of proceedings and custody have not pleased any portion of the public, who think that Mr. Duffy's case has not been treated, a it assuredly ought, like any other case. Meantime Mr. Smith O'Brien, having reference to the sentiments expressed by the Solicitor-General at the commission in Clonmel, in which he spoke of Mr. Duffy as having nigged forward that unhappy gentleman, has addressed a letter to Mr. Duffy's counsel, on this subject, which he expresses a desire should be used on Mr. Duffy's trial. It is understood that in this document Mr. O'Brien denies, in the strongest terms, his having been, in any sense or degree, privy to the plot laid by Mr. Duffy, and the letter, if read, will place Mr. Duffy's conduct, in reference to Mr. O'Brien, in a very different light from that in which the public, in consequence of the Solicitor-General's observations, very generally regarded it. On Wednesday the letter was found by the Dublin Grand Jury against Mr. Duffy.

THE LATE STEAM-BOAT TRAGEDY.—The Mayor and magistrates of Londonderry have refused to take bail for the Captain and Mate of the steamer, against whom a verdict of "Manslaughter" has been returned by the Coroner's Jury. Captain Johnstone has made a solemn statement in the nature of a protest before a notary, in which, after detailing the violence of the weather, he states: "The man who kept the watch forward came to appear, and informed him the companion-lid of the steerage had worked off with the pitching of the vessel, and could not be some. Appeared to him the second mate to have the tarpaulin off the luggage and cover it over the companion, to prevent the water from going below, which was accordingly done, and about half-past seven o'clock the wind veered from W. to W.N.W., and the sea rose, causing the ship to pitch and roll greatly. Appearer, obliged to keep constantly near the wheel, directing the management of the ship, ordered the helm to be up to the main to endeavour to keep her end on, and see the ship's way. At this time the mate came to appearer, and informed him that the weather had carried the tarpauling again off the companion, and that he had taken a handspike and, at the steerage, from the tempestuous state of the weather, and from heavy sea-sickness experienced by the passengers, and bad air arising from the number congregated together in so small a place, and being unable to leave the steerage from their extreme debility, and the tempestuous state of the weather."

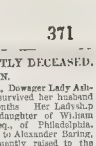
ADDITIONAL CURATES FUND.—The Bishop of London has addressed the following circular letter to the clergy of his diocese, to which he begs to call an important but ill-supported society:—"Reverend and Dear Sir,—Suffer me to call your most serious attention to the statement which accompanies this letter. I need not, I am persuaded, point out to you the necessity of the proposed by the Additional Curates Society towards diminishing the fearful amount of spiritual destitution which prevails in our great towns and populous districts; nor how much still remains to be done in that direction. Important as it is to provide additional churches for those who are without the means of attending public worship, it is still more important to multiply labourers in the neglected corners of the land, to search out and minister to the spiritual wants of the people who are perishing for lack of knowledge, and who must be sought out in the hiding-places of poverty, and ignorance, and vice, and won over to the cause of their own salvation. But, in the present limited state of the Church, numbers are actually employed in the pastoral care of large parishes, the benefits of whose ministry are becoming to be felt and appreciated, shall or shall not be continued after the withdrawing of some pecuniary assistance, which has been continually increasing harvest field which lies around us is a contingency which cannot be contemplated without the deepest anxiety. A sum of £2000 added to the society's funds this year will be sufficient to meet the demand, at least for another year. Suffer me to request your cordial and active assistance towards raising the required amount. A plan and forcible statement of the present facts of the case will surely indispose any well-disposed person whom Providence has entrusted with the means of advancing the glory of God in his gospel and church, to contribute something towards the attainment of this most important object. I remain, reverend and dear sir, your affectionate friend and brother, C. J. LONDON. Fulham, Dec. 4, 1848."

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN REGENT-STREET.—On Sunday morning last, between six and seven o'clock, a fire, attended with the destruction of many thousand pounds worth of property, broke out in Little Portland-street, Regent-street. The flames commenced in a range of sheds, which were fitted up as stores for Mr. Samuel Peall, the shirt maker, and upholsterer, of Sun street. These sheds, situated at the rear of No. 3 in the above-mentioned thoroughfare, and, in the course of a few minutes, the whole were in a general blaze. These premises being occupied by the manufactory of Mr. W. Austin, lace and fringe maker, that property also was attacked, and the flames extended thence with such rapidity that the private house, in the occupancy of Mr. Davis, was fired at the back. The inmates of most of the houses were at that period in their beds asleep, but fortunately no lives were lost, and, after several hours' unremitting exertions, the progress of the flames was stayed. The cause of the fire was traced to some lime placed in the sheds, which, heating, set the timbers on fire. On Saturday and Sunday last, independently of the above serious fire, the engines of the London Brigade and West of England Company were called out to no fewer than ten fires. Fortunately in all these cases the amount of damage was but trifling.

The postal arrangement between this country and the United States is completed, and the convention is likely to be signed immediately.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

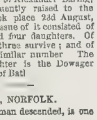
THE DOWAGER LADY ASHBURTON.



ANNE LOUISA, Dowager Lady Ashburton, has survived her husband but seven months. Her Ladyship was eldest daughter of William Bingham, Esq., of Philadelphia. She is written to Alexander Baring, Esq. (subsequently raised to the Peerage), took place 23d August, 1793. The issue of it consisted of five sons and four daughters. Of the former, three survive; and of the latter a similar number. The second daughter is the Dowager Marchioness of Bath.

ISAAC JERMY, ESQ., OF STANFIELD HALL, NORFOLK.

THE family of Preston, from which the unfortunate gentleman descended, is one of respectability in Norfolk, and is represented, through an heiress in one of its branches, by the present Sir Jacob Henry Preston, Bart., of Beeston St. Lawrence.

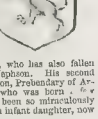


Mr. Jermy was the son and heir of the late Rev George Preston, and assumed the surname of Jermy, on succeeding to Stanfield Hall, near Wymondham, at the decease of a great-uncle. He was born 23rd Sept., 1789, and received his education at Westminster School, and Christchurch, Oxford. He subsequently became a student of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar by that Society. For some time he practised with success at the Norfolk Circuit, and was eventually appointed Recorder of Norwich.

He married, first, Mary Anne, elder daughter of the late Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart., and by her, who died in 1823, had a son, Isaac Jermy Jermy, who has also fallen by the assassin's hand; and one daughter, Mrs. Jephson. His second wife was Miss Jephson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Jephson, Prebendary of Armagh, and by her he had one daughter, aged thirteen, who was born a few weeks before the death of her mother, and whose life has been so miraculously preserved. Mr. Jermy, Jun., was married, and has left an infant daughter, now heiress to the family property.

THE HON. MISS HARLEY.

THIS amiable and excellent Lady died a short time since, at her residence in Harley-street. She was sister of the present Earl of Oxford, being daughter of the late Hon. and Right Rev. John Harley, Bishop of Hereford.



GENERAL SIR HECTOR MACLEAN, K.C.B.

THIS veteran soldier, who died on the 11th inst., at his residence, 3, Northwick-terrace, in his ninety-third year, was third son of Hugh Maclean, thirteenth Laird of Coll, by Jannette his wife, eldest daughter of Macleod, of Talesker. Early in youth he obtained a commission in the military service of the East India Company, and left home to join his regiment in 1775, just seventy-three years ago, in the same ship with Lord Pigott, then proceeding to take charge of the Government of Madras. His subsequent conduct in India gained him fame and distinction. He took part in the siege of Pondicherry, in the operations against Hyder Ally, and at the storming of Seringapatam; and in 1800 was attached to the forces of Colonel Arthur Wellesley, under whose orders he commanded for three years a brigade of the army; gaining distinction for his gallantry and military skill more especially in the capture of the strong fortresses of Asseer Ghur and Gawilghur, and at the famous battle of Argaum. After this he held the command of the forces stationed in the vicinity of Hyderabad, until 1805. In 1811 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and in 1815 received the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath. For many years previous to his decease he had retired from the service, and had resided in London, highly esteemed and respected.

The house of Maclean, from which the gallant officer descended, has held for many centuries a conspicuous place in the history of Scotland, for independence of bearing and disinterested loyalty.

"Where wrong is sounding and bonnets are free,
Maclean and his clansmen be ready to be."

EDMUND TURNER, ESQ., M.P.

THIS gentleman died suddenly, on the 10th inst., at the house of his son-in-law, W. C. Beasley, Esq., 7, Victoria-square, Pimlico. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Cornwall, and had, since 1837, represented his native town of Truro, in which he was an influential banker. Under the Corporation Act, he was elected by the greatest number of votes to the Municipa. Council, and unanimously chosen first Mayor of Truro. In politics he advocated Liberal measures, and supported generally the Whig party.

He was born 29th January, 1792, the son of Edmund Turner, Esq., also of Truro, banker; and married 16th July, 1817, Mary, daughter of Henry Hagar, Esq., of Redruth, by whom he leaves issue. His brother, the late Charles Wallingham Turner, Esq., distinguished himself in India as a soldier and a scholar.

THE CITY OF PRAGUE.

THE retirement of the Emperor of Austria to Prague, immediately after he had signed his abdication, has again directed public attention to this ancient city, but a short time since the scene of a fierce siege.

The strong line of demarcation by which the hand of Nature has separated Bohemia from the surrounding countries, have doubtless contributed to keep alive the feeling of nationality in the Czech population. The affections can more readily lay hold of a spot which is thus clearly defined—as we see in the case of islanders. On the north the Erzgebirge slope gradually upward from Saxony, but descend abruptly to Bohemia, encircling it like a huge wall; and from their summit a magnificent view may be obtained of a wide undulating and beautiful country, covered with towns and villages, and fields watered by sparkling rivers; and bounded again in the far distance by mountains towering to the skies

From this circling wreath of mountains there flow from east, and west, and south, streams which are the life-sustaining arteries of the land; and in the centre rise the hills of Prague, on which almost every great event of the history of Bohemia has stamped its indelible mark, either in the shape of still-enduring edifices and monuments, or of ruins and wide-spread desolation. In external appearance Prague may be considered as the greatest of the cities of Germany; this we may venture to say, not having, at the present moment, the fear of the Czechs before our eyes, who will by no means endure its being classed as a city of Germany at all. Prague is divided into four quarters, two of which, called the Old and New Town, lie on the right, and two on the left bank of the river Moldau, which flows through the city. The buildings rise gradually, slope after slope, from the water's edge to the summit of the eminences by which it is surrounded. The houses are mostly of a grand and massive character, but somewhat gloomy and heavy in their architecture, besides being blackened with age and dirt. The streets of the Old Town are narrow, dark, and winding; those of the New, separated from it by a ditch, more open and spacious; and in this quarter is the hill called the Wisschrod, mentioned in Bohemian chronicles as that on which the prophetess and Queen Libussa is said to have taken her stand, when in the year 722 she announced that Prague should become "a sun among cities," and where Ptemysl Ottokar II. planted his standard to bombard the Castle of Wisschrod. Of thirteen churches and all its ancient glories, nothing now is left but dust and rubbish, with the exception of one church and a fragment of the wall of another. It is flat on the summit, and abrupt on the sides, so that it is convenient for building and easy to defend. There are an arsenal and some barracks, but a great part of it lies waste. About its foot are clustered the dwellings of some of the poorest of the inhabitants.

On the opposite, or left bank of the Moldau, is the quarter of Kleinseite and that of the Hradschin, or "Palace on the Hill," the residence of the ancient Bohemian Monarchs. The Kleinseite contains most of the Government offices; it is the quarter of the aristocracy, and is covered with gardens and shrubberies, rising terrace above terrace to the summit of the hills. Although it is included within the city, one of these gardens, that of Count Salm, is large enough to employ twenty gardeners, besides a chief or head, and has an immense and splendid collection of plants. Probably many of these gardens have now been destroyed, as this part also was occupied by artillery and 25,000 men.

The palace of the Hradschin is a vast edifice, continuing, it is said, 240 rooms, but is chiefly remembered by strangers for one, from the windows of which, in 1618, were thrown the imperial Commissioners, Slawata and Martinitz, who had preached some, but was saved from destruction by the exertions of canons, though its beautiful columns, statues, and Gothic ornaments were mutilated. But scarred, and weather beaten, and worn as it has been by fiercer injuries of war, the Cathedral contains immense treasures and mines, and hundreds of priestly vestments decorated with costly jewels. Amongst these may be noticed one made from the coronation robes of Maria Theresa; and another, presented by Prince Schwartzenberg, and decorated with bunches of golden grapes and leaves—and, moreover, with all the buttons of his wedding coat, each being a precious stone of great value; besides a piece of

THE CATHEDRAL OF BRANDENBURG.

BRANDENBURG CATHEDRAL.

The removal of the sittings of the National Assembly of Prussia from Berlin to Brandenburg has been so prominent a feature of the recent intelligence from that country, as to render the new location a subject of interest to our readers. This adaptation of "the House of Prayer" to secular purposes was, to say the least of it, a most unscrupulous conversion.

The Cathedral is built of stone, at various periods, ranging from the foundation in the thirteenth century to the last restoration in 1836. It is part Byzantine, and part Gothic, in style: the interior, which is modern, is plain and unimpressive. The edifice gives its name of the "Dom" to one quarter of the town of Brandenburg, and the Chapter has a peculiar jurisdiction over half of the island on which it stands.

Our Illustration shows the western end of the Cathedral, with the principal entrance; and the house on the right was the temporary abode of General Brandenburg.

GOLD IN CANADA. The *New York Express* states that Professor B. Silliman, who has recently made an exploration of the "gold region" of Canada, gives an account of his examinations of masses of gold found in the valley of the Chaudière. They were firmly imbedded in what appeared to be slate, but which is probably a concrete of detritus, cemented by oxide of iron. The presence here of mineralogical features similar to those observed in other gold regions, affords grounds for the hope that it may become a rich auriferous region. As yet no excavations have been made on any scale of magnitude sufficient to warrant an opinion of the actual wealth of the deposit. A few tons of gravel have, however, been washed in a rude way with the Berks rocker, which have yielded about four dollars of gold to the ton of gravel.

DEATH OF SCHWANTHALER, THE SCULPTOR.

We regret to record the death of this eminent sculptor, in his forty-seventh year. He had long been a martyr to gout, which, in all probability, led to the breaking up of his system at this early age. Schwanthaler showed at an early age a love for the arts. He was first destined to the study of the sciences; and employed himself, when a boy, in the deepest study of Homer and the Greek tragedians. The death of his father compelled him to take to the business of statuary a profession which had existed in the family for generations, and which was that o

SCHWANTHALER, THE SCULPTOR.

his father and uncle. In the Academy of Arts at Munich, Schwanthaler did not find that support which he deserved. The director, Langer, a pedantic man, considered him too free and independent in his notions; and it was in opposition to that person's opinions that Schwanthaler followed the lectures on archæology at the Lyceum of Thiersch. The quickness with which he became a proficient in drawing from the antique, and the talent he possessed for composition, are shown by the first great work which he undertook. This was a large silver *Iperyne*, a commission from King Maximilian I. It was to be placed in the midst of a *plateau*, with a border of upright figures, to represent the procession of the Gods of Olympus to the Palace of Jupiter. Schwanthaler began the work; but before it was near being completed King Maximilian died. That portion of it, however, which was finished is described as being very beautiful. King Ludwig and the Duke Maximilian now extended their patronage to Schwanthaler, who executed for the latter the myth of Bacchus, in a series of relief compositions for the frieze of a room in his palace. King Ludwig, however, was his greatest patron; he entrusted to Schwanthaler the execution of all his most favourite ideas in connexion with sculpture; including the statues of painters in the Pinakothek, the protectors of antic art in the niches of the Glyptothek, the dramatic poets on the staircase of the theatre at Munich, and the compositions for the pediments of the Glyptothek, the *Industrie-gebaude*, and the Walhalla; besides many other relief pieces also at the Glyptothek and in the Royal Palace.

Schwanthaler resided mostly at Munich, where his large *atelier* was always filled with numerous works for the various European Sovereigns, nobility, &c. The *atelier* is situated in the Leuben-strasse, on the way to the Theresien-wiese. It is divided into two parts, one on each side of the street, and it occupies no less than six saloons of considerable size, besides the dwelling-house. The reader has already become familiar with some of Schwanthaler's works in England, especially by the casts of the statues of Goethe, Mozart, Richter, and other productions. But by far the greater number are unknown in this country; and too many of them are necessarily of so local an interest as to have but few attractions except for Bavarians, who may be well acquainted with the details of the history of their own land. Among his statues of colossal size are those of the ex-King Ludwig, of Duke Albert of Bavaria, of Marshals Tilly and Wrede, Kriesmayer (the jurist), Rodolph of Hapsburgh, Jean Paul Richter (a delightful work, full of character and intellectuality), and the Margrave Frederick Alexander of Brandenburg. There are also in the sculptor's *atelier* models of the monuments erected to commemorate the completion of the Grand Canal of the Maine and Danube, of the bas-reliefs and groups which are to adorn the exterior of the Ruhmeshalle, and also of four magnificent figures representing the four provinces of Bavaria.

Among the works executed for foreign monarchs, nobles, cities, &c., are, the grand statues of Goethe (for Frankfort) and the Grand Duke of Baden, and a noble fountain, with five statues. This is one of the finest works of the sculptor. Each statue represents one of the rivers flowing into the Danube, and the artist has with astonishing skill rendered in the several figures the peculiar characteristics of each river. There are also colossal statues of Mozart, of Bernadotte, and of many others. Among the statues of the natural size are a Madonna; two nymphs dancing; two other nymphs; a group, "Flore and Mercure;" and a number of statues of Bohemian heroes.

Among the most remarkable things to be seen in the other saloons is the model of a colossal group of 18 statues, representing the Battle of Arminius with the Romans. This adorns the exterior of the Walhalla. There is immense spirit in this work. Besides this, there are also very many figures of various kinds, that adorn the new triumphal arch at the entrance to the town at the further end of the Ludwig-strasse.

Schwanthaler has also executed a very large group for the Duke of Devonshire, and a Nymph, ordered by the Earl Fitzwilliam, and now at Wentworth House. Among the sculptor's works, too, is a series of very fine bas-reliefs, taken from Hesiod—most of which were ordered by the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the King of Wurtemberg.

Schwanthaler held, of course, a high position among contemporary artists in Germany he was placed at the head of the sculptors of the day, but it is always difficult to pronounce a judgment on such subjects. It appears to us that although he will be hereafter most known in connexion with his illustrations of Bavarian nationality, yet that his genius suffered by having been obliged to devote his mind so exclusively to the ideas and forms of the middle ages, when his own natural taste led him to the study and emulation of the ancients. Still, he was undoubtedly an artist of great genius, but his works were characterised rather by grandeur than beauty. A series of statues of Czech heroes and heroines, which he had been commissioned from Bohemia to execute, are interrupted by his death.

The remains of the sculptor have found a resting-place provisionally in the tomb of General Heidegger, until that shall be completed which the King was building for him and his friend, the late Director Görtner.

We annex a Portrait of Schwanthaler—a good physical likeness, and something more. there is a fine intellectuality in his face, and especially in his forehead.

We have engraved two of Schwanthaler's finest works—his statue of Goethe, at Frankfort, in No. 135 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and the sculptor's colossal statue of "Bavaria," very vividly described in one of our Travelling Contributor's "Flying Sheets," dated Munich, Nov. 12, 1847, in No. 290 of our Journal.

PRAGUE.—THE OLD TOWN.

embroidery from the fingers of a Queen of the fourteenth century, in which it is calculated there are thirty miles of needlework in gold thread.

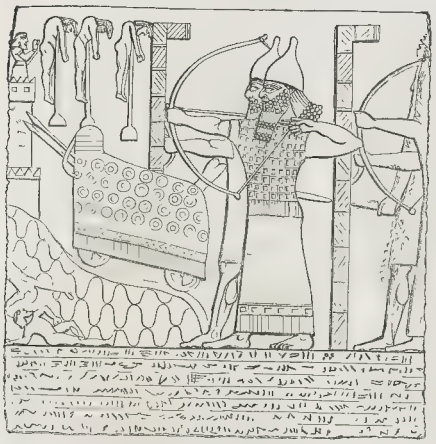
Prague is full of palaces, but many of them have a most desolate appearance, as their owners are absentees, and reside in Vienna. The University, too, which, in the beginning of the 15th century, contained more than 20,000 students, counted, in 1840, not more than 1700.

Of the four millions of inhabitants in Bohemia, three millions are Czechs—that is, of Slavonic origin; the rest are Germans and Jews, the latter of whom amount, in Prague only, to ten thousand—that is, nearly a tenth of the population. They occupy a crowded district of the Old Town, called the Jews' Quarter, which also includes an extensive cemetery, and the streets of which are frightfully narrow, crooked, and dirty. The people here are so crowded together, that three or four families often live in one room. During the late bombardment this quarter was set on fire by rockets; many of the people were killed by the fall of houses and the insurrection has added many heavy items to the list of injuries the city of Prague has sustained from war. Few countries have suffered so much from this cause as Bohemia. The desolation brought upon it by the Thirty Years War is eloquently described in mere figures. Out of 736 towns there remained 130; of 3,000,000 of inhabitants, 780,000; and of 34,700 villages, no more than 6000.

PRAGUE.—SKETCHED AFTER THE LATE BOMBARDMENT.

DARING BURGLARY NEAR BIRMINGHAM. On Friday morning se'nnight, a daring burglary took place at a farm-house, called Winfield, about seven miles from Birmingham, on the Stockton road, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Sly, a man of eccentric habits, about seventy-eight years of age; his only company in being Mrs. Mary Shaw, his housekeeper, not a great many years his junior. The old man sold some houses, a few months ago, to the Stour Valley Railway Company, for about £700, which sum he insisted on having in gold; and, thinking that notes were dangerous, and banks unsafe, he kept the sovereigns in his house. The burglars, of whom there were several, seem to have been acquainted with Sly's habits and the state of his purse; and about two o'clock on the night mentioned they entered his house through the window of his own bedroom, and, while one of the ruffians held him down and bound him, enjoining silence by threats of death from pistol, and another imposed similar conditions on the aged housekeeper, a deal box by the old man's bedside was broken open, and the whole of the sovereigns extracted. The robbers then decamped. Four men are in custody on suspicion.

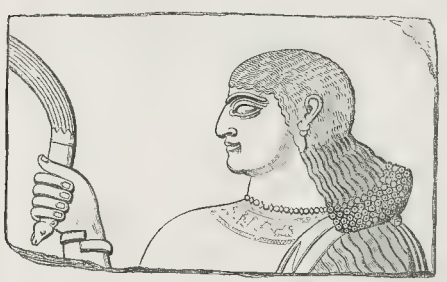
THE NIMROUD SCULPTURES LATELY RECEIVED AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



THE SIEGE.—IMPALEMENT OF PRISONERS.

THE NIMROUD SCULPTURES.

In accordance with our expressed desire to convey precise Illustrated Information upon subjects which but for the means we present would be unattainable by a large portion of the British public, we resume our former articles on the Sculptures from Nimroud, by describing those which have recently arrived; and regret that the impediments thrown in the way of our artists by the British Museum have hitherto retarded an account which we were desirous of supplying some weeks ago. As it is, we owe our acknowledgments entirely to the courtesy of Mr. John Murray, who, after expending several thousands in getting up two extensive works upon the subject "Layard's Illustrations of the Monuments of Nineveh" (with 100 folio plates), and "Layard's Narrative of Researches and Discoveries in Nineveh"—has most generously placed such drawings as we required at our disposal; notwithstanding that by so doing he affords us an opportunity of preceding the publication of the works in question by some days, and we thus cordially thank Mr. Murray for his liberality.



THE CUP-BEARER TO THE KING OF NINEVEH.

The fruits of Mr. Layard's excavations which we have now under notice, were sunk in the Jumna during their voyage to England, and are stated to have suffered considerable damage from their submersion; whilst we ourselves can vouch for the irreparable injury to the smaller and more fragile remains—such as glass and ivory—the consequences of careless unpacking and repacking; nevertheless, enough has been preserved to confirm the interest which already attached to these Scriptural antiquities.

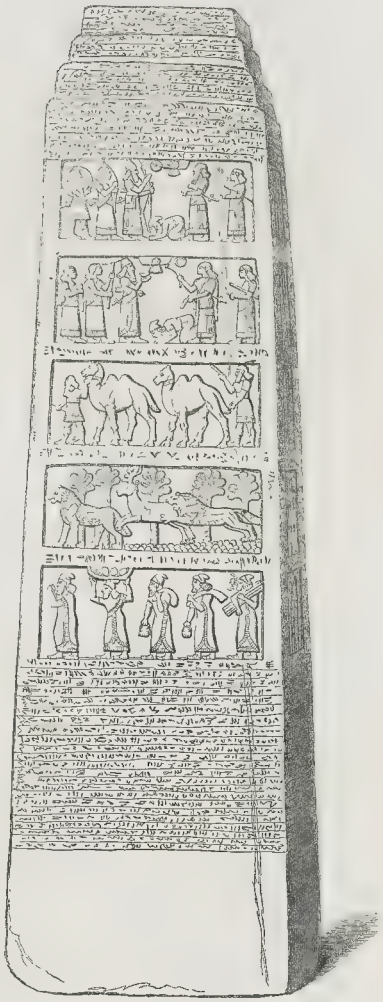
The present importation comprises twenty bassi-relievi, four slabs of cuneiform inscriptions, a black marble obelisk, terra cotta vases, many of which have a blue vitrified glaze, like that used by the ancient Egyptians; fragments of bronze platings of arms and legs of chairs; elegantly carved fragments of sculptured ivory, some of which are gilt; three engraved rolling seals, one being of transparent glass; an Egyptian ornament, some cornelian and other beads, a silver ring, bronze nail with gilt head, one small bronze statuette of a sheep, two ditto of stags, and seventeen of crouching lions, varying in size from one inch up to twelve inches in length.

In our former papers, it may be remembered that we attempted an arrangement of the friezes, by which a consecutive story was made out, and our notion was, in some instances, supported by the fact of some of the slabs being consecutive pieces of the same history. The new friezes are not as suggestive of a regular story, but still we will try to follow out a similar arrangement, and suppose that the connecting links may yet be forthcoming, or may be found amongst the engravings from Mr. Layard's drawings, which are now about to appear. The relievi consist of four subjects illustrative of the attack and conquest of several fortified places, representations of divisions of the Great King's army, figures of divinities, and several fragments of sculpture of similar stamp.

The first relievo represents the attack on a fortress by the army of the Great King, typified by two bearded and one beardless figure: two of the figures, habited in long robes, are discharging arrows at the citadel; whilst the third, who wears a short tunic, holds in his right hand a dagger, and with his left sustains a high moveable breastwork, which extends from the ground to considerably above the heads of the besiegers, who are thus effectually screened. Immediately in front of this breastwork are three trees, two being of the palm kind, which are growing out of what we assume to be water, if the same conventional mode of representation is carried throughout; but, as it is not the nature of such trees to grow in water, and the termination is singularly abrupt, we conclude that there is no intention to signify a city surrounded by water, but that a stream has been suddenly turned against it by the enemy. Only one man is upon the walls, and he is discharging his arrows at the besiegers.

The next relievo is a continuation of the attack, and most interestingly indicates that the military operations of this early period closely resemble those of the present day, for the assailants are fighting in ranks under cover of a moveable wicker breastwork, and immediately before the troops is a war-engine on wheels, and covered by a hanging. This engine is impelled against the walls up a levelled roadway on the rocky ascent upon which the city is built; and the two spears attached have already effected a breach in a tower, upon the top of which a man stands with hands extended, as if asking for a truce. In front of the walls, and within view of the citizens, are three men impaled, as a warning to the besieged; and below, as if fallen from the walls, are a dying man and a headless body, the head having doubtless been removed for the purpose of numbering the slain, as in modern eastern warfare. The shield-bearer, as in the last frieze, is clad in a short tunic, whilst the bowman wears a long fringed dress, and a breast-plate: both have a form of cap not before shown on these remains. This slab having been curtailed on the right side, the rearmost figures are only partially indicated, and cannot therefore be described; but, like the last, it shows the cramp and drill-holes by which it was secured to the wall, and to the slabs above. (See Engraving.)

The third frieze is unquestionably the final assault upon the city, the citadel of which is strongly fortified by double ranges of embattled walls, the lowest even being higher than a full-grown date-tree seen on the outside. The city is built in a plain, and surrounded by a moat. The determined activity of the besiegers is shown by the artificial earth-work which they have raised to elevate their wheeled tower and enable it to command the walls, whilst, farther off, the soldiers are felling the fruit trees, devastating the country, and advancing with



THE OBELISK.

THE PASSAGE OF THE RIVER

spear and shield. The fight is vigorously maintained on both sides; the bowmen in the moveable castle, and the besieged behind within the battlements, display equal and fatal earnestness, as is intimated by the dead falling into the ditch beneath.

The next fresco mingles, in the order of subject, conclude the history of the last described, as it represents a city built in a plain, and may therefore refer to the same conquest. The city contains a high citadel, and the walls are defended at regular distances by towers, both towers and walls being armounted with battlements, and farther protected by a moat. All the entrances of the city by battlements, and farther protected by a moat. All the entrances of the city are closed but against the principal gate are directed two of the before-mentioned moveable war engines, though apparently inactive, as there is no one to work them; neither are there any people within the city, where the only thing visible is a solitary date-tree in full bearing. At a short distance outside the walls, and as if issuing from some unimportant gate, is a car, drawn by oxen, and conveying a young man, with, for the first time in any of the sculptures that we have seen, a woman and child carrying household utensils; the whole design intimating, as we conceive, the total desolation and abandonment of the city, neither man, woman, nor child being left within it: "And behold the day they are a desolation, and no man dwelleth therein." (Jeremiah, c. 44, v. 2.) In the space above the car stands a man attired in the long fringed robe and other particulars of the costume of the subjects of the Great King, carrying a wand, from which we infer he is a herald or messenger, and that the evacuation of the city is not a voluntary act, but by command of the conqueror.

The fifth relievo represents a beardless person introducing four bearded prisoners, whose hands are tied behind them. The hands and a foot of another figure are seen behind, showing that the slab is imperfect; and, on examination, we find that the side, top, and bottom margins, have been chopped off. It is unnecessary to describe the dress of the beardless figure, or eunuch, as it is the same as we have so minutely detailed in our former papers; but his attitude is quite different, the left arm being raised, as if commanding a halt in the presence of some superior, who, we may suppose, would be found in the ad.oining frieze. The prisoners are simply habited in a short kilt, having neither cap nor fillet on the head, nor sandals on the feet. The whole execution of the work is of the rudest character.

The next frieze gives us a novel and most interesting scene—the passage of a river by the army of the Great King and his allies. The eunuch seen, by the accompanying Engraving, that the men of all ages encumbered by clothes or accoutrements, which, as well as the war chariots, are being conveyed in boats; the horses, likewise relieved of all trappings, are guided by swimmers, all of whom, whether soldiers or grooms, are supported by skins, which they hold with the left hand, and inflate as they progress, the right hand being used to propel and direct their course. Immediately preceding the boat with the chariots is another rowed by two men, and containing domestic furniture.

The succeeding five relievi represent winged men, or divinities, two of them holding in the left hand a basket, and presenting with the right a pine cone; the dress and attitude being precisely like that of the larger divinity we formerly described. Of the remaining three, two only have the horned cap, whilst the third has a circlet of rosettes round the head. The right hand of each is elevated, as if in the act of prayer; and the left holds a branch of five pomegranates dependent from one stem a symbol which may indicate that this divinity has some affinity to that of Damascus, to whose temple the King of Syria used to lean on the hand of the captain of his host, in prostrating himself before the l.r.-.-.ite word "Rimmon," the name of that divinity, signifies "pomegrante." (2 Kings, v. 18.) This apparent relationship to the divinity of Damascus would lead us to infer that these figures are from a more ancient palace, or at least an older part of the same structure, than that in which the vulture-headed god was found; nevertheless, the style and freshness of the sculpture lead us to draw an opposite conclusion, and to conjecture that this pomegranate-emblemed divinity, became the prevailing worship after the death of Sennacherib, perhaps during the reign of Esarhaddon.

The twelfth frieze represents two of the cavalry of the Great King, armed with bows and spear, and wearing the conical cap with ear-pieces; coats of mail, or breast-plates; their legs encased in plates armour, over which they wear boots: each holds the reins of his horse in the left hand, in readiness to mount at the word of command.

The thirteenth frieze displays another division of the King's army, likewise awaiting the word of command. The appointments resemble those of the last, excepting that they carry a sword in addition to the bow and spear. "The horseman lifteth up both the bright sword and the glittering spear" (Nahum, c. 3, v. 3.) The background of both these slabs is entirely covered with a succession of regular conical figures, like a diapering, and here and there a slanted tree. We conceive that the intention is to signify a mountainous and barren country, its great extent being indicated by the whole background being covered, but after bill filling up the space as far as eye can reach. It is worthy of remark that the mountain is represented on Egyptian monuments before the building of the Temple of Karnack, and that we do not know of any representation of Egyptian cavalry whatsoever, though a stray horseman or two are occasionally met with amongst the long-robed ancients of the Pharaohs in the battle scenes upon some of the temples

Number 14 contains a bowman, with his shield-bearer; and behind them is a rank of slingers, bearded, and their robes having a pendent fringe un like any we have before seen on these sculptures. The slingers are armed with short swords, and each holds a stone in his left hand, ready to supply the sling. The bowman is clad in a conical cap with ear-pieces, breast-plate reaching to the waist, and greaves. His companion, the shield-bearer, is in similar costume, except as regards the greaves and beard. The shield is curved, and the top and bottom are protected by shields.

The rest of the frieze consist of the following fragments:—A bearded head, with a rose-decorated fillet the black paint of the hair and beard still remaining; a well executed head of the King; the King, umbrella-bearer, and charioteer; head and neck of a colossal human-headed bull, with wings Similar figures have been found as the entrances of the chambers of the assumed palaces of Nimrud. The legs of another bull, while are in the present collection, the head having arrived with the first importation. The head and shoulders of an individual of the conquered nations, wearing a turban of three folds, bracelets, armlets, and ear-rings: he has a short beard and woolly hair; his hands are upraised in the attitude of awe and submission in the presence of the Monarch. And, lastly, the head and shoulders of a beardless man, whose robes are richly embroidered.

We have given an Engraving of this, as we esteem it the portrait of an officer of high rank in the Assyrian court—no less a person, indeed, than the King's cup-bearer, if we may judge from what we can see of the insignia of his office, and his *embonpoint*: one to whom was appointed "a daily provision of the King's meat, and of the wine which he drank," in order that he might appear fat and fair, a quality seemingly as essential in the officers of the court of the King of Assyria, as in those who stood before the King of Babylon in the time of Daniel. (Chap. 1, v. 5.) The figure of a divinity, embroidered on the hem of his robe, intimates that he was named after that god, if we may argue from our knowledge of the unvarying customs of the East. (Dan. c. 4, v. 8.)

Having thus completed the details of the friezes, we now turn to that monument which has excited the most curiosity and expectation, as being atonce the most lofty, the most interesting and comprehensive in itself—we mean the Obelisk, one side of which our Artist has selected for particular examination. The Obelisk, one side of which our Artist has selected for particular examination. The Obelisk, one side of which our Artist has selected for particular examination. The

allowed a crest. A younger son has a right to the full arms and quarterings of the family from which he derives. When two crests are correctly borne, it is either from the nearer having taken a second surname, or from a specific grant.

"*Erectheus.*"—*Sir Frederick Thesiger did, we believe, formerly practise at the Prince Court, as one of admitted Barristers.*

"*B. M.*"—*A communication may be obtained after the age of 18.*

"*Amicus*" *kindly corrects an error in our memoir of Sir John Barrow. The wife of the present Baronet is sister of Mrs Croker, and not niece of the Right Hon. J. W. Croker.*

"*E. S. T.*" *The introduction of some superior officer is usual, but not absolutely necessary. Tuesday is, we believe, the day.*

"*F. J. F. B.*" *Burke's "Landed Gentry" forms three volumes, and costs two guineas and a half.*

"*A Weymouth Correspondent.*"—*Otho, King of Greece, is married to Maria Frederica Amelia, daughter of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg*

"*Patria.*"—*Rubens came to England, on a diplomatic mission, in the reign of Charles I. A reference to the Almanac de Gotha of this year, will ascertain all the titles borne by the Royal family of France*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Leicester.*—*We will look into the interesting point suggested, and endeavour to supply the required information*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Wells. Charles II. was the first to coin copper farthings for England. Queen Anne's farthings are not difficult to obtain. Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell street, Covent garden, has several.*

"*Marie*"—*The Empress Faustina, wife of Antoninus Pius. Worth from 2s. to 3s.*

"*Herefordensis*" *not only misunderstands, but misquotes the article which he criticises. If we will read it again he will find that the contradiction, which to one sentence he calls apparent, and to another real, does not exist, either in the spirit or the letter . . . and that we made no pretensions to expound prophecy, either scriptural or unscriptural.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*Mehul's song, from "Joseph," "Ere infancy's bud," may be procured at any music-seller's*

"*Nabucco or Nino.*"—*Verdi's "Nabucco" was styled at Her Majesty's Theatre "Nino," the names being changed on account of the objection to perform an opera drawn from biblical history*

"*C. C.,*" *Oxford.*—*Any music warehouse in London will undertake to supply the organs required.*

"*J. N. B.*"—*The numbers of Mozart's trios vary in the German, French, and English music sellers: we have not an edition to refer to.*

"*Bottle.*"—*Marie is the Count of Candia, and was born in Sardinia. He was an officer in the Guards, and his family is one of the oldest in Italy.*

"*Stockport.*"—*Cramer, Beale, and Co., Regent-street, could supply the words of the "Stabat Mater."*

"*J. H.*"—*Inquire of any music-publisher in Edinburgh, or Duff and Hodgson, Oxford-street.*

"*Heraldicus.*"—*Our correspondent is evidently a wag; but we cannot afford time to answer his jokes about Verdi's operas*

"*Ernani.*"—*Verdi is alive, and is under engagements to produce operas in Paris and St. Petersburgh. He is now in the former capital. His "Jerusalem" was the "Lombards" story, with additional music. As to the comparative merits of Herold, Halévy, Auber, and Verdi, we rank the last as justly placed in our correspondent's list*

"*A Correspondent.*" *Snipes are not game; you may shoot them upon your own ground without a license, but you must not trespass to do so*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*Not ultimately, if the holder proves that he has a good title to the notes*

"*Anna.*"—*Sal volatile and ammonia are not the same; sal volatile containing ammonia, combined with aromatics.*

**We are authorised to contradict the statement made in our Foreign Musical News of last week, that Mdlle Meric is the half-sister of Mrs. Alcock: it.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Cobbold's Voice from the Mount.——Life of W. Collins, R.A.——Post-Office London Directory.——The Art of Illumination.——The Shakspere Almanack ——Menzel's History of Germany.——Miller's Philosophy of History.——Lamartine's Three Months in Power.——The Preacher.——Winds and the Waves. ——Jenkins on Education.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1848.

The results of the Presidential Election in France, as far as they are yet ascertained, show a large majority for M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. In most of the districts, the number of suffrages he has obtained are as two, three, and even four to one, compared with those registered for General Cavaignac. In some towns, as Amiens, the electors are unanimous in favour of M. Bonaparte. The votes offered for M. de Lamartine, M. Ledru-Rollin, and M. Raspail are few, and would not merit notice, except for the significant proof they afford of the fickleness of popular opinion with regard to M. de Lamartine, once the idol of the nation. M. Ledru-Rollin and M. Raspail can scarcely have been called candidates. Had they formally solicited votes for their adherents, they would undoubtedly have stood in a higher position; especially M. Raspail, who would have received the support of the Communists, Cabetists, and Fourierists, who swarm in Paris, Lyons, Rouen, and other populous towns. There is no reason for the belief that any returns from remoter districts, or the final summing up and verification of the votes, will alter the relative numbers for the two candidates-M. Louis Napoleon may be considered as the elected President of the French Republic. The nation has pronounced;—and for good or for evil, has nominated for its chief ruler a man of whom no one in France knows anything that is not foolishly ambitious, except that he is the nephew and representative of the greatest tyrant that ever ruled over France, and the most mischievous man that was ever permitted to be the scourge of humanity. Never did the principle of universal suffrage receive a greater blow than has been administered to it by this proof of the reverence paid by the French multitude to the memory of Napoleon—a man whose name, had he not died in exile and captivity, would have been as execrated, even by Frenchmen, as it is now adored. "*Il nous faut un nom,*" sings M. Barthélémy, the author, who, in conjunction with M. Méry, some twenty years ago, wrote the notorious poem, "The Son of the Man;" and whose Bonaparti affections have broken out again with more than their pristine virulence. "We must have a name," he exclaims; and the French have got it.

We hope that it will be of the service they expect, and that in addition to the name which they have chosen they will find an honest man attached to it. However this may be, it is certain that the great Democratic Republic has expressed its dislike or distrust of the principle that called it into existence, by making choice of an individual whose only claims are derived from his hereditary descent, when it had the power and the opportunity to support a principle more in accordance with its origin. We must not, however, do M. Louis Napoleon injustice. Though he have been chosen by a glory-loving people merely because his uncle gained battles for their fathers, it is possible that the elected may prove wiser than the electors. He may rise to the height of his own position. He may be animated by the best intentions. He may desire sincerely to found upon a stable basis the Republic of which he is the creature; and he may possess abilities which he has never yet had an opportunity to display. We sincerely trust that it will prove so. Even as he will have a difficult game to play, if he attempt to play false with the Republic. The men who made the Revolution have not shown themselves very fit for the task of governing a great nation. In office they have been little. In opposition they may be great. The unpopularity that always follows power like its shadow has adhered to them. They will now, if they be wise, retire into constitutional opposition, and respect the choice of the people. If they do so the unpopularity of power will, in due time, settle upon their successors, and General Cavaignac, M. Marrast, and their friends will become popular in their turn. The odium of taxation and the blame of all the distress and calamity that the French nation is fated to undergo before it can settle down into its old quietude and industry, will be laid upon the shoulders of the new President and his ministers; the Republican phalanx, composed of leaders who now differ from each other on minor points of policy, will on the other hand postpone or forget their differences and become firm and united. They will be a power in the Assembly and in the nation, which Louis Napoleon, and M. Thiers, and all the statesmen of the old *régime* whom he will gather around him, will find it inexpedient to outrage or despise. In fact, if Louis Napoleon be honest, he may prove a better President than his competitor for that perilous dignity. As it would be unjust at present to throw doubts upon his honesty, let us presume that he is so. Yet we must confess, that whatever we may be disposed to think of him, we should have thought much better of the French people if they had not elected him.

The differences between the Pope and his subjects seem to increase. His people, while they express the warmest attachment for his person, take care to treat his orders with disobedience, if not with contempt; and the Pope himself fulminates proclamations, which read more like religious bulls denouncing wrath against unbelievers, than the political state papers of a constitutional Sovereign. Shortly after his arrival at Gaeta his Holiness despatched an ordonnance to Cardinal Castracani at Rome, declaring void all the acts of the Mamiani Ministry, and superseding the Chambers and the Government by a State Commission. Cardinal Castracani communicated the document to the President of the Chamber, and a meeting hastily convoked assembled at midnight on the 3rd inst. to consider it. No sooner did the gentlemen named in the State Commission hear of the honour intended for them, than they either declined it, or fled from Rome. The President, in introducing the rescript, stated that it came before them in no official form. It was dated from a fortress in a foreign territory, and he had yet to learn that a Monarch absent without leave from his dominions could expect deference from his constitutional subjects. The Pope had alleged that he was under restraint in Rome, and that he had fled to be at liberty, but his people were not satisfied that he was more free under the guardianship of Neapolitan bayonets. He could not even consider the rescript as the spontaneous emanation of the Pope's own mind. The Chamber, after deliberating all night, issued a proclamation in the morning declaring its unanimous opinion that the rescript addressed to Cardinal Castracani was informal and invalid, as it was countersigned by no responsible Minister. The proclamation added, that the Chamber had no personal wish to thwart the Pope's will in acting under restraint, and that a deputation of both Houses should be appointed to wait on his Holiness and request his return to his own dominions.

Had the Pope proceeded to Malta, as was his original intention, his flight might not have produced an injurious effect on his personal popularity. The democracy of Rome, Ancona, Foglino, Perugia, Forli, and other towns, look, however, with jealous mistrust on his residence in the Neapolitan territory; and the praises lavished by the Pontiff, both in his public prayers, and in his short addresses to the King and Royal Family of Naples, upon the "faithful army" of that State, betoken a reliance upon physical force for the re-conquest of his lost position, which is far from satisfactory to his people. M. Mamiani has announced to the Chamber of Deputies that the Ministers, in order to fulfil the promise they made to the people on assuming office, have determined to proclaim forthwith a Constituent Assembly for the whole of Italy. He, in consequence, demanded of the Chamber the necessary authority to commence negotiations with the other Italian States for this purpose, beginning with Tuscany. The mission of the Constituent Assembly will be to frame a federal pact, which, whilst it shall respect the existence of isolated States by leaving their form of Government and their fundamental laws unchanged, will secure the liberty, the union, and the absolute independence of Italy. The draft of a bill to this effect has been received, and ordered to be printed for distribution among the members.

Rome remains perfectly tranquil, and all the principal towns of the Papal States have given in their adhesion to the Ministry.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

On Saturday last, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, with the younger branches of the Royal Family, and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, walked in the grounds in the morning. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by Viscountess Canning, as Lady-in-Waiting, the Hon. Miss Dawson, Colonel Birkel-Drummond, and Colonel Bouverie, attended divine service subsequently at the Whippingham Church. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours went to the Roman Catholic Church at West Cowes.

On Monday morning the Queen and Prince Albert drove to Cowes. Colonel Birkley Drummond, the Groom-in-Waiting to her Majesty, left Osborne during the morning. Lord Elphinstone, Lord in-Waiting to her Majesty, arrived at Osborne in the afternoon, to be in attendance during the period of the Court remaining at Osborne

On Wednesday Prince Albert embarked on board the *Fury*, at Osborne Pier, and proceeded on board the *Ajax* steam guard-ship, to witness the experiments with the new steam propeller, fitted in that vessel.

Lord and Lady John Russell are staying at Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford

The Earl and Countess Grey have gone on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey

Viscount Palmerston is staying at Brighton.

Windsor Castle.—The preparations for the forthcoming dramatic representation at this Royal residence are rapidly approaching completion. The room selected for the purpose is the apartment looking over the North Terrace, formerly called the "King's Drawing-room," but since her Majesty's accession to the throne designated "The Rubens Room"—a number of the *chefs d'œuvre* of that master decorating the walls, which are hung with crimson silk damask, bearing the initials G R. within the motto and garter of the order of that illustrious fraternity. Across the northern end of the room the proscenium will be erected, the recess of the noble oriel window, which occupies nearly the whole of that end of the room, adding great depth to the stage The southern half of the apartment will be furnished with tapestry, forms, and ottomans for the use of her Majesty and the Court, with the Royal visitors. From the dimensions of the room, it is evident that the audience is not expected to be a numerous one.

Marriage of Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer.—The British Minister at Madrid, and the Hon. Georgiana Charlotte Mary Wellesley, youngest daughter of the late Lord Cowley, and niece of the Duke of Wellington, were married on Thursday evening last, by special licence, at Hatfield House, the Marquis of Salisbury's seat, in Hertfordshire. The Rev. Gerald Wellesley, assisted by the Rev. F. J. Faithfull (rector of Hatfield), and the Rev. B. Stanley, performed the ceremony, the bride being given away by her noble and gallant uncle, the Duke of Wellington. The bride and bridegroom, after the usual attestation of the marriage, left Hatfield House, in a chaise and four, for Knebworth Hall, the country seat of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., near Stevenage. The nuptial festivities were kept up until midnight, when the distinguished company invited to witness the ceremony separated.

Arrival of Effects belonging to the Duc d'Aumale.—Lately a number of packages belonging to the ex-Royal Family of France arrived at Folkestone from Paris, and were forwarded to the Queen's warehouse in London, under the official seal of the Customs. The Duc d'Aumale was present last week at the examination of the cases, which contained, besides a variety of miscellaneous articles, some valuable old china, richly-ornamented African saddles and horse trappings, together with swords, daggers, guns, pistols, &c., all of a very costly description. Several of the arms were of the most elaborate workmanship, and highly ornamented with diamonds and other precious stones. The Duke explained that many of these had been made presents to him by the friendly chiefs of Algeria, during his residence there as Governor of the province.

Remarkable Meteors.—A most brilliant and singular meteor was seen at East Linton on Sunday evening last, about half-past six. It was first observed near six degrees to the east of the spot of the Great Bear, and descended in a particular line till it reached the edge of a dark cloud, a little above the horizon, immediately before reaching which it seemed to stop in its progress, and burst in the most grand and brilliant manner, lighting up the whole northern hemisphere for an instant, as splendidly as any aurora we ever witnessed. To the eye, when falling, it appeared of the size of the planet Venus when seen through a telescope of very high power. About eleven o'clock on Tuesday night a large ball of red fire was observed at an elevation of from two to three hundred feet above the Partick-road, Glasgow, rapidly moving northward, and, on reaching over Sandyford-place, it exploded with the sound of a hard-shotted large cannon's discharge, shedding a stream of brilliant white light, and a shower of fire, like falling stars, scattered all around. The night was very dark at the time, but when the explosion occurred it became for an instant bright as day. About twenty-five to thirty minutes after, another ball, in size and splendour as after, after streaming along the same rays, burst, with a corresponding noise, light, and a shower of star y materials, over Sandyford-place House, so that part of the meteoric fragments alighted above the roof of that residence. *Glasgow Courier.*

POSTSCRIPT.

We understand that Dr Bowring, whose eminent qualifications as a linguist are so well known, has been appointed her Majesty's Consul at Canton. The learned gentleman has long been in a state of health which required his residence in a warmer climate. We believe Mr Bowring will succeed Dr Bowring in the representation of Boston in Parliament.

At the Liverpool Assizes, on Thursday, James Kelly, a young man of 24 years of age, who was charged with having, on the 15th of September last, murdered Elizabeth Norris, at Stockport, because she had rejected his addresses, pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to death.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Presidential Election.—The official returns for Paris and the environs render Louis Napoleon's majority greater than that represented by the non-official returns of the poll previously published in the journals, the numbers being—For Louis Napoleon, 295,484; and for General Cavaignac, 95,558; out of 341,829, the aggregate number polled: the rest being divided among the other candidates, Ledru-Rollin, Raspail, Lamartine, &c. The returns from the provinces continued in favour of Napoleon.

On Thursday, M. Marrast was re-elected President of the National Assembly

PRUSSIA.

In Berlin, the law establishes on the 5th inst., decided that the new Constitution is not to have the force of law until it shall have been confirmed by the Chambers; and, until then, that the old laws shall remain in operation.

ITALY.

Rome.—From Rome we learn that at the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th, M. Mamiani having expressed a desire to resign the office confided to him by the people and the Assembly, the Prince of Canino (Lucien Bonaparte) energet cally combatted his resolution, and urged him to convoke a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, which would be the sovereign judge of the question at issue between the people and the Pope. The President afterwards read a letter from M. Lunati, resigning the Ministry of Finance. M. Sereni, Minister of Justice, had also retired from the Cabinet; and the portfolio of Finance devolved on M. Sterbini, and that of Justice on M. Muzzarelli.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society.—On Tuesday the fifteenth annual meeting of the members of this society was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; Mr George Bennett in the chair. The committee, in their report, stated that 190 rewards had been distributed to persons instrumental in the detection and conviction of offenders against the members of the trade. There had been received, during the year ending the 31st of October, including £711 14s. 6d. collected on the excursion to Brighton, and £100 from the Wine and Spirit Dealers' Society, the sum of £1448 18s. The disbursements, including £402 9s. 11d. parliamentary expenses, amounted to £1[illegible]. A balance of £[illegible] was in favour of the society amounted to £3072 7s. 5d., being an increase of £168 2s. on the preceding year. The report, after a short discussion, was agreed to, as were also votes of thanks to the chairman and committee for their efficient services during the parliamentary struggle. The officers for the ensuing year were then appointed, and the meeting separated

The Charterhouse.—Celebration of the Founder's Day. On Tuesday the 5th anniversary of this ancient institution was celebrated by the usual ceremonies. The attendance of old Carthusians was numerous, and composed of distinguished personages. Divine service was performed at four o'clock: the sermon being preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury. At the conclusion of the sermon, the company retired to the great hall, where Mr. Charles Greenwood Floyd, the senior scholar, delivered a Latin oration, which he concluded with a graceful compliment to Sir Robert Peel, who had placed him on the foundation. At the close of the proceedings a large number of old Carthusians dined together, the stewards being Sir R. Peel, Bart., M.P., the Hon. J. G. Talbot, T. T. Pelgrave, Esq.; the Rev. C. Lushington, the Rev T. James, and the Rev. T. Darling. Several excellent speeches were delivered. Mr. Floyd, who delivered the oration, is about proceeding to Christ Church, Oxford, on the Charterhouse foundation.

City Commissioners of Sewers.—At a court held on Tuesday at the Guildhall, Mr Deputy Peacock in the chair, the report upon the gas bill about to be introduced into Parliament was brought up. It recommended that the bill be adopted. Mr. Alderman Lawrence opposed the project of turning the corporation into large gas manufacturers, and insisted that monopoly might be prevented by admitting other companies Mr. Kemp denied that that would supply a permanent security against imposition. Mr. Stacy said the Court did not contemplate the manufacture of gas by the corporation, but aimed with the powers which the bill would give them, they would be possessed of the best means of checking all gas monopolies. Mr. Harrison considered that all that was wanted was the power to purchase the pipes and mains; he moved an amendment which Mr. Dixon seconded, excluding the power to purchase gasworks or erect works. The Remembrancer, being appealed to, expressed an opinion that Parliament would not sanction a bill of so limited a nature, upon the ground of the injustice of thus dealing with a company established at a great expense. After much discussion, in which the example of Manchester and Liverpool was cited in support of the application recommended by the report, the amendment was negatived by 10 voices against 7, and the report was received. The bill will be prepared and submitted to Parliament without being referred to the Court of Common Council. Before the Commissioners adjourned, Mr Simon, the City Officer of Health, reported that the epidemic was rather on the decline for the last week, and that he had heard of no case of cholera in the city.

Fenchurch and Oriental Steam Company.—The eighth annual meeting of this company was held on Wednesday, at the company's offices; Sir J. Pirie in the chair. The secretary read the report, which stated that for the year commencing 1st October, 1847, and ending 30th September, 1848, the position of the company had improved, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous financial year, both as regards its income and its profits. The tender side by the company to Government for establishing a monthly communication between Singapore and Sydney, with full-power paddle-wheel steamers, instead of sailing schooners with auxiliary screw-propellers, had been declined, and last advices from Australia to the most explicit terms, that they were in no way responsible for the discontinuance of the conveyance of the India mail, or the 3d of the month, from Southampton. A dividend of 4 per cent, clear of income-tax, for the half-year ending 30th September last, was declared, and made payable on and after the 23rd instant.

Oriental Bank.—The annual meeting of this company was held on Thursday, when it appeared that the profits of the year's opera tions were to the extent of £292,91[illegible] 13s. 9d. The bank had incurred losses to the extent of £32,000, which were, however, amply covered by the large reserve fund. The dividend on this occasion made up, with the June dividend, 8 per cent. for the past year. The report of the directors was adopted

Battersea New Park.—Active operations for the formation of the new park at Battersea are now in progress, and the inhabitants of the metropolis may hope, in the course of a year or two, to be in undisputed enjoyment of a most healthful recreation ground. The site chosen for the park extends from the Red House nearly to Battersea-bridge, is remarkably level, smooth as a bowling-green, and capable of producing shrubs, trees, or flowers in the greatest luxuriance. At the present time it is occupied to the very verge by its industrious occupiers, the agriculturists and market gardeners of the neighbourhood. The frontage next the Thames is cut up into numerous small properties, and for years past has been let to no productive purpose. When the tides run high, the water overflows the adjacent lands. This contingency her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests propose to provide for by the purchase of the frontage property, and the conversion of it into a noble marine terrace; but the difficulty of completing the various negotiations has hitherto prevented the commencement of the works. As in many other cases, private enterprise steps in, and anticipates the tardy movements of the executive. Messrs. Cubitt, Chabot, Payne, Procter, and others are embanking their respective frontages. For more than two months past about three barges have been daily employed in conveying the dredgings of the streets of the metropolis to Battersea, where several men are employed in conveying it from the vessels and depositing it on the embankment Mr. Chabot, in like manner, draws his supplies fro m the London Docks. The soil is particularly soft and slushy when first deposited, but soon consolidates, and forms a fine, firm, substantial stratum. The embankment, which is about 5 feet above high-water mark, and is about 70 or 80 yards in width, starts from near the Royal Flag, and is carried on regularly to the chemical works near Battersea Bridge.

Flood Tide in the Thames.—On Tuesday afternoon the river Thames continued to flow for a considerable time after the period fixed for high water, and at half-past three the low grounds on either bank were completely under water, the Bishop's-road, Chelsea, and Pimlico, and Grosvenor, Lambeth, being inundated to a great depth, a number of which were employed to ferry the inhabitants to and from their dwellings. The basements of the houses in Fore-street were completely flooded, and considerable damage and loss is consumed. The tide overflowed the Hungerford and Adelphi Wharfs, and washed over the Templegardens embankment. At all the steam boat piers the passengers had to clamber over planks. The Essex, Woolwich, Wandsworth, and Battersea marshes were replaced under water. Much damage is reported to have been sustained on the south bank of the river, though no loss of life

Serious Accident.—On Tuesday evening an accident occurred in the Strand, in consequence of the driver swapping on his horses before the passenger had alighted on the ground from the omnibus. A lady and gent-eman were getting out of the omnibus, opposite St Mary le-Strand Church. The lady reached the ground safely, but the gentleman was just gaining the foot-board when the omnibus went on rapidly, flinging the gentleman on the pavement. In his fall his leg doubled under him, and was fractured The sufferer, who endured the most excruciating agony, was conveyed to the hospita. in a cab. It is not known [illegible]ing lady was, from a similar cause, pitched out of an omnibus on her back in Regent-street

Births, Deaths, &c. The total number of deaths in London during the week ending Saturday last, December 9, was 1116, or 5 under the average. Scarlatina is still very prevalent and fatal. During the seven days included in the return that malady destroyed 117 lives, or nearly six times as many as [illegible] deaths during the week numbered 1389

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

OFFERING THE CANDIDATES' NAMES TO THE VOTERS.

NEWS-BOYS SELLING PORTRAITS AND CARICATURES OF CAVAIGNAC AND NAPOLEON.

The long-looked for Presidential election commenced on Sunday last in Paris and the provinces; the polling continued throughout the day, and having been resumed on Monday, was finally closed on that night at nine o'clock. The proceedings were not marked by any disturbance or breach of the peace, and the crowds in the streets of the capital, though noisy and abounding in partisan speech-makers, could not be regarded as disorderly considering the occasion.

During the first day Paris presented the aspect of a public *fête*. The weather was beautiful, and all the thoroughfares and places were crowded with promenaders in gay attire. Nothing in external appearances indicated alarm, notwithstanding the excitement exhibited by the *attroupements* in various quarters of the capital on the previous evening (Saturday), on which occasion, until past midnight, the Place Vendôme presented a dense crowd, composed almost entirely of the lower classes, and the Rue St. Honoré was intercepted in several places by groups and assemblages, in which animated discussions were going on. The Boulevards, from the Rue de la Paix to the Boulevard Poissonnière, also formed the theatre of like discussions, and the Porte St. Martin and the Porte St. Denis were as usual crowded, as well as the Boulevard du Temple. In this latter neighbourhood menacing shouts were heard against the Garde Mobile, some detachments of which were stationed at the post "Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers," in the Rue St. Martin. At one time these were called out, and showed an attitude so determined that the crowd became silent and retired. Patrols of police officers traversed the Boulevards during the evening. The Faubourg St. Marceau and the Place Maubert on the same night were the scenes of disorderly manifestations. To remove all pretext of disorder, the Garde Mobile, which had occupied the barrack of the Place Maubert, evacuated it, and the Quartier Latin was traversed by patrols during the night.

It was those indications that caused the friends of order to look to the election on the following day with apprehension; but, as already stated, they were agreeably disappointed, all things having passed off quietly, with the exception of a collision between some Gardes Mobiles and soldiers of the line on Sunday night, at half-past twelve o'clock, just outside the Barrière du Trône, at one of the petty ball-rooms, which for a considerable distance line the road to Vincennes. During some time those parties have cherished a secret grudge towards each other, and on this occasion they came to blows. The Mobiles, being the minority at first, were beaten. They sought the assistance of their comrades, and returned reinforced, when a battle commenced between them with side-arms, in which two soldiers were killed, and several on each side wounded. This riot would not merit particular notice were it not indicative of the species of feeling that exists in the corps in question. On the one hand the soldiers are jealous of the superior pay and rations enjoyed by the Mobiles. The latter, proud of their achievements in June, are somewhat presumptuous; while, to fan the flame, for the last two or three months the Red men have been flattering the troops on every possible occasion, by cries of "*Vive la Ligne!*" and have been insulting the Mobiles, by calling them "Cavaignac's butchers." There are efforts in progress to reconcile the soldiers and the Mobiles. Three battalions of the latter, and some battalions of the former, in the great court of the Tuileries, which are exercised under the same command.

In the course of Saturday afternoon a proclamation was posted, addressed to the people, in which it was declared that, whatever might be the result of the election, the Government was resolved to maintain order, and cause the votes of the people to be respected.

During the two days' voting, a Section was established in the Salle des Conferences of the Assembly, where the votes of the members were taken. One of the votes given at this polling-place was in favour of Abd-el-Kader. The *Univers* says it was given by the Marquis de la Rochejaquelin, who could not make up his mind to vote in favour of either of the other candidates.

An accurate return of the votes was not possible until the publication of the official list, which was expected to be made known on Friday (yesterday); but all accounts concur in representing the state of the ballot throughout the departments as being almost universally in favour of Louis Napoleon, who, it was considered, had obtained, not only the comparative, but also the absolute majority of the votes over his rival, General Cavaignac.

The other candidates, Raspail, Ledru-Rollin, and Lamartine, were never considered as likely to obtain more than a fraction of the people's suffrages.

In Paris Louis Napoleon had a majority in all the twelve *arrondissements*, the returns from which give the following:—

Prince Louis Napoleon	131,134 votes.
General Cavaignac	74,129
Ledru-Rollin	22,279
Raspail.	12,506
Lamartine	3,144

In the second, the most important *arrondissement* of Paris, when M. Thiers presented himself to vote, three or four electors who had not yet polled made way for him, and, as he advanced among the throng, he stated publicly that he was about to vote for Louis Napoleon, whereupon two-thirds of those present tore up the billets they were prepared to give for General Cavaignac, and, taking those of Prince Louis, voted for him

The returns show that, counting the votes given for General Changarnier, Marshal Bugeaud, the Prince de Joinville, Arago, Larochejacquelin, Louis Blanc, Dupont (de l'Eure), Proudhon, Considerant, De Montol, Eugène Sue, Hyde de Neuville, Jerome Bonaparte, Berryer, Marshal Soult, Beranger, Abd-el-Kader and even Vidocq (!), which in all amount to 114, and may be considered in the

HOTEL OF GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC:

OUVRIERS PROMENADING THE BOULEVARDS AND SINGING "A BAS CAVAIGNAC!"

GARDIEN DE PARIS TEARING DOWN THE ADDRESS OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

light of votes thrown away, Louis Napoleon had in Paris, on the gross poll — which consisted of 342,476 votes—an absolute majority over all his competitors of nearly twenty thousand (19,832).

In the *Banlieu* (environs) of Paris the following votes were given for

Prince Louis Napoleon	26,209
General Cavaignac	[illegible]
Ledru-Rollin	[illegible]
Raspail	1,058
Lamartine	221

These show a majority for Louis Napoleon over Cavaignac of 20,[illegible] votes, and an absolute majority of 16,411 out of the 36,007 votes polled for all the candidates.

The votes polled for MM. Ledru-Rollin and Raspail, which amount to 34,935 in the city of Paris, and 3601 in the environs, in all 38,536, may be held to give the measure of the Red party in the capital and its vicinity; and consequently indicate that the Socialists, Communists, and ultra-Republicans constitute in all little more than one-eighth of the population of the city of Paris and its *banlieu*.

From the provinces the returns which had reached Paris were equally favourable to Louis Napoleon. The latest accounts received state that the number of votes known amounted to 1,240,000. Of these, 782,000 were for Louis Napoleon, and 268,000 for General Cavaignac.

On Sunday Louis Napoleon, accompanied by his uncle Prince Jerome, and his cousin Napoleon Bonaparte, paid a visit to M. Odilon Barrot, at Bougival, his country seat in the neighbourhood of St. Germains; and, after a long interview with that gentleman, they returned to Paris, and dined with M. Thiers. The object of both visits was to consult as to the formation of the Ministry.

On Monday the Prefect of Police issued a copy of the decree of the 7th of June, forbidding *rassemblements*, so as to put an end to the noisy crowds in the thoroughfares. The clubs, also, were ordered to be closed.

In the Chamber, on Tuesday, it was decided that in case it be found that the majority shall be such that the votes of Algeria cannot affect the election, the President shall be proclaimed without waiting for those returns; and that the residence of the President shall be the Palais National.

At the same sitting the following representatives were elected by the standing committees of the National Assembly, to form a committee to examine the returns relative to the election of the President of the Republic:—MM. Armand (de l'Ariège) Tranchant, Carnot, Moth, Vaulabelle, Sarrans, Buchez, Waldeck Rousseau, Pleignard, Baune, Leichtenberger, Baroche, Charton, Ferdinand Barrot, Conti, Goulhade-Chanoin Ducos, Beaumont (de la Somme) Astouin Jules Richard, Nachet-Abbal Petitelier, Durand-Savoyat, Charlemagne, Cavaignac, Woirhaye, Chauffour, Laissac, Santayra. The President and officers of the National Assembly are to act with this committee.

A large proportion of the army is understood to have voted for Louis Napoleon and his popularity amongst them is said to be very great. On Monday evening a collision, which had nearly produced lamentable consequences, took place amongst the troops posted in the Esplanade des Invalides. A soldier, having cried "*Vive Cavaignac!*" was instantly attacked by several of his comrades, who, crying "*Vive l'Empereur,*" rushed upon him and were about putting him to death, but a number of officers rushed through the infuriated soldiers and saved him.

On the same evening, on the Boulevard Poissonnière the mob seized a carriage in which were a million of billets for distribution in the name of General Cavaignac, and burned them, one of their party having ingeniously discovered in the ornamental border that surrounded them a lily and a crown.

In support of what is stated to be the general feeling of the provinces, it may be mentioned that at Bar-le Duc on Saturday last the population carried the buss of the Emperor Napoleon through the town, crying "*Vive Louis Napoleon!*"

TAKING THE BALLOT-BOXES TO THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

The Prefect anticipating such a movement sent for a squadron of cavalry to Verdun. The troops arrived at the moment the multitude were dispersing with cries of "*Vive Louis Napoleon!*" when, to the dismay of the authorities, the troops were hailed in the popular cry.

"Vive Louis Napoleon!"

The news there was demonstration against General Cavaignac, on the 10th. The General was hanged in effigy at the Croix-Rousse, notwithstanding the presence of the police and of the municipal authorities, who were unable to prevent it.

The works of the fortifications of Lyons had been suspended in consequence of the agitation which had prevailed in that city for some days previously.

It was generally understood that both candidates had provisionally nominated their cabinets. In that of General Cavaignac, M. Dufaure would be President of the Council; M. Armand Barrast would be Vice-President of the Republic.

When Louis Napoleon's return began to appear certain, various Ministerial combinations were mentioned as likely to be made by him. The following was the list of Louis Napoleon's first Ministry, which was supposed to have the best chance of being adopted:—M. Léon de Malleville, Minister of the Interior; M. Achille Fould, Minister of the Finances; M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Léon Faucher, Minister of Commerce; M. Barthélémy St. Hilaire, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Odilon Barrot, Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals; and General Oudinot, Minister of War. It was thought that General Changarnier would retain the command of the National Guard of Paris; that Marshal Bugeaud would be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Alps, and that Marshal Thayer (the son-in-law of General Bertrand) would be appointed Prefect of the Seine. M. Emile de Girardin was said to have proposed himself as Prefect of Police, but that both M. Thiers and M. Odilon Barrot opposed his appointment to any office.

None of the former Ministers of Louis Philippe, except M. Odilon Barrot (who held office for half an hour), will for the present accept of place. M. Thiers will not, it is believed, accept the Vice-Presidency of the Republic, as it would disqualify him for the Presidency on the next occasion. Although not in office, they (and M. Berryer and his friends) will, it is understood, support the Government.

On Wednesday the list was slightly modified thus:—M. Odilon Barrot, President of the Council and Minister of Justice; M. Achille Fould, Minister of Finance; General Oudinot, of War; M. Barthélémy St. Hilaire, of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs; M. Léon Faucher, of Public Works; M. Bineau, of Commerce and Agriculture; Admiral Cecille, of Marine; M. Léon de Malleville, of the Interior; M. Drouin de Lhuys, of Foreign Affairs. Messrs. Duvergier d'Hauranne and Hyppolite Passy had refused the Finance department. The clergy objected to the appointment of M. Barthélémy St. Hilaire; and M. Falloux was again talked of for the department of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

General Cavaignac was to leave for the south of France immediately after the proclamation of the President, which was expected to take place on Monday next. M. Louis Napoleon intended to offer him the government of Algeria, or the command of the Army of the Alps. Paris continued tranquil.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The annexed Series of episodical Illustrations of the Election are from Sketches by MM. Valentine, Forest, and Gays, the Parisian artists, who, throughout the contest, visited its principal localities, in order to convey the most characteristic points of a French Election. They have alike portrayed the business and humorous of the event.

In the Engraving upon the front page, we have the interior of the Mairie, with the form of taking the Votes. The form of voting is thus: the Voter gives his bulletin to the President of the *bureau*, who, after he has examined the *carte électorale*, gives the Voter a ticket, on some formality, into the box, in the presence of the voter, who then retires, and gives place to the next.

The next Illustration shows a group of followers, exclaiming, in the plenitude of partisanship, "For Louis Napoleon," or "For for General Cavaignac."

Then follows the proceeding of the offer of the Candidates' names to the Voters, as they entered the Committee-rooms.

In the next, a *marchand* is turning the event to common social account by vending portraits and caricatures of the Candidates, to tempt the grave or the gay, as the case might be.

The Burial of General Cavaignac, a focus of great interest, is shown in the next scene, with Gardes Mobiles, troops of the line, dragoons, &c., *ex masse* and a dragoon issuing from the gate with dispatches.

A group of *Ouvriers*—Anti-Cavaignacs—is next portrayed, traversing the Boulevards, shouting with all the vigour of French lungs, "*A bas Cavaignac!*" the yelling intensity of which was very striking.

In the adjoining Cut, a *Gardien de Paris* is removing from the wall the address of Louis Napoleon.

The series closes with a nocturnal procession the business of carrying to the Hôtel de Ville the boxes containing the votes. The blazing of torches, and the presence of Gardes, make this a very effective scene.

SCIENTIFIC PATENT ELECTRIC LIGHT.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR,—We are indebted to you for several scientific notices of our operations in the field of Electric Illumination. It would be, indeed, a boon, if an important invention, which threatens to disturb great vested interests, were not to meet with a measure of misapprehension, not to say misrepresentation.

The main difficulty, hitherto insurmountable, in obtaining a continuous and self-sustained light from electricity, having been perfectly, and beyond all doubt, surmounted, in the body of his late article in your journal, and called a mere "secondary matter" "a trifling mechanical difficulty:" while another objection is stated in its place, viz. "the trouble and difficulty of working the battery," and which, you say, has been "a much alarmed cry" a mere assertion in general terms, intended as a set off against the declared results of a vast number of experiments made with instruments, whose perfect accuracy can be depended upon; which, according to an unit of electricity of our own establishment, measures the precise consumption going on in the battery at any and every moment during the action of the unit. This may seem strange to many, even the learned in electrical science; but it is not the less true. The quantity and intensity of this current were matters of mere guess-work, and not capable of being accurately and exactly ascertained, except by our batteries and unit, the application of our experiments of electricity to lighting would be sure to fail in practice. The result of the cost may at once be briefly stated. Assuming the present market prices of materials, it amounts to less than three-farthings per hour for every volume of light equal to that from 100 standard wax candles, three to the pound, that is, supposing the product of the battery to be wasted, and not stored for sale, as recommended, as it may be, when exclusive lighting is in operation. And the above datum supposes the quality of the electrode to be one of the least economical; for, in putting forth an authoritative statement of this nature, truth is our first care. We have nothing to conceal: we court enquiry: it is our best reliance, provided it be a serious, impartial, and business-like enquiry, and not mere declamation or vexatious opposition.

The batteries have been much misrepresented. It is surely unnecessary to say that we have never contemplated using any battery that emits "noxious fumes" of any sort, neither for private lighting (where the battery might perhaps be on the premises), nor indeed for any sort of illumination. For experimental illustration we use whatever form of battery suits our convenience at the time. The spec fication of Mr. Staite's last patent (due in January) will explain the particulars, and convince the most sceptical that we are no longer to deal with any formidable difficulty either in the way of labour or cares; those arrangements will be made, in the first instance of general lighting, to a proper care and fair play.

So far from the action of the Patent Batteries being analogous (as was imagined) to "burning the candle at both ends," it is rat or a parallel to the process of fortifying the oil with the rents of its own spring.

We are happy to be reminded, by an expression in your article, of that important matter, the peculiar economy of light obtained as the electric light is, by great concentration of action, or high temperature with very small quantity of heat; it is a source of economy which can compensate for any sacrifice of means to obtain it, not to mention the purity of light which arises from the same cause. It may be explained that the amount of radiant light increases in a much greater ratio than the increase of temperature. We have before us a series of curves showing the relative increments of temperature, tad ant heat, and light, from a solid body "per power as far as experiments have been carried," when the radiant light increases as the sixth power of the excess of temperature above 960° Fahr.—that is, if the temperature of a common candle flame be a little below 960°, then a body raised to a white colour 1020° will give 120,000 times as luminous; which experiment proves to be the actual luminosity of the Electric Light, although the fact would otherwise be incredible

We are, Sir, yours respectfully,

W. E. STAITE,
W. PETRIE

P.S.—In your last Number you say, "We are not aware that any person has as yet pretended he could give a steady light without touching it even for a single hour." The best answer we can give to this is that not only the public on several occasions, but at the exhibition, in Baker-street, we had the light in action for hours together without any touching whatever, and the rissands can testify in the fact. We shall soon, however, have a public light in action, which will be lighted up at dusk every evening and continue in action until midnight. This will at once set at rest such unfounded statements, and prove to all classes that we have completely succeeded in obtaining a pure, perfect, and continuous light from voltaic electricity, and we will prove also, at the proper time, at a cost which defies competition.

London, December 11th, 1848.

[It is manifest that the public cannot judge of things which are to be—they can only draw an inference from facts as they find them at present. Now what was detected at the National Gallery the deadly fumes of nitrous gas, about which there can be no mistake. There are, moreover, awkward statements which are reported of injury to several workmen in the manufacture of the battery. We are great advocates for the Electric Light, and in our former article held out a hope that, possibly, if the voltaic power was so employed that light alone was produced, it might not be found so expensive as to preclude its use in some cases. When the patentees can furnish us with the means of ascertaining for ourselves the facts as they have stated them, we shall have the greatest pleasure in laying them before the public. At present, although wishing the adaptation every success, we must hold that the patentees have not given any sufficient grounds for supposing that electricity can be practically and advantageously applied for the generation of light.—Ed.]

MUSIC.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

The third Chamber Concert was given on Monday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The scheme opened with a MS. trio in E minor, for pianoforte (Miss Calkin), violin (Mr. Watson), and violoncello (Mr. W. L. Phillips), composed by Mrs. Romer, a better known as Miss Caroline Orger, who, like the ci-devant Mrs. Kate Loder, has distinguished herself in chamber composition. The trio is well constructed, but is formed on too familiar models to qualify it as an original production. Miss Pyne obtained an encore for a song by Mr. J. W. Davison's talliement," to Shelley's words; the Misses Pyne were encored in a duet by Macfarren, "Let us haste to the river;" and Miss Dolby was similarly honoured in a MS. song by Mr. W. L. Phillips, "Summer Night." Mr. Sloman's Serenade performed his *suite de pièces*, Op. 24, the charming No. 3, a Rondo Piacevole, being encored. A MS. quartett, in D major, No. 2, for two violins (Messrs. E. W. Thomas and Watson), tenor (Hill), and violoncello (Mr. F. Reed), composed by Mr. C. E. Horsley, was also executed, and much applauded. Mendelssohn's "Variations concertantes," Op. 20, for stringed instruments, was spiritedly rendered by Messrs E. W. Thomas, N. Mori, Reading, Watson, Hill, Weiske, W. L. Phillips, and W. F. Reed. Mr. Robert Barnett accompanied the vocal music.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS

Drury-Lane was on Monday evening crowded even more than usual by eager thousands, attracted by the programme for the benefit of Monsieur Jullien. All tastes had been consulted. For the lovers of "high art" the director had selected Cherubini's overture to "Les Deux Journées," and the allegretto from Beethoven's Symphony in F; whilst for the general audience there was the usual enlivening dance music. Two new sets of quadrilles, the "Maid of Honour" and the "Caledonian," were very successful; and the Drum Polka, as usual, set everybody's feet in motion, in spite of themselves. Sainton performed a solo on the violin, in which he was encored; Richardson played a solo on the flute, rich in all his usual brilliant passages; and the extraordinary Vivier astonished everybody by his wonderful effects on the horn. In addition to all this, we had the beautiful selection from "La Sonnambula," with its splendid solos; and the five bands, with their crash of loyalty in "God save the Queen." Nothing could surpass the enthusiastic applause and excitement of the audience.

The concert season is drawing to a close. Saturday and Monday the annual magnificent *bal masqué* will take place, which, from the number of people in town, is expected to be unusually gay.

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS. At the fourth concert at Exeter Hall, Vivier, the horn-player, was added to the attraction of Thalberg. The vocalists were Miss Messent, Miss Bassano, Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Lawler and Lockey. Ballad singing is evidently the great attraction at these concerts.

THE MENDELSSOHN SCHOLARSHIPS AT LEIPZIC. The performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," at Exeter Hall—with the disappearance of Mdlle. Jenny Lind, to sing the principal part in English, took place on Friday (last night) at Exeter Hall. For some days previously every ticket had been sold. Benedet conducted, and Mr. H. Smart was the organist. Our notice must be deferred until our next publication.

MUSICAL EVENTS. The Choral Harmonists had their second meeting last Monday night, at the London Tavern. The sixty-second meeting of the Glee Club will commence this evening at the Freemasons' Tavern. On Monday next, the Classical Harmonist Society at Bristol, with professional aid, will perform "Elijah," and on the next day at Bath.—Mdlle. Lind will sing on Tuesday and Thursday next, at two concerts, in Manchester, for the benefit of the Royal Infirmary. On Thursday next, at Exeter Hall, the "Landa Sion," performed at the Liège Festival, by Mendelssohn, and Handel's "Alexander's Feast," will be performed, under Mr. Hullah's direction.—On Wednesday, at the same place, will be the fifth concert, under Mr. Stammer's direction.—Miss Julia Bleaden gives a concert at the London Tavern on Tuesday next.—Mr. Frederick Lucas's Theatre, the 12th annual "Concert Monstre" at the Princess's Theatre, on Wednesday next, a host of talent, including Mdlle. Nissen, Misses Birch, Lucombe, Miran, Ransforth, Poole, Bassano, and Mdme. F Leblanche; Messrs Sims Reeves, Harrison, Travers, Allen, C. Braham, Phillips, Lefler, F. Labbeche, Rissell, and the Dumbleton Serenaders; Mdme Dulcken and Thalberg, Richardson (flute), Chatterton (harp), Regondi (concertina), and Thirlwall are to be the soloists.—The concert given at Lewes on Wednesday by Mdlle. Lind, for the ban-fit of the Conductor and Band who accompanied her during her late tour, realised a considerable sum.—Panofka, the violinist and composer, has arrived in London for the season.—Mr Macfarren, the composer of "Don Quixote," and "The Devil's Opera," is shortly expected in town from the United States.—Handel's "Messiah," conducted by Costa, will be performed for the last time on Saturday next (the 23rd), by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The benefit for the pension-list of the Théâtre de la Nation, given last Friday, was brilliantly attended. It is a long time since a greater audience had been collected. Lablache, Ivanoff, Gardoni, Mario, and Grisi, the great trio, "whitewashed," and with a large *bergerette*, returning the curtsies, and as I imagined savage, glances cast at him by the pittites and occupants of the *balcon*. Within a few hours of him was our countryman, Lord Normanby, who in the course of the evening joined Cavaignac, an attention which was strongly commented upon in the *foyer*, as being *mal apropos* just on the eve of the election. A Napoleonist, however, declared that the visit was of little consequence, as Lord Normanby was just as civil to Prince Louis when he met him at the Princess Demidoff's *soirée*. Little Thiers, with his huge pectacles, was in the house, and was gifted with a song, Madame Garcia Marrast, with his English *cara sposa*, were in another box, and in aristocratic cut, to the open avowed indignation of the *parterre*. In the *foyer*, politics and not music and the Beaujolais were discussed in groups—the Cavaignacs being in numbers few, and the Bonapartists are.

As for the performance, nothing could scarcely be worse. It opened with the first act of Auber's *Lac des Fées*, a thing I suppose got took for last season's burning "Elisir d'Amore." In this act the famed Levasseur, who created the parts of *Bertram* and *Marcel* in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" and "Robert le Diable," reappeared after a retirement of some years. The veteran bass was cordially greeted; and when he uttered the first lines of the part of the quack doctor, "Vous me connaissez tous, du moins je le suppose," there was a fresh burst of cheering. Although Levasseur sings since a man who has lost his teeth, there is a distinction in his style which still renders him far superior to all the modern artists, and it's management has deemed it politic to re-engage him. He sang during the evening in the third act of the "Huguenots," and in the fifth act of "Robert le Diable." Of the tenors, Barbot, in the "Philtre," and Guaynard, in the gamings from Meyerbeer's works, it would be in vain to afford you a notion, as execrable was their singing.

Of the *prima donne*, Mdlle. Grimm, who sang in Auber's work, and of Mdlle. Lutzer, who was the *Valentine* and *Alice*, there is something to be advanced in the way of exemplary severity: Mdlle. Lutzer has a fine voice, especially in its upper notes, in which her sustaining power is remarkable; but she has not a particle of dramatic feeling.

A piece of news that will create no ordinary sensation in your musical circles, I am enabled to give on the best authority. Grisi, the incomparable *Norma*, *Semiramide*, and *Juccarda*, bids adieu to the Italian Opera in London next year (1849), which will be her farewell season.

THE THEATRES.

Beyond our usual anticipatory notice of the Pantomimes, we shall have nothing to record in the dramatic way during the week. Covent-Garden, the Lyceum, and the Olympic are closed, and the others are running on to their terminus with such impetus as they have acquired, waits all their mechanism is at work for the Christmas pieces.

The horses will be at Drury-lane; but what will take place at Covent-Garden is not altogether settled. The Haymarket, Lyceum, and Adelphi produce burlesques; and the Princess's, Surrey, Marylebone, and Sadler's Wells, pantomimes.

It is worth adding regret that we announce the failure of another attempt to establish the English lyric drama in London. Mr. Bunn opened Covent-Garden Theatre on the 9th of October, and on the 8th of December was compelled to give up the undertaking, we may add that the closing is definitive, and that there can be no renewal of the attempt to perform English operas this winter.

The SURREY Theatre has been re-decorated in a most splendid manner, and will be one of the handsomest houses in London. It will open on Boxing-Night with a new drama by Mr Webb, and a pantomime. Amongst the company are Mr. Emery, Mr. Lyon, Mr Neville, Mr. H Widdicombe, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Pownall (from Brighton), the Misses Lobatt, and a numerous *corps de ballet*.

Young Musard, the famous *enfant terrible* of the Parisian dancing orchestras, has been engaged at the WALHALLA to conduct the band, so Terpsichore will be in greater force than ever after Christmas.

It is, we believe, definitively settled that Mr. Bickstone goes back to the HAYMARKET at Christmas, on the conclusion of his engagement at the MARYLEBONE.

M. Robert-Houdin was announced to commence his *Soirées Fantastiques* at the ST. JAMES'S Theatre on Thursday. As the Emperor of all the Magicians, and really the originator of the various tricks performed by the other wizards, she will worth a visit.

LECTURES ON THE DRAMA. Mr Samuel Lover's Lectures at the Whittington Club, this evening, will be followed by one on the Drama, its origin and history, by Mr. Samuel Emery, to commence on Monday next.

THEATRICAL WARFARE IN AMERICA.—The *Daily News* correspondent at New York writes as follows:—"Theatrical matters are going on now in this city, as is the quarrel between Forrest and Macready. I alluded, in a preceding letter, to the attempt made in Philadelphia to hiss the latter from the stage, which was defeated. Mr. Macready made some explanation of his views in relation to the matter, to which Mr. Forrest replied in a rude, ill-tempered, and vulgar note, containing personal allusions of the most uncalled-for character. Every one was surprised, and the press, without an exception that we remember, has condemned his conduct. To the assertions of Mr. Forrest Mr. Macready has [illegible] In the meantime the English tragedian is honoured with larger audiences than ever, and Mr. Forrest has lost much of the ground over which with his huge limbs he so sturdily strode."

LITERATURE.

THE LADY'S ALBUM OF FANCY WORK.—Grant and Griffith.

This is a small quarto volume of the art and mystery of Knitting, Netting, Crochet, and Embroidery. The directions for working the several patterns are clear and explicit. The patterns and designs are novel and elegant; they include music-stool covers, berthes, sofa cushions, d'Oyly's, vase stands, trayclothes, polkas, lace collars, handkerchief corners, and cuffs; anti-macassars, hat nets, lamp mats, wafer-pockets, card-baskets, net ties, night-caps, gloves, slippers, purses, &c., all beautifully fitted to a colonne. Time was, and that not long since, when a purse, a watch-pocket for a bed, or a set of d'Oyleys, were the extent of the fancy-work of this class; but of late years taste has multiplied these ornamental articles almost *ad infinitum*.

Nothing can be more cleanly in use, or elegant in appearance, than these home manufactures; and, besides their "household" use, they indirectly cherish the affections of the hearth and home, and not one seldom act as straws thrown up to tell which which way the wind blows. The making of them is so women what angling is to the stronger sex, neither work nor play, but an incentive to both. We [illegible] great recommendation in such tasteful labours: and from the perils when King David and the poet Homer sang of the arts to the present day, we question whether so artistic a collection of designs has been made so well and in this "Album." To complete the *ensemble*, the binding is a beautiful lace pattern, exquisitely printed. We may add, that a more attractive present at this season could scarcely be devised: it is worth a score of "Annuals" volumes in their silken sheen, and the "Album" is useful in the same proportion that it is tasteful, artistic, and elegant.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Squire's neck or nothing. *Old Song.*

A nobleman—of whose sporting career it may be truly said, *nihil quod tetigit non ornavit*—in his early days used to complain bitterly that nothing was fast enough for him. "Hounds were too slow, gentlemen's horses too fast," he would mutter; "how *I should* like to be fired out of a cannon, just to feel what speed really is—for once." This was previous to the introduction of seventy miles an hour on the Bridgewater level, or of express trains generally. The taste having become popular, means for ministering to it were sought in a quarter notorious for cultivating the pace—and the steeple-chase was imported from "——Connaught." At first we had it in the genuine compound of "hair-breadth 'scapes," with a spice of mischief to give it flavour. It has since advanced regularly in the same direction, and may now claim the degree of neck or nothing in the class of British Sports. . . . . .

During the present week, an anticipated of the science was held at Wolverhampton. The fact had been anticipated by some emphatic theory concerning the cutting up. The handicap was "considerable objection;" and certainly it looked a puzzling proposition, even after the acceptances were declared. Of the thirty-seven named, seventeen were left in, three of which carried three stone less than the rest of the weight. It is very difficult to understand the policy of offering the same premium for bad horses as for good. Two animals—one of them carrying nearly half a hundredweight more than the other—meet to contend for a prize, over four miles of country. As the case may stand, the stakes represent the bank, and the horses two players, whereof the one "sets" with gold, and the other with Brummagem brass. To be sure, your handicap promises a full field, of which comes a full book; and what is a sporting gentleman without his speculations? Alas! that fashion, whose cynosure is the ring, should seem to be falling upon evil days. It was but Wednesday last that the "National Betting Company," according to the police reports, was presented at Bow-street, under the Vagrant Act. Imagine the firm of Fitz-Sweepstakes and Co. getting three months on the mill as rogues and vagabonds!

On the 12th instant, aided by most flattering "adley influences," the Wolverhampton Annual Steeple chases came off. The most accountable race was that for the Handicap Stakes of 20 sovs each, 100 added, with all conditions, penalties, and so forth. It has been said 37 were named, and seventeen accepted. It remains to be said that thirteen ran. The betting was 7 to 2 against Richard the First, 1st. 8lb., and 5 to 1 against Prince George, 10st. 6lb., and the same against the Victim, 11st. The Prince—with the prince of steeple-chase jockeys, Tom Oliver, on him—won with all ease; the second and third being little other than coursed in the hunting phrase, as they were set down. Captain Peel, on Proceed, 12st. 8lbs., stopped at the end of two miles the wonder being that he could "proceed" so far. The Selling Stakes Little Fanny won, receiving half a sovereign for the Handicap Stakes of 20 sovs each, 100 added, with five subscriptions, penalties, and so forth. It has been said 37 were named, and seventeen accepted. It remains to be said that thirteen ran. The betting was 7 to 2 against Richard the First, 10

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"Balp."—*Get the "Chess-Player's Handbook," published by Bohn, York-street, Covent-Garden.*

M. S. E.," Devonport. See the notice above to "Balp."

J. B.," Richmond. The only monthly periodicals on Chess now published are the Chess-Player's Chronicle *and the* Berlin Schachzeitung. *The first is one abiding and cheapest per Number; and the other can only be obtained by becoming an annual subscriber. Apply to Williams and Norgate, foreign booksellers.*

"*P. G. R.*" *The correct derivation of the word "check-mate" we take to be "shah-mat," the King is dead." In reply to the other question, we refer you to the notice above to "J. L."*

G. S. T."—Concentrate your powers upon one good three or four-move Problem; it will be worth a hundred such milk-and-water productions as those alluded to

"*Mozu,*" *Foru, is thanked for his courteous offer; we have, however, an English translation of "Oreus," by Lewis, which is greatly superior to the French one, and can be got for a mere trifle.*

"*H. B. P.*"—*1st. A King can Castle after he has been in check, but not when he is checked. 2nd. A Pawn can only take in passing, as his first move.*

"*F. W. M.*"—*Captain Kennedy's encounter with Mr. Lowe will be decided when other party has true seven games*

"*Argus*"—*You have been misinformed. Articles on Chess were published in the* Lancet, *under the sanction, we believe, of Sir Astley Cooper, himself no mean proficient in the game, as far back as 1824*

"*S. B. R. T.*"—*"The Strategems of Chess" is in no respect a valuable work. It is obtainable in London for 1s. or 1s. 6d.*

"*J. O. N.*"—*You must be at the pains to write out the Problem in question.*

"*E. D.*"—*1st. A Piece cannot be taken in the act of Casting. 2. You will find a great deal of information on the origin and history of Chess in the earlier volumes of the* Chess-Player's Chronicle.

"*R. H. A.*" *Send only the best moves for the attack and defence; never mind the unimportant ones*

"*J. R.*"—*Send the notice above to "H. B. P."*

"*Jarejh*" *is again thanked for his obliging letter.*

"*G. B. P.*" *A King can Castle after he has been checked. A Pawn cannot be taken en passant by anything but a Pawn.*

"*Domus.*"—*See "Chess-Player's Handbook," published by Bohn.*

"*H. V.*"—*See our reply to "F. G. R."*

"*C. P.*" *Next week.*

"*Lucius.*"—*It shall be given next week.*

"*Otho.*" *We think No. 254 a very ingenious Problem, notwithstanding there are two solutions.*

"*F. C. R.*"—*The forty-eighth move in Mr. Harwicke's first game, last week, is K to B 4th.*

Solutions by "Belus," "Jordan F.," "R. R.," "S. U.," "Alpha," "Woodstockiana," "W. J.," "J. H. N.," "F. H.," "F. R. S.," "Old Joe," "J. B. war," "W. L.," "Canro," "Ferdinand," "S. L. K." "H. V." "G. A. H.," "T. W." Alphington," "W. P." "Omega," "Punch," "Semper Recrus," "G. M." "A. L. M." "F. G. R." "J. B" "B. V." Dereon, "R. R." "M. E. R." "S. S. H.," are correct. Those by "W. M'Q.," "Gelo," are wrong.

*** The answers to several communications are unavoidably deferred, from want of space, this week.

*** Any Amateur willing to play a Game at Chess by Correspondence may meet with an antagonist by addressing to the following: "L. K. X.," Post-Office, Canaburgh-street, Regent's Park.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

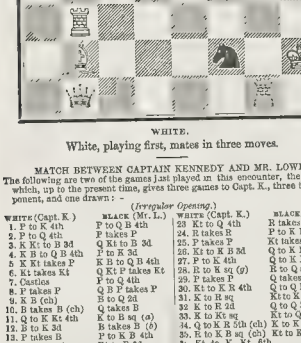
WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
21. K R to K sq	21. P to Q R 4th

Amsterdam to play.

PROBLEM NO. 255.

This very clever little stratagem is the device of Mr. A. G. McC., of Glasgow.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

MATCH BETWEEN CAPTAIN KENNEDY AND MR. LOWE

The following are two of the games just played in this encounter, the result of which, up to the present time, gives three games to Capt. K., three to his opponent, and one drawn:—

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	24. R takes R	R takes R
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	25. P takes P	P to K Kt 5th
3. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	26. R to K B 3d	Kt takes P
4. B to Q B 4th	P to K 3d	27. P to K 4th	Q to K Kt 6th (*f*)
5. K Kt takes P	K B to Q B 4th	28. R to K sq (*g*)	Q to K B 5th
6. Kt takes Kt	Q Kt P takes Kt	29. P takes P	R to Q sq
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	30. Kt to K R 4th	Q to Q B 4th (ch)
8. P takes P	Q B P takes P	31. K to H sq	Kt to K B 7th (ch)
9. K B (ch)	B to Q 2d	32. K to R 2d	Q to Q 3d (ch)
10. B takes B (ch)	Q takes B	33. K to Kt sq	Kt to Q 6th
11. Q to K Kt 4th	K to B sq (*a*)	34. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to B sq
12. B to K 3d	B takes B (*b*)	35. R to K B sq (ch)	Kt to K B 5th
13. P takes B	P to K B 4th	36. Kt to K 4th (ch)	K to R sq
14. Kt to Q 1	Kt to B 3d	(ch) (*h*)	Kt to R 2d
15. Q to K Kt 3d	P to K R 3d	37. Kt takes Kt	P to K 4th
16. P to Q B 4th	Kt (Kt 4th) to Q 2d	38. Q to K 4th (ch)	K to R sq
17. P takes P	Q takes P	39. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	K to R 2d
18. Kt to Q Kt 3d	Kt to K 4th	40. R to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
19. Q to K B 3d (*c*)	Q to K 4th	41. Kt takes P (discovering ch)	K to R sq
20. Q to K 2d (*d*)	Kt to K B 3d	42. Q to K Kt 7th	Mate.
21. Q R to Q B sq	Kt to K B 3d (*e*)		
22. P to K R 3d	P to K Kt 4th		

(a) P to K 3d 4th seems less disadvantageous

(b) If P to Q 5th, White might have answered with R to Q sq, &c

(c) Q to K Kt 6th would also have been good play.

(d) He might have played Kt to Q 4th; and then, if Black replied with Kt to Q B 7th, have moved Q to her Kt 7th without danger; we believe, although this course of play looks somewhat hazardous

(e) Threatening the gain of a Pawn at least.

(*f*) He declined winning the K Pawn from apprehension of afterwards losing the Q R Pawn.

(*g*) Well played.

(*h*) The simplest and most effective plan would have been to take the Kt with the R (ch), winning the Q at once.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 305.—By N. M., of Cork.

White: K at Q R 8th, R at K 8 6th, B at Q 3d, Kt at Q B 4th, P at Q Kt 7th.
Black: K at Q B 3d, Q at K Kt 7th, R at Q B 8th, B at K R 8th, B at Q 2 2d, Kt at Q R 5th; P's at Q 3d, Q Kt 3d, and Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves

No 306 —By Messrs. KLING and SHORT

White: K at his B 6th, Q at K B 8th, B at K B 2d; P's at h 7th and Q Kt 3d
Black: K at Q 4th, Q at her B 3d, R at Q B 4th, B at K R 8th; P's at Q 3d and Q Kt 4th

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 307.—By MR. C. E. RANKIN.

White K at Q Kt 2d, R at K R 3d, B at K 6th, P's at K R 2d, K B 4th, and Q B 3d.
Black: K at Q R 4th, R at Q Kt sq, P's at K B 3d, Q B 5th, Q Kt 6th, and Q B 4th

White to play, and mate in five moves.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF VICE-CHANCERY.—(Before Vice-Chancellor K ight Bruce.)

THE ROYAL ETCHINGS

ATTORNEY-GENERAL *v.* STRANGE.—PRINCE ALBERT *v.* THE SAME.—Wednesday the case came on upon the motion of the defendant Strange to dissolve the injunction. The motion was in the first instance only made in the suit in which Prince Albert is plaintiff.

Mr. Russell, in support of the motion, said that he moved in the cause of "Prince Albert *v.* Strange" to dissolve the injunction which had been granted in that case, so far as it restrained the defendant Strange, his agents, servants, and workmen, from selling or in any manner publishing and from printing the descriptive catalogue in the information mentioned, or any work being or purporting to be a catalogue of the etchings therein mentioned. The only question as regarded Strange was as to the right of his Royal Highness to prevent him from printing and publishing any catalogue. The Court could not fail to see that, whatever the merits of the case, Mr. Strange was presented by the bill to the world in a most questionable light. He was charged with obtaining a copy of the etchings surreptitiously. This he denied, specially, in his affidavit, denied, and he believed Judge had obtained them fairly from a person of the name of Middleton, by purchase, and said one, and only one of such impressions was sent to him for the purpose of being mounted. About the end of August in the present year Judge called upon him, and told him that he had in his possession impressions from etchings done by her Majesty and Prince Albert; in September Judge showed him those impressions, and proposed to enter into an arrangement with him to exhibit them, provided there was not the slightest objection on the part of her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert. It was then arranged between him and Judge that they should join together to exhibit the impressions at the Egyptian Hall, or some other institution of equal respectability, and that the defendant should advance the necessary funds for that purpose, and that Judge should participate equally in the profits After the interview of the defendant with Judge, the latter wrote a descriptive catalogue of the impressions, which was printed by the defendant, and fifty-one copies, with the exception of one given away by Judge, and those sent to her Majesty and other persons, all the rest were at the present time in his hands. On the 15th of October last, the defendant received a letter from his solicitor, informing him that a gentleman named White had called on the behalf of her Majesty and Prince Albert, to express their disapprobation of the contemplated exhibition, this was the first intimation that the defendant received, that such exhibition was disapproved of by her Majesty and her Royal consort, and, until such intimation, he had no reason to believe that it would be objected to either by her Majesty or Prince Albert. Upon becoming aware that such exhibition was dis approved of by her Majesty and Prince Albert, the defendant, acting in accordance with the terms upon which alone he had entered into the arrangement for the exhibition, at once, and immediately, determined not to take any further steps to exhibit the drawings, and wholly abandoned it. Mr. Strange, however, appeared in that Court to defend a right, and it was to be hoped that the time would never come when to maintain the right of the subject would be held to be inconsistent with the most devoted loyalty to the Sovereign. With respect to the defendant's right to print and publish the catalogue in question, it was a known principle of that Court never to interfere except there was a right of property, and so far from a right of property having been shown or asserted in the catalogue, it was not, as shown by the case of the etchings themselves Mr. Judge had not a property in them; that he was not the *bond fide* owner of them; but Mr. Strange had nothing to do with that. He was not for a moment interfering with the question of the right of property there to be—in the etchings. But he (Mr. Russell) was at a loss to know how any knowledge of events, or circumstances connected with the acts which a person may write at, and may publish, in any book, can be interfered with—if it do not infringe upon public morals. That was the principle on which the Court always acted, and with respect to a right of property on the part of the plaintiffs in this catalogue, he (Mr. Russell) knew of no case which could establish it. This was the ground on which he rested his motion; and in concussion he should state that Mr. Strange was anxious and sought for the dissolution of the injunction, in order to relieve himself from the aspersions that had been made against him; and on behalf of that gentleman, he could assure his Honor that if he dissolved the injunction, he might rest satisfied that Mr. Strange would do nothing which her Majesty or her Royal Consort had the least dislike to.

Other counsel having followed on the same side, the Solicitor-General said he appeared for Prince Albert in support of the injunction, and that he wished to submit the case to his Honor on the same principles as those which would guide the case of the humblest individual. He submitted that he was entitled to the injunction. Mr. Strange and Mr. Judge entered into the speculation as the property of others, as their joint experiment, for their joint profit The case was like that of a private gentleman who sent an engraving to a printer to have proofs struck off. He had had some of the proofs struck off surreptitiously, and superiors that had been made against him; and on behalf of that gentleman, he could assure his Honor that if he dissolved the injunction, he might rest satisfied that Mr. Strange would do nothing which her Majesty or her Royal Consort had the least dislike to.

Mr. Sergeant Talfourd followed on the same side, and had not concluded when the Court rose.

On Monday Mr. Sergeant Talfourd resumed his argument, and was followed on the same side by Mr. James.—Mr. Russell replied

The Court having requested all the papers to be handed in, deferred its judgment.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

ALLEGED PLUNDER OF THE CHÂTEAU DE NEUILLY.—On Saturday, *Eugene Sauter*, otherwise *Baron de Sauter*, and *Marie Delaide*, otherwise *Baroness Rolmond de Bazenn*, were charged with having unlawful possession of a large quantity of valuable property, the property of the ex-King of the French.—Mr. Bodkin, on behalf of his Majesty Louis Philippe, stated that it had been recently communicated to the King that some articles of great value had been brought over to this country, and were in the hands of persons who were endeavouring to turn them into money by offering them for sale; and inquiries which had been made left no doubt that they were part of the personal property of the King, and had been stolen from the palace at Neuilly at the late revolution. A communication had been made to the police by M. Grellière, an interpreter, employed by the persons who were now charged, together with a Mr. Bond, to find a purchaser of wealth that he could not be brought forward. All the parties were staying at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Leicester-street. On the police officers going to the hotel, they found property to a great extent, but not of the value which was expected to be found; for among certain other things missing, there was a necklace valued at £10,000, the property of the King, or one of his family, but this could not be found. The officer seized some articles which were in the room where the principal was found. Some of the articles which had been worn by the Queen, such as shawls of great value, would prove their own identity, as such articles were only to be found in the possession of Royalty. In the room where the female prisoner was found, some articles which were also in the room where the female prisoner

EJECTMENT OF IRISH TENANTRY.

THE EJECTMENT

THE DAY AFTER THE EJECTMENT.

EVICTIONS OF PEASANTRY IN IRELAND.

A vast social change is gradually taking place in Ireland. The increase of emigration on the part of the bulk of the small capitalists, and the ejectment, by wholesale, of the wretched cottiers, will, in the course of a short time, render quite inappropriate for its new condition the old cry of a redundant population. But this social revolution, however necessary it may be, is accompanied by an amount of human misery that is absolutely appalling. The *Tipperary Vindicator* thus portrays the state of the country:

"The work of undermining the population is going on stealthily, but steadily. Each succeeding day witnesses its devastations—more terrible than the simoon, and more deadly than the plague. We do not say that there exists a conspiracy to uproot the 'mere Irish;' but we do aver, that the fearful system of wholesale ejectment, of which we daily hear, and which we daily behold, is a mockery of the eternal laws of God—a flagrant outrage on the principles of nature. Whole districts are cleared. Not a roof-tree is to be seen where the happy cottage of the labourer or the snug homestead of the farmer at no distant day cheered the landscape. The ditch side, the dripping rain, and the cold sleet are the covering of the wretched outcast the moment the cabin is tumbled over him; for who dare give him shelter or protection from 'the pelting of the pitiless storm?' Who has the temerity to afford him the ordinary rites of hospitality, when the warrant has been signed for his extinction? There are vast tracts of the most fertile land in the world in this noble county now thrown out of tillage. No spade, no plough goes near them. There are no symptoms of life within their borders, no more than if they were situated in the midst of the Great Desert—no more than if they were cursed by the Creator with the blight of barrenness. Those who laboured to bring those tracts to the condition in which they are—capable of raising produce of any description—are hunted like wolves, or they perish without a murmur. The tongue refuses to utter their most deplorable—their unheard-of sufferings. The agonies endured by the 'mere Irish' in this day of their unparalleled affliction are far more poignant than the imagination could conceive, or the pencil of a Rembrandt picture. We do not exaggerate; the state of things is absolutely fearful; a demon, with all the vindictive passions by which alone a demon could be influenced, is let loose and menaces destruction. Additional sharpness, too, is imparted to his appetite. Christmas was accustomed to come with many healing balsams, sufficient to remove irritation. If not to stanch wounds; but its place is usurped by other and far different qualifications. The howl of misery has succeeded the merry carol which used to usher in the season; no hope is felt that an end will soon be put to this state of wretchedness. The torpor and apathy which have seized on the masses are only surpassed by the atrocities perpetrated by those who set the dictates of humanity and the decrees of the Almighty at equal defiance."

East India Wheat and Flour.—We sometime since had occasion to allude to an importation of a parcel of flour from the East Indies, by way of Calcutta, into this country, which used not formerly to form a portion of the cargoes of vessels arriving from that part of the world, and therefore of more than common interest and importance. We find that the vessel *Duke*, arrived from Calcutta, has brought 300 sacks of flour; and the vessel *Inglewood*, also from Calcutta, has brought 300 sacks of flour as portions of their cargoes, the produce of East India. This notification of a continuance of the arrivals of flour from this quarter of the globe is of some moment. We observe, also, that an arrival of 30 casks and 227 bags of wheat has taken place by the vessel *Golden Spring*, arrived in the docks from Bombay, and consigned to the East India Company. This importation of wheat from the East Indies is, we believe, one of considerable, if not entire, novelty; and is, therefore, very remarkable and worthy of general notice.

The Army in Ireland.—The following is an official return of the troops in Ireland during the month of December:—1st Dragoon Guards, Cahir; 6th ditto Dublin; 2d Dragoons, Longford; 4th Light Dragoons, Athlone; 6th Dragoons, Dublin; 7th Hussars, Newbridge; 8th Hussars, Newbridge; 12th Lancers, Cork; 13th Light Dragoons, Dundalk; 17th Lancers, Dublin; 1st Foot, second battalion, Dublin; 2d Foot, Dublin; 3d Buffs, Limerick, 9th, Newry; 13th, Belfast; 26th, Cork; 31st, Athlone; 33th, Mullingar; 40th, Dublin, 41st, Buttevant; 43d, Templemore; 47th, Limerick, 48th, Dublin; 49th Templemore; 58th, Dublin; 97th, Enniskillen; 59th, Dublin; 64th, Clonmel; 68th, Galway; 70th, Cork; 74th, Dublin, 76th, Kilkenny; 83d, Fermoy; 85th, Waterford; 88th, Parsonstown; 92d, Limerick. In addition, there are the *depôt* companies of the following regiments, whose head-quarters are on Indian and colonial service:—7th Foot, Youghal; 19th, Mullingar; 34th, Boyle; 38th, Athlone; [illegible] Dublin; 73d, Fermoy; 79th, Nenagh; 88th, Kinsale;

There are also strong detachments of Artillery, Marines, Pensioners, and armed police, [illegible] upon 59,000 men. It is understood that the Coast Guard of Ireland, a body who can be also made available as fighting men when required, will shortly be placed under a variety of new regulations. All the highly paid and useless offices will be abolished as they become vacant, while the situations of the working officers and men will be rendered more permanent and advantageous.

Interments in London.—On Monday the Commissioners appointed under the Sewers Act, which comes into operation on the 1st of January next, issued notices to be served on the incumbents and churchwardens of parishes within the City precincts, warning them, under a penalty of £20, not to permit any interment within their jurisdiction, wherein the space from the top of the coffin to the surface of the grave is less than five feet; nor to allow any corpse to be placed in their church vaults or catacombs unless enclosed in a leaden coffin, or a double wooden one, having pitch half an inch in thickness between the outer and inner case. Undertakers aiding interments contrary to the above are liable to the same penalty.

THE WAR MEDALS.

The anxiety which has been, from time to time, expressed by various correspondents, as to the Medals promised to the Peninsular warriors, as well as to other British heroes, naval and military, assures us that the accompanying Illustrations of these artistic distinctions will be received with great satisfaction, as an earnest of the period of their distribution being very near at hand.

The Medals themselves are all struck at the Mint, and will add to Mr. Wyon's already high reputation. The Naval Medal has on the obverse the head, in profile, of the Royal and gracious donor of the distinction, Queen Victoria; and the resemblance is very truthful. On the reverse is exquisitely engraved Britannia, holding in her right hand a trident, and seated upon a noble sea-horse breasting the waves. The obverse of the Military Medal, likewise, contains the Queen's head; while the reverse exhibits a figure of her Majesty on the step of a throne, crowning with the laurel of victory the Hero of Waterloo and the Peninsula, who, classically robed, and wearing his military uniform and decorations beneath the toga, kneels to receive the reward. The likenesses (for the very small size) are admirable; and the graceful group is encircled with their brief but expressive motto, "To the British Army."

The business of striking the Christian and surname of *each* individual entitled to the Medal around the outer edge of the decoration, is now being performed at the Mint. "On the edge of each Naval Medal," states the *United Service Gazette*, "is likewise to be stamped the name of the ship the wearer served in at the action for which it has been granted. When the work is accomplished, and the rolls of the claimants are returned by the Mint, the whole of the medals will be sent to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell (late Storr and Mortimer), the silversmiths in Bond-street, to whom has been committed the business of engraving the bars which are to bear the names of the battles in which the wearers were engaged. These bars will cross the ribbon (the military being the same in pattern as the Waterloo ribbon, and the naval ribbon being of blue, with a white border) which is to support the medal at the breast, and will be terminated by a little ornament, elegantly connecting the medal to the ribbon. The medal is in size rather bigger than half-a-crown. The material is silver."

NAVAL MEDAL.

Messrs. Hunt and Co., it is calculated, will be able to turn out about 500 medals per day, or 15,000 a month. The claimants for the naval medals are above 15,000; but those medals which were granted for the actions enumerated in the *Gazette* of the 4th of June, 1847, will be distributed first, the rolls of names for them having been completed and already placed in Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's hands. There are 245 different sorts of clasps to the naval medals,

ARMY MEDAL.

and some of the veterans claim no less than eight. Some of the military vete rans will have as many as fourteen, but the average will be four.

RENOVATION OF THE CHANCEL OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, STOCKPORT, CHESHIRE.

The once beautiful and ancient Parish Church, of which this Chancel is the only existing relic, appears to have been erected in the fourteenth century, composed of the friable red sandstone of the neighbourhood, and consisted of a tower, nave, and side aisles, terminating in private chapels; a chancel, to the south of which was attached another private chapel or oratory, erected by the Vernons of Harleston and Hadden, lords of Marple.

It would appear from existing remains, and documents of reference recording its embellishments, that this chancel must have been a glorious specimen of parish church architecture, and a worthy substitute for the former building, which originally existed, and which appears to have perished during the troubles consequent to the arrival of the Normans in Cheshire. We infer, from the recorded painted inscription on the glass, with which the windows were emblazoned, and which referred to the following families—Grosvenor, Vernon, Grey of Wilton, Sandbach, Anderne, Kevelioc of Chester, that it is possible it was erected under the auspices of the then patron of the living, Johannes Anderne, who lived A. D. 1334, for whom and his wife Margery prayers and intercessions were solicited; Richard de Vernon being rector at that time, and whose effigy alone, through all the vicissitudes to which the structure has been subjected, is curiously preserved, under the canopy of those groined stone stalls which Mr. Pugin has designated, in the *Dublin Review*, as among the most beautiful existing specimens. The following inscription, now much defaced, circumscribed his tomb:

Jef gist Richard Vernonus, personne cest Eglise.

The original roof of the chancel appears to have been removed, and the present stone is presumed to have been substituted about the sixteenth century, when Warren was rector. At about the same date the existing obtuse arch under the north sacrarium window was formed, at each end thereof are placed the arms and quarterings of Warren, and in the centre those of Warren impaling Anderne. Underneath, probably, has been a recumbent figure.

The features of the church have been generally much mutilated or destroyed. The renovation (of which our Engraving is an external representation to the N.E.—the other elevation and interior being in the course of publication) has been confined to a partial renovation of those features destroyed which are consistent with the service of our Reformed Church. Such considerations, and the comparatively limited funds at the architect's disposal, preclude the possibility of its thorough restoration; nevertheless, it affords us much pleasure to refer all interested in church architecture to an inspection of what has been very satisfactorily accomplished, viz. a thorough ecclesiastical structure, consistent in its features, designed and executed in a spirit which must be gratifying to the Rev. C. R. Prescot, M.A., Rector, who has himself directed the work. We hope that he may be enabled to accomplish those other suggestions of internal renovation which yet remain so much to be desired.

Mr. Frederick W. Ordish, of John-street, Adelphi, London, is the architect.

We should, perhaps, observe, that a subscription is about to be set on foot for obtaining painted glass for those windows unoccupied, to which we direct attention; one beautiful compartment, prepared as a gift to the church, has been executed by Mr. J. A. Gibbs, of Camden Town. The subject is the sacrifice, in illustration of Abraham's faith in offering up Isaac; and in richness and harmony of its colours, and general character, is truly worthy of the highest praise.

It only, perhaps, remains for us to add that the existing modern tower, nave, and aisles were erected in or about the year 1815, under an Act of Parliament passed in 50 Geo. III. (cap. 69), and another in 1815 for enlarging its powers, whereby this church portion cost £25,000, with £20,000 additional for law expenses.

CHANCEL OF ST. MARY'S, STOCKPORT, RESTORED.

JEROME PATUROT
IN SEARCH OF THE BEST REPUBLIC.

ILLUSTRATED BY GAVARNI.

(*Continued from page 365.*)

CHAPTER VI.

THE TERRIBLE CHILDREN.

In the Minister's *salons* I found again the little old man whose company had been so agreeable to me, and an intimacy was formed between us. He belonged to an ancient family of Britanny, the Saint G * * *'s, who, returning in 1814, and ruined by a long exile, accepted as compensation some high legislative situations. When the elder branch fell, they resigned their posts and retired to the provinces, with a small income and an estate of a few acres. The family there became extinct; and of a long line, there soon remained none but my new friend, the Baron, who was reduced to means little short of poverty. He bore it gaily, as a man above fate. When the report of the late events reached him, he hastened to Paris—it was his day of revenge. He had refused everything from a King who was not his own; he did not blush to apply to the Republic. It deprived him of his title—he demanded bread.

The Baron had lived long enough to have witnessed in his youth the scenes of our first revolution. He was therefore well versed in the chapter of analogies and reminiscences. Any plagiarism from former times was immediately detected and denounced by him. "That is it—that is it," he said. "Clubs, motto, green leaves in your guns. I know you, sirs. Your names are Pétion and Camille Desmoulins. There is Bailly, who would put drags on the chariot-wheels, and crown it with the attributes of peace. Soon Danton will come, who will push him on to conquest, with blood up to the middle. Very well—every one his part. I find you all again, *feuillants* and Girondins. The Montagne must be near, since you are here. Come on—courage! To work, and quickly! Do your share—God will do his."

If the Baron's memory failed him in the details, he had some one near him who could refresh it. This was an old servant, whose age was shrouded in uncertainty, after having tired the patience of three generations. She was called Martha. She had resolved to follow her master to Paris, whether he wished it or not. Uncertain periods the parts are changed in domestics. The Baron belonged to Martha, more than she to the Baron. In the little lodging they occupied, nothing was done but as she wanted it. Everything was arranged by her and obedience was required. Monsieur had to go to bed at a certain time, get

"ROSSIGNOL IS THERE!"

up at another, cat this or that. It was an arranged programme, and nothing could be altered. Half the day was passed in quarrels between the Baron and Martha, the other half in giving way to her. Thus their lives were identified, and could be separated only by the grave

Since Martha's arrival, one feeling had reigned exclusively in her mind: it was fear. One memory only she retained of her long career: it was of the scenes of the Revolution. Everything was effaced but that indelible stamp. The sight of them took her back to that time; she thought it had come again, and this was in future her fixed idea. No one could alter her convict on that the terror reigned abroad. She had seen the red cap on a bundle of arms; that was enough. She thought herself destined to take decisive measures; her master's safety required it. She arranged a hiding-place where he could fly during domiciliary visits; at the risk of his limbs, the Baron was forced to try it. Martha went further: she had always provisions for three days in the house, and, at the least noise, she doubled the stores. The Baron had brought with him a little money and some valuables; she seized them, put them into an old sack, and hid them among the sabots in the hayloft. As an extreme precaution, she spread a layer of soot over it. Here was a fertile imagination, which had lived through the wars of La Vendée and the reign of terror

One morning, when the bear near making some little purchases, the Baron saw her return in a state of terror and dismay that surpassed her usual disorder. Her face was deathly pale; she trembled in all her limbs; she put her hand against the wall, as if to find support, and fell on her chair with a deep sigh.

"Ah, sir!" she said with a faint voice, "I have seen him."

"Who, Martha?" said the Baron, with involuntary anxiety.

"I have seen him, I tell you, sir."

"I hear; but whom?"

"With his white waistcoat and his tricoloured belt. Oh! it was he, the wretch! I should have known him among a thousand."

"But, Martha, whom? Who? Explain."

"There are not two in the world who wear such a hat. With the feathers, and then such a look."

"But, Martha, Martha, I ask who? Are you mad?"

"Mad? Oh no! I have seen him, sir, as plainly as I see you. A pair of epaulettes like his. I can't be deceived."

"I shall get nothing out of her," cried the Baron. "For the tenth time, Martha, tell me who it is?"

"Who? What a question! Who could it be? How can it be any one else?"

"But tell me, then."

"Rossignol, sir. There are not two."

"Rossignol?"

"Himself: yes, Rossignol! He passed through the street with two aides-de-camp I think you will be denounced. You are a Vendéan, sir. He is sure to come here."

At last the Baron guessed whom she meant. It was General Rossignol whom the Convention sent to the west during the first wars in La Vendée. Martha had, no doubt, met one of those mountebanks who took the Revolution as a subject for travesty. She had seen two epaulettes and a plume of feathers, and of course it was General Rossignol. Her master could not dissuade her. She could not believe that, in sixty years, many generals succeed each other in this world, and, though purified by the Convention, Rossignol had died beneath the shades of the Indian Archipelago. In her eyes that was only an invention, and she considered herself obliged to defend the Baron from the fury of the Tamerlane of La Vendée.

As may be imagined, the old gentleman laughed at the hallucinations of his servant, but he shared her mania, though in a less degree. He could see only a counterpart of the first Revolution in the present one; nothing more or less. He drew a fatal circle round events, beyond which they could not move. It was the fixed idea of the old servant, only with other names and other persons. He foresaw the same follies, the same excesses, and prided himself on foretelling their return with the precision of a player who plays from his chess-book.

"But you don't see what passes, Monsieur Paturot," he said warmly. "It is only a second edition, and much revised or corrected. I was not deceived."

"Wait, Baron," I said.

"Why? Is it not plain enough? Except the guillotine, everything is already here, and we shall have that also."

"I dont know what we shall see, Baron. I am not a prophet. The chances of this world deceive even the wisest. But what I know very well is, that at the bottom of all these events there are great passions and generous instincts?

"You say this one is like the last revolution; the same aspect, the same prospect."

"Yes, but with the glass turned, Baron"

"What matter, if the results are the same?"

"No, they will not be. Great things are spontaneous, they cannot be made by imitation. Besides, where do you see elevated passions and generous instincts? All is vanity, ambition, cupidity of the lowest kind. Above all, impotence, the consequence of plagiarism. They copy because they can't create. That is your argument, Baron; well, you see that my argument is refuted."

"I should like to see you do it," said the gentleman, rather piqued.

"Where in all the annals of nations do you find one period of history counterdrawing the other? Then, how many important events, chiefs, personal elements were there. Where is the Bastile and its drawbridge? Where is Versailles and its King? And how many new combinations stand in place of the old departed ones? Why don't you count the constitutional parodies—from the cut of a coat, the motions of a club, and the name of a paper?"

"You abuse me, Monsieur Paturot; indeed, you abuse me. You will make me beg for grace."

"Baron, be convinced, the danger is not here. History never repeats itself. Would to heaven, we had no other problems to solve"

"Other problems? And what?"

"They are new, and I can recall the fable of Æsop only a world to carry on one's shoulder. I hope soon to solve it."

"You! Monsieur Paturot?"

"Yes, Baron. But don't question me; I could only give you a specimen. I am yet short of seven or eight combust ons"

"Indeed!"

"What I want to establish is, that the country has nothing to fear from these parades and thunders of the past. It is only a play of the terrible children."

"Then why permit it, sir? Why let murder reign in the streets, and fear penetrate the houses, in consequence of such puerile imitations? You say they are without real danger; but do you count for nothing the imaginary danger they create?"

"Do you count for nothing the destruction of trade, which has so much need of security? Do you count for nothing this constant excitement, which is authorised by fear, and which closes the most fruitful sources of trade? Do you count for nothing the agonies of the country, which asks to be reinstated as quickly as possible on its shaken foundations?"

"Who asserts that, Baron?"

"And if it is true that there is no depth in this exterior disorder—if it is true that Government is only opposed by a few madmen whence comes it that they have not acted more energetically, more unanimously? Did they, perhaps, like to see this agitation filling the minds of the people with alarm—de stroying credit, and annihilating business?"

"You are severe, Baron. The Government could only have had good intentions. They trust to time."

"And everything goes worse, sir, and runs are added to ruins That is what I complain of. In France power is only expressed in action. At the first moment the part of the Government was traced—energy only was wanted. Why did they not employ it?"

"It at least defended our flag"

"I honour it for that: that day was great; it was a splendid beginning; why did it not remain faithful to it? But it immediately invited disorder; it called itself citizen"

"What a crime!" I added, laughing

"I am not joking, Monsieur Paturot," replied the Baron. "There is more calamity in that word than you imagine. It was the sign of the new régime; and in accepting it they gave an example to all the parodies which we have witnessed. There are no more there! Every one has become a citizen; the clubs to trees of liberty, from them to revolutionary caps; and if that lasts, we shall see in the year 56 of the Republic the sansculottides and the feasts of reason commence"

"All that in the word 'citizen'"

"Yes, sir, yes," said the gentleman, growing animated. "Believe me, it wounded our people; it annihilated sentiments, and created others. I hate it on it: it was a bad beginning, and the germ for many follies and much corruption"

"Indeed! and how?"

"How? Monsieur Paturot. Let those confess who in public use 'citizen' with affectation, and let twenty you will find fifteen who do it from cowardice or cupidity."

Certainly the gentleman took the matter seriously; it would have been of no use to contradict. He was a Breton. Besides, Martha entered the room, and going straight to the Baron, tried to drag him away. A drum was heard in the street.

"Quick, sir," said the servant; "quick to your hiding-place. Rossignol is there; he seeks you, I am sure."

Anxious to leave nothing that could so terrify the woman, I went to the window.

"Where is your Rossignol?" I said

"Do you not see his stick and his plume; he is prominent enough."

It was a drummer of the National Guard. That was the man Martha had transformed into a *sansculotte* and devastator

(To be continued.)

REDUCTIONS IN PUBLIC OFFICES.—It is understood that the reductions in the Home Office are of a very extensive nature, and that, independently of those officers who will be recommended for permanent retired allowances, no less than 300 will be placed upon the redundant list, to be re-admitted into the service as vacancies may arise on the reduced establishment; and, until all these redundant officers shall have been provided for, no new appointment will be allowed to take place. The inquiry into the expenditure of the civil establishments in Ireland will be conducted with the same determination to enforce all possible economy in the public departments as in England; but no new commission is deemed requisite, as the persons employed in the leading departments in Ireland are almost entirely under the control of the central boards in London.

THE WEST RIDING ELECTION.

On Monday, the nomination of candidates for the representation of the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the room of Lord Morpeth, now Earl of Carlisle, took place at Wakefield. The town was, from an early hour, the scene of much bustle and animation. A great number of railways converge upon W kefield, or pass within a convenient distance of it; and each of these lines brought long trains of carriages filled with electors and others anxious to witness the proceedings. The influx of persons by other conveyances, as well as of pedestrians, was also very great. Still, the election below was conducted in a few flags and two or three of the cards were, however, very abundant; those of Sir Culling Eardley being orange, the old Whig colour of the Riding; and Mr. Denison's being white.

The hustings were erected in front of the Court-House, which forms one side of a sort of square. Wood-street running down on the left side. Mr. Denison's friends took possession of the square in front and to the right of the hustings, and found a deep and dense mass, occupying the whole area. Sir Culling Eardley's adherents gathered in the street to the left, and formed a much longer, but proportionally narrower body.

Shortly before eleven o'clock, Mr. Denison, accompanied by a long procession of friends, came upon the hustings, and was received with loud cheers by his adherents. Soon after the Sheriff, Mr. Bardsley, arrived, and was represented on this occasion by Mr. Bright, followed, when their partisans raised a counter-shout.

Among the friends of Sir Culling Eardley were—Mr. Bright, M.P.; the Mayor of Wakefield; Alderman Carbutt, of Leeds; Mr. E. Baines and Mr. F. Baines, of the *Leeds Mercury*; Rev. J. P. Lasaras, of Horling; Mr. Vincent, the lecturer on the suffrage; and a number of the Aldermen and Councillors of Leeds and the neighbouring towns.

Mr. Gray, the Under-Sheriff of Yorkshire, in the absence of the High Sheriff, then opened the proceedings. Sir E. Eardley was then nominated by Joseph Hamerton, Esq., of Holesfield Peel; seconded by Alderman Carbutt, of Leeds

The Hon E. Lascelles, M.P., proposed Mr Denison, and, in a caustic speech, showed that Sir Culling Eardley, when in Parliament, opposed both extensive and partial inquiry into the civil list. The hon. gentleman declared that, in his opinion, the question to be fought at this election was the separation of Church and State.

John Rand, Esq., of Bradford, seconded the nomination of Mr. Denison.

Mr Ironsides, of Sheffield, then nominated Samuel Kydd, the Chartist; and was seconded by Mr Brook, of Sheffield

Mr. Bright, M.P., then came forward, and read an address from Sir Culling Eardley, who was absent from illness; concluding with an assurance that, should he be elected, he would be found in the ultra-Conservative ranks of Lancashire and a faithful guardian of the electors' local interests.

Mr Bright then attempted to address the meeting, and, after much uproar, was allowed to proceed, though he was only heard by those immediately around him. He concluded a very spirited speech, by observing: "Don't let them be frightened because Lord Fitzwilliam had abandoned them Yorkshire was Yorkshire still. (Cheers.) Truth was truth still—(Cheers)—and the brotherhood of the Liberal electors, and of the population in the Riding, was yet strong enough to uphold the faith for which their father had struggled. They had worked together before now Yorkshire with Lancashire, Lancashire with Yorkshire, with their three millions of population—with the industry and intelligence and the union of the counties—with the help of the Liberal electors in every part of the kingdom, great things were yet in store for them; great principles were to be upheld great victories were to be gained—great happiness and content were to be spread over every part of the kingdom. In asking them to support Sir Culling Eardley, they asked their support to a cause for which he would strive so long as health, and reason, and voice were given to him. (Cheers.) Let them on this occasion do their utmost, and he believed the independence of the Riding would be preserved, and that Sir Culling Eardley would be returned their representative." (Cheers.) The honourable gentleman then retired.

Mr Denison then came forward to address the electors, and was received with loud cheers by his own friends, but the noise and uproar which had hitherto characterised his side of the hustings was nothing compared to the other, and the consequence was that the honourable candidate was almost as indistinctly heard as Mr. Bright had been He spoke at considerable length, and concluded with the assurance that, should he be elected, no personal solicitation should induce him to give a vote which would endanger our excellent constitution in Church and State, or which would tend to separate the Church from the State The honourable gentleman then retired amid loud cheers

Mr. Kydd then addressed the electors, and concluded by withdrawing his name as a candida

The Sheriff then took a show of hands For Sir Culling Eardley the show was much more narrow, extending down the street; for Mr. Denison the show was deep and dense in the square opposite the hustings, and it seemed difficult to decide were the majority really lay. The show for Mr. Kydd was decidedly inferior to that of the others

The Sheriff declared that in his opinion the show of hands was in favour of Sir Culling Eardley. (Loud cheers from that party.)

A poll was then demanded for Mr. Denison, which was fixed for Thursday and Friday.

On Tuesday morning the polling commenced, and was carried on vigorously for both candidates. At the close of the day the numbers polled were for Mr. Denison, 10,980; for Sir C. Eardley, 8191: majority for Mr Denison, 2789

On Friday Mr. Denison continued to maintain his majority At the close of the poll the total numbers were reported to the Sheriffs as follows:—

For Mr Denison	14,255
For Sir C. Eardley	11,120
Majority for Mr Denison	3049

The returns from Barnsley and Bierley had not been received.

Our Illustration of the nomination is from a Sketch taken from a window of the Wakefield Library, by Mr. Snow, of York.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols on Monday opened at an improvement of ⅛ upon the closing prices of the preceding week, quoting 87⅞ to 8 A large speculative purchase in connexion with the settlement of the account further improved the price to 88⅛, but it afterwards receded to 87⅞ buyers, which proved the closing quotation. Tuesday was the monthly settling day, and money, although a trifle dearer, was sufficiently abundant to smooth difficulties. The account was consequently settled with comparative ease although it may be remarked that a large extent of transactions have been carried over besides extensive borrowing of stock being resorted to Consols opened at 87⅞ for money, advanced to 88⅛, afterwards receding to the former quotation. Prices on Wednesday improved during the day about ⅛ per cent, advancing at one period to 88⅛ for present transfer and next account, but closing at 87⅞ to 88 for money. The market on Thursday was steady, with a moderate business, at full prices. The fluctuations have, however, little or perhaps no connexion with the political events passing in Europe, but originate in the state of the Money Market in reference to Money Stock. The Bank Directors will, no doubt, keep a watchful eye on the Market will, of course, be more amply supplied, and a slight reaction may [illegible]. At present, the Market is remarkably bare of stock, the public purchases being now from English securities, from the desire existing to Shares and foreign investments. This, coupled with *bearing* operations, tends to make Stock very scarce, leading to an advance of prices when any large purchase is entered. The close of the week has therefore continued buoyant, at the following prices: Bank Stock, 185½; Reduced Annuities, 87 Consols, 88¼; New 3½ per Cent, Annuities, 87¾, Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 9⅛; India Stock, 260; Ditto Bonds, Small, June, 40 pm; Ditto, £1000, Small, March, 40 pm; Ditto, £500, March, 40 pm.

In the Foreign Market, business has been principally confined to Mexican Stock, which continues firm, at a progressive improvement Mexican or Dutch Debentures, 2½, but this has not since been fully supported, in consequence of realising. Dutch Three per Cents have advanced above one-half per cent since last week, and the market generally evinces firmer although dealings are on a very limited scale. The following are the closing prices:—Brazilian Bonds, 76; Buenos Ayres, [illegible]; Chilian, [illegible]; Columbian, [illegible]; Danish, [illegible]; Dutch, 2½, 64; Ditto, 5 per Cents, 103; Ecuador Bonds, [illegible]; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent. Deferred, 23; Mexican, 25 per Cents, 1846, 21¾; Ditto, Account, 21¾; Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cents, 1849, [illegible]; Ditto, Account, 20¾; Portuguese 4 per Cents, 24¾; Russian Bonds, 104; Spanish 5 per Cents, 1840, 12½; Ditto, Account, 12½; Ditto, 3 per Cents, 25; Dutch 2½ per Cents, 12 Guild, 4 to 5; Spanish New, 16¼; Ditto, New, £17, 10; Hall and Selby, 98; Lancaster and Carlisle, Thirds, 81; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 68; Ditto, Fifths, 4¾; Ditto, New, Gua. 6 per cent., 8¾; Ditto (West Riding Union), 14; Eastern and South Western, 28¾; Ditto, Thirds (Consol), 26; Ditto, Fifths, 5 dis; Ditto, New Scrip 1848, Pref, 7 per cent. on deposit, and 1 per cent. on calls, par; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 8; Midland, 79; Ditto, £50 Shares, 2½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 5 per cent. 120; North British, 15; Ditto, Half-a, 6; Ditto, Quarters 3¼; Ditto, Thirds, 4; North Staffordshire, 9; Oxford, Worces er, and Wolverhampton, 50; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 9½; Scottish Central, 20¾; South-Eastern, 22½; Ditto, No. 1, 13⅝; Ditto, No. 2, 2½; Ditto, No. 4 Thirds, 6; South Wales, 7; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 26; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 24¼; Ditto, Extension No. 1, 12½; Ditto, Ditto, No. 2, 12½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 6½; York and North-Midland, 50½; Ditto, Preference, 9; Boulogne and Amiens, 6⅝; Luxembourg, 2½; Northern of France, 7½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2½; Rouen and Havre, 7½.

SATURDAY MORNING The Consol Market was again animated yesterday, Consols quoting 87⅛ ex-dividend, for the January Account. The Foreign and Share Markets were also firm; but without any material variation in prices.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market this week, have amounted to nearly 9000 quarters, chiefly from Essex and Kent By land carriage the receipts have been on the increase, and the show of samples this morning was better than for some time past, coloured qualities of both red and white moved off steadily, at prices fully equal to those paid on Monday last In the middling and inferior kinds only a moderate business was doing, at late rates. A large quantity of foreign arrived—13,980 quarters—has been delivered, as most of it has been landed to bond. the supply on offer to-day was not [illegible]. There was a fair retail demand for most descriptions, at full rates of currency. [illegible] ing barley was mostly taken off as it came to hand, at very full prices, but grinding and distilling parcels were very difficult to sell The supply of malt was fully equal to the demand. Only the finest samples commanded attention Oats—the supply of which was moderate—were in steady request, at full prices In all other grain, including flour and meal, very little was done

Arrivals—English: wheat, 2980; barley, 4470 [illegible]; oats, 1200; flour, 3620, coast-wise, 3620, ditto, 1360.

Wheat—Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 45s; ditto, white, 46s to 50s; Scotch, red, 42s to 45s; ditto, white, 46s to 50s; Dantzic, 48s to 52s; Rostock, 48s to 52s; Pomeranian and Prussian, 48s to 52s; Baltic, 38s to 44s; rye, 28s to 30s; grinding barley, 18s to 20s; brewing ditto, 24s to 34s; malting ditto, 34s to 36s, Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 46s to 54s, Kingston and Ware, 56s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s to 64s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 19s to 22s, Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 20s; ditto, white, 20s to 22s; Galway, Sligo, and Limerick, 20s to 20s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 32s to 36s, white, 32s to 37s; beans, 38s to 41s per quarter Town-made flour, 40s to 43s, Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Yorkshire, 36s to 37s per sack.

Imports into London this week—wheat [illegible] quarters; barley, [illegible]; oats, [illegible]; red wheat, [illegible] to —s; white, [illegible] to —s; rye, [illegible] to —s; peas, [illegible] to —s per quarter; flour, [illegible] sacks.

Seeds.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8½d of household do. 9d to 9½d per 4lb loaf.

Provincial Markets.—Generally Average.—Wheat, 42s 9d; barley, 31s 4d; oats, 19s 5d; rye, 28s 3d; beans, 35s 7d; peas, 32s 3d

The Gazette Average.—Wheat, 51s 6d. barley, 32s 10d; oats, 20s 3d; rye, 30s 5d; beans, 36s 10d; peas, 40s 1d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 6s; barley, 3s 6d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 3s 6d; beans, 2s 6d; peas, 3s 6d.

Hops.—Notwithstanding only a moderate business is doing by private contract, prices are well supported in every instance. The deliveries are reasonably good

Sugar.—Rather large transactions have taken place in the raw market, but we have no improvement to notice in value Refined goods are held at very full prices

Tea.—Rather more business has been done in this article, at full prices.

Coffee.—Fine qualities are in steady request, at full prices. In other kinds, exceedingly little business is doing.

Provisions.—The market for Irish butter continues in a very inactive state, at about last week's quotations. The stock is nearly 50,000 firkins, hence there is little or no prospect of any improvement in value. In foreign butter scarcely any business is doing, and the rates are a most nominal English butter the stock of which is increasing—rules dull, at 100s to 104s per cwt.; Belfast, 96s to 100s; Limerick, 96s to 98s per cwt. Fresh 10s to [illegible]. Bacon is a very slow sale, and is to 2s per cwt. cheaper Singed sides are [illegible]. Hams are very dull, at 60s to 70s per cwt. Lard is easier to notice, at [illegible]

Potatoes.—The market has become very flat, at drooping prices. P.Y.C. on the spot, is quoted at 46s 3d to 46s per cwt. For forward delivery, scarcely any business is doing. Rough fats, 2s 6d per 8lb.

Oils.—Sperm oil is tolerably steady, at full prices. Otherwise, our market is in a very sluggish state, at unaltered quotations.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 14s; clover ditto, £3 10s to £4 14s, and straw, £1 2s to £1 6s per load.

Spirits.—Rum is still in very moderate request, at about last week's prices. Proof East India is selling at 1s 8d to 1s 6d per gallon. The stock of rum is now 1,000,000 gallons more than at the same period last year. Brandy is rapidly falling off Brandy and other spirits without alteration

Wool.—There is rather more business passing in the wool trade, but prices are well supported in every instance.

Potatoes.—The home supplies of potatoes are selling at 130s to 150s per ton. The inferior parcels are a slow inquiry

Provincial Markets.—Acorn Close, 16s 6d; Fenrath, 14s 6d; Chester Main, 15s 3d; Lyons, 17s, Haswell, 16s 3d, Shotton, 17s; Sidney s Hartley, 14s 9d per ton

Coals.—Market very dull, and but few sales effected, since the demand for them is steady, at fully last week's quotations. In all other kinds of hops scarcely any business is doing, and in some instances rather lower. The quantity of yearling and old hops in warehouse is large—Sussex pockets, £2 2s to £2 12s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £2 2s to £2 12s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £2 2s to £3 3s

Smithfield (Friday).—There was a somewhat extensive supply of beasts on sale here today, the number exceeding 700 head, at least two-thirds of which were turned out unsold on the morrow. Generally speaking, the trade was with difficulty disposed of at from 4s to 4s 6d per 8lb In all other breeds next to nothing was doing, at, in some instances, a decline in the currencies of 2d per 8lb. Most of the beasts realised 3s 10d to 4s per 8lb. Sheep were tolerably supplied. Generally speaking, the mutton trade was in a very dull condition, at a decline in the currencies of 2d per 8lb. Lambs were very dull, at an improvement in value of from 2d to 4d per 8lb Pigs were in moderate request, at extreme currencies. Milch cows were dull sale, at from £14 to £18 each. Calves, 4s to 5s per 8lb.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 8d second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s; prime small ditto, 4s; prime Scots, 4s; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto 3s 6d to 4s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large coarse calves, 4s 6d to 4s 8d, prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; most small porkers, 4s 6d to 4s 8d. Suckling calves, 12s to 24s; odd quarter old store pigs, 16s to 21s each. Total supplies Beasts, 1760 cows, 142; sheep, 9240; calves, 338; pigs, 220. Foreign supplies. Beasts, 159, sheep, 710; calves, 72.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were very dull to-day, at barely stationary prices

Per 8lb to sink the carcass:—Inferior beef, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d, large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 6d to 4s 8d

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED

J WALTON Coventry, baker J HEBLOP, Ripon, Yorkshire, wine merchant.

BANKRUPTS

J DE LEVANTE, Wood-street, City, ribbon manufacturer W KEYS, Robert's-place, Commercial-road East, innendraper. W TRAP, Warm gate Wiltshire, mason. T PAGE, White Horse-street, Spitalfields, silk manufacturer. J TAFT, Arrow-road, Paddington, carpenter. J PARKIN, Sible Hedingham, Essex, brickmaker. A HEWLETT, Abbott's Ann, Southampton, surgeon. W WILDEY, Rotherhithe, Surrey, Nottingham stocking agent. J STEVENS, Dunchurch, Staffordshire, grate manufacturer. J HARVEY, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, [illegible] builder JOHN MARSHALL, and JAMES MARSHALL, Rastrick, Yorkshire, fancy manufacturers. E DAVIES, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, flannel manufacturer. T RICHARDSON, North Shields, commission agent and mariner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J HASTIE, Glasgow, brass founder. J HAMILTON, Neilston, Renfrewshire, spirit dealer. W LIDDELL, Glasgow, [illegible]. H MASKELL, Tallaker, Bradford, Isle of Sky, cattle dealer. G HUNTON, Leith, baker J MITCHELL, Glasgow engineer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 15

BANKRUPTS

Sub Lieut Dragoons; Cornet H A Searle to be Lieutenant, vice Wedderburn. W W Arbuthnot to be Cornet, vice Searle 10th: Cornet J Drummond to be Lieutenant, vice Parker; Fifth Lieut and Adjutant Militia, vice Drummond. 7th Foot: Ensign Sir Percy Herbert to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]; W O Burdett to be Ensign, vice Hutton. Scots Fusilier Guards: Capt P L C Pagett to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Ingram.

1st Foot, Lieut H R Norman to be Captain, vice Hollingsworth; Ensign P B Lake to be Lieutenant, vice Norman; Ensign W Hutton to be Lieutenant, vice Wilkinson. Ensign W H Hepburn to be Lieut, vice Lowry. G P C Pocock to be Ensign, vice Hepburn. 46th Captain HG Smith from the Staff to be Major of Brigade at Malta, vice Hamilton, who Hurt Lieutenant and Captain, vice Hay. Lieut Hon H K Norman to be Captain, vice Hollingsworth; Ensign P B Lake to be Lieutenant, vice Norman. 54th Lieut and Adjutant J M Hamerton, C.B. to be Colonel, vice Lieut-Gen J Wardle. 55th Lieut and J M Hewett to be Adjutant, vice Lawder. 63rd: Lieut H Lee to be Captain, vice Shaw Ensign D C A Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton. 66th Lieut Macbean to be Captain, vice Rouse. Ensign J H Armstrong to be Lieut, vice Mitchell; G L C Smyth to be Ensign, vice Armstrong

2nd West India Regiment: Major W F Fuller to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Allen

UNATTACHED.—Lieut J K Wedderburn to be Captain, Lieut A Menzies to be Captain.

BANKRUPTS

J HARGWOOD, Thornham Magna, Suffolk, grocer. P SAMUEL, Hounslow, and Cannon-street, City, [illegible]. J WHEELER and J [illegible], Gravesend, Rochester-hill, City, [illegible]. T RADFORD, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, [illegible]. T WOOD, Barlow Mill, Lancashire, flour dealer. F PILLOW, [illegible], Lancashire. T RODBERTS, Montgomeryshire, grocer J BANGAR, St Augustine-the-Less, bristol, cabinet-maker. T N HEYWOOD, Torquay, Devonshire. CARRICK, Hawick, Roxburgh, corn-dealer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION

H. SCOTT and CO. Glasgow, [illegible]. W BONG, Glasgow, bookseller. THE WESTERN [illegible] MILL COMPANY, Greenock, merchants. A MUNRO, Market place, Tain, innkeeper. P [illegible], Dundee, warehouseman.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd instant, at Walsingham Rectory, the wife of the Rev John A Blackett, of a son.

At Bryngdyr, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, on the 8th instant, the wife of Mr Matthew Jones, of a daughter.—At Bloomsbury, the wife of the Rev Frederic Bridgeman Simpson, of a son.—At Sleyer-hall, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of Captain T Newton, Esq, of a daughter.—At York, the wife of J E Bunnett, Esq, barrister-at-law.—At Burnell, Esq, honourable engineer, London-North-Western Railway, of a son At the Mount, Sheffield, the lady of John Chatfield, Esq, of a daughter.—At Bedford, the wife of the Rev Charles Wolley Francis, of a son.—At Alton, on the 2nd inst, the wife of Louis Leslie, Esq, of a son.—On the 12th, at Kampton, 1 ast Indies, the lady of Lieut W T Williams, 32nd Regiment, M N I, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th, 1848, at Charles Church, Plymouth, Alfred Waring Bell, of Hallenbrook, Rhubarb, Cornwall, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Joseph Leigh, Esq, of Heriot—on the 12th of December, at Bournemouth, Southgrove, James Boyd Miller, Esq, 15th (King's) Hussars, eldest son of Boyd Miller, Esq, of Collier's Wood, Surrey, to Sophia, only daughter of William Haviland, Esq, Manor-house, Bournemouth last at St James's, Piccadilly, by his brother, the Rev W Chapman Haviland, Thomas Abraham Hawkins, Esq, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Robert Copeman, Esq, of Aylsham, Norfolk.—At the Cathedral, Madras, T H Dawson, Esq, H M I C S, to Emily Sarah, second daughter of the late Captain Alexander M'Gregor, of the Madras Native Infantry.—At Laymister Church, Sussex, the Rev Orbell Compton Oakes, second son of Henry James Oakes, Esq, of Newton Court, to Sophia, daughter of Thomas Evans, Esq, of Laymister.—At All Saints Church, Southampton, the Rev Henry Kenny, M.A., of Harrow Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, eldest son of the Rev W Kenny, rector of Nunnington, Yorkshire, to Mary, youngest daughter of W S Oke Esq, M.D, of Southam, ton

DEATHS

At Leghe, on the 6th instant, Thomas Kinloch [illegible] aged 6 Royal Hi[illegible]anders, aged 31 —At Kurrachee, Captain John J Marsden, 5th Regiment of Foot (King s), youngest son of the late Captain Marsden 7th Dragoon Guards, of Kingsbury, Worcestershire.—At Bellevue, in the south of Paris, Margaret daughter of the late Henry Dorset, Esq, surgeon, R.N, formerly of Gosport.—At Ryde [illegible] Ann Wynne, Esq, of Bedham, near Colchester, Essex, aged 80.—At Eagle-terrace, St Helier's, Jersey Gideon Nicholson, Esq, late Major in the Royal Marines, in the 70th year of his age.—At Leamington, aged 18, Felicia Anna, fifth daughter of the Rev Percival, S Wilkinson, of Mount Oswald, Durham —At the Rectory, Aswardby, the Rev Charles Brackenbury, eldest son of the late Charles Brackenbury, Esq, of Somerby Hall, in the county of Lincoln, and rector of Aswardby, in the same county.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING ELECTION.—THE NOMINATION AT WAKEFIELD.—(SEE PAGE 382.)

THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.

On Sunday last, the President of Liberia, Mr. J. Roberts, embarked at Plymouth, on board her Majesty's ship *Amazon*, commanded by Captain Trowbridge. The accompanying Sketch, by N. M. Condy, represents the *Amazon* saluting his Excellency with 17 guns. The Admiral, Sir W. H. Gage, kindly sent his yacht, with the President and Suite. Her Majesty's ships *Daphne* and *Rosamond* got under weigh at the same time, and are portrayed by the Artist in his Picture. The arrival of His Excellency in Liberia is anxiously looked forward to, as it is expected he will be able to do more for the suppression of slavery than the largest squadron we could keep up on the coast. In addition to his numerous acquirements, Mr. Roberts is a skilful surgeon, and an excellent lawyer, two useful accomplishments in his position. The tract of land over which he governs extends over a surface of 700 miles. He has established in the colony a college, several schools and hospitals, and, in fact, is gradually civilising Western Africa. We are glad to record his acknowledgment by the British Government, and much benefit may be anticipated as the result of his mission to this country.

It may be interesting to add that the colony of Liberia lies midway between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas, and was established by the American Colonization Society in 1820, by an immigration of free or liberated people of colour from the United States. The organisation of the Republic as an independent state, took place in July last year when Mr. Roberts, who had formerly acted as governor under the Colonization Society, was elected President. Speaking of Liberia and its dependencies, Commodore Perry, of the United States navy, says, in a report to the American Government, dated in 1841, "Governor Roberts, Colonel Russworm, of Cape Palmas, are intelligent and estimable men, executing their responsible functions with wisdom and dignity; and we have in the example of these two gentlemen irrefragable proof of the capability of coloured people to govern themselves." While with regard to the advantages of the colony he adds, "So far as the influence of the colonists has extended, it has been exercised to suppress the slave trade. Their endeavours have been eminently successful; and it is by planting these settlements (whether American or European) along the whole extent of coast from Cape Verd to Benguela, that the exportation of slaves will be most effectually prevented."

THE EMBARKATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA, FROM PLYMOUTH.—DRAWN BY N. M. CONDY.

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FRENCH NAPOLEONISM.

The invasion of Boulogne by Prince Louis Napoleon in a Gravesend steamer, and the invasion of Strasburg at the head of a score of men by the same hero, have ceased to be subjects of ridicule. They are no longer to be considered as the freaks of hair-brained folly, but as the great deeds of a man who was wiser than his time. Success in a newer attempt has rubbed the spots from their memory. If at one time they appeared ridiculous in the estimation of Englishmen, and of all who were not French, it was our ignorance of the feelings and aspirations of Frenchmen that caused us to consider them so. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the first President of the French Republic, knew Frenchmen better. His doings at Strasburg and Boulogne had no other faults than untimeliness: they were conceived in the right spirit, but they were premature. They were planned upon a proper estimate of the wants and wishes of the French people. In fact, though looked upon as failures at the time, they were not failures. They were the progressive and necessary steps towards an inevitable consummation. The mere attempt made apparent the mightiness of the claim. The result, which excited the laughter of Englishmen, Germans, Italians, Spaniards, Americans,—of all the world, in fact,—excited the sympathy of the French. That master hand knew what it was about. It knew that France was an instrument upon which it could play. All the stops upon the pipe were familiar to its fingers. Opportunity alone was wanting to produce a fitting melody. The stray notes, hurriedly blown, seemed discordant merely because they were interrupted; but there was harmony between the pipe and the fingers. They were formed for each other; and, in due time, *Horatio* was destined to play upon *Hamlet's* recorder, and discourse upon it the eloquent music of success and power.

We can form no other opinion, when we reflect upon the remarkable majority by which Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has been voted into the Presidency of the French Republic. Five-sixths of the adult male population of France have recorded their votes in his favour. The other sixth were not unanimous in favour of his competitor. On the one hand, was a Bonaparte—strong in his name, but in nothing else—without talents or eloquence that the world had ever had any opportunity of witnessing—without the recommendation of any service ever rendered to the country—without even the *prestige* of character to support him. On the other side, was a man whose high position had been acquired by his personal merit—a man who had saved the nation from anarchy—a man who, but a few short months before, had been greeted with the acclamations of every individual in France who had a decent coat upon his back—a man who not only aspired to power, but possessed it—a man who, in a time of unparalleled difficulty, had acted with unparalleled honesty of purpose, simplicity, and success—a man of sincere convictions, high integrity, great talent, and proved services. France was appealed to, to decide between them. The world looked on with breathless interest. The eventful day arrived—the votes were summed up: the *name* Bonaparte acquired upwards of five million votes; the *man* Cavaignac little more than one million. Such was the result, and it will be long before Europe recovers from her surprise at the announcement. But surprised or not, it is highly important that England should understand what are the ideas which France attaches to this remarkable and powerful name. "Napoleonism" is the "ism" that triumphs over Republicanism, Communism, and every other form of political faith. We know perfectly well the ideas which are attached to it out of France. The great Napoleon was the parricide of the freedom from which he sprang. Under the iron heel of his grinding despotism he crushed the intellect of France. He allowed of no thought hostile to his own. The Empire produced no writer except Madame de Staël; and Napoleon feared, hated, and persecuted her for daring to think. The whole machinery of the State was inimical to every manifestation of opinion that was not in accordance with the stiff insatiable despotism of the proudest, most selfish, most unfeeling, most irresponsible autocrat that ever breathed. Napoleon, in the bitter days of his exile, confessed that he had outraged the nations. But he outraged France also. To use the words of Auguste Barbier, the only French poet who has been superior to the hero-worship of his countrymen, the "great Napoleon" was

> ——un voleur de couronne,
> Un usurpateur effronté,
> Qui serra sans pitié sous les coussins du trône
> La gorge de la liberté.

And not only did he strangle liberty; he decimated and redecimated the people, to provide human aliment for the greedy stomach of his ambition. Beyond the boundaries of France he was the scourge of humanity; a crowned and sceptered pestilence, permitted by Providence to lay waste for a season the fairest realms of Europe. Is it the melancholy termination of his career that has blinded the French to his faults and crimes? Have they so much pity for the sorrows of the man, that they forgive the atrocities of the Emperor? and, in elevating to the highest dignity which is at present in their gift the inheritor of his name and the representative of his family, do they expect the new Napoleon to rival or to imitate the old? Perhaps they are of opinion that the splendour of the first Napoleon's achievements was well and cheaply bought at the price of domestic tyranny and the conscription. Perhaps they would not object to suffer both again, if the same result could be obtained. It is possible that they think military glory the highest earthly good; the conquest of Europe, the mission of the French; and throat-cutting the proper business of civilised men. But, if they think none of these things, it is desirable to know what sentiment lies at the bottom of their homage to the name of Napoleon—a sentiment which is so strong as to consider that name, without proved talent or capability, superior to proved talent and capability with any other name, and to elevate it to dignity by a burst of acclamation sufficient to turn the brain of a wiser personage than Napoleon's nephew can be considered, and to excuse any stretch of ambition of which he may hereafter be guilty. It may be, that, having made amends to the memory of Napoleon for the darkness of the misery in which he died on the rock of St. Helena, by electing a chief of his blood to the supreme authority over them, they may think they

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

have done enough. It is just possible that in rendering the homage, they may have taken the talents and the virtues for granted; and that they may expect to find a statesman, and not a battle-monger, in their future ruler. In the one case we can see no hope for France, and no prospect for the new Napoleon, but a misery and failure greater than those experienced by the pre-owner of the name. In the other case, we can see hopes both for France and her President—a chance of repose and progress for the one, and of fair renown for the other. We must wait, however, for that our fears greatly preponderate over our hopes. It seems to us that the French prize of liberty, but that they do not understand it. They talk of being in the van of European civilisation when their proper place is in the rear. Modern Europe is industrious, and not warlike. But France, we suspect, is filled with the relics of military glory. Frenchmen generally do not exclaim with the poet from whom we have already quoted, "how much blood and outrage, how many tears has this hard and rude soldier Napoleon cost us—all for the sake of a few sprigs of worthless laurel!" On the contrary, they seem to value the sprigs of laurel as the choicest of earthly blessings, and to think them cheap at all the misery, past, present, and future, at which they may be purchased. Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity are mighty words. The whole conduct of the French proves that, although they preached, they did not understand them. The French, in fact, are not ripe for freedom, if their conduct since February 24th is to prove their ripeness. They are intolerant of each other. They are for settling all disputes by physical violence. They are for coercing every man whom they cannot convince. Their whole thought is of the strong hand. Their education is tyrannical; and even while they talk lustily of freedom, equality, and brotherhood, they admire and invite tyranny. They revolted in the name of liberty, and abused as soon as they acquired it. They abolished hereditary monarchy, only to do homage to hereditary despotism at the first convenient opportunity. They stirred the nations by great words, and began to prove to those same nations, immediately afterwards, that the words were words alone—breath of the lips, not feelings of the heart, nor convictions of the judgment. They raised hopes one day by their precepts, and destroyed them on the next by their example. We may be in error in making this estimate of the French character, but the events of every day only tend to strengthen it. We shall be glad to be convinced that we have done them injustice.

In the observations we have made, we throw no imputations upon the character of the new President. As we said last week, he may turn out to be wiser and better than the people that elected him. He may be thoroughly honest. He may be in all respects what the true friends of France and humanity would desire to find him. Still we must confess that our fears for France are great. Louis Napoleon, if inclined to do so, will find it no easy matter to resist their military acclamations. If he do not resist it, he will lead France and himself into regard, for Europe is in no mood to suffer a repetition of the past. If he do resist it, a superhuman task will lie before him—a task of statesmanship in which all friends of constitutional liberty will pray for his success; but a task in which an intellect of the highest grade might fail, if it had such a people as the French to deal with. We do not disparage Louis Napoleon when we say that, as yet, the world knows nothing of his capabilities for the good-generalship of the one course, or the wise statesmanship of the other. His proclamation, as President of the Republic, has taken place somewhat more suddenly than was expected. In consequence, it would appear, of information received by the Government of General Cavaignac, that demonstrations calculated to provoke insurrection were meditated, both by the Socialist and the Ultra-Napoleonists who dream of the restoration of the Empire, measures were secretly taken to proclaim the new President with all previous notice to the public. At the sitting of the Assembly on Wednesday, General Cavaignac announced that the Ministers had placed their resignations in his hands; and he also laid down the powers with which the Assembly had entrusted him, with the expression of his cordial gratitude for the confidence which had been reposed in him, and the support which had been afforded him. The new President then made a short and effective speech; and crossing over to General Cavaignac, shook him warmly by the hand, amid the loud applause of the Chamber and the spectators. Salvoes of artillery in the Place de la Concorde then announced to the astonished citizens the commencement of the new Administration and the ceremony concluded. Paris remained perfectly tranquil.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

To the surprise, perhaps, of his warmest admirers and adherents, Prince Louis Napoleon has been elected President of the new Republic of France. A Bonaparte on a throne, in title, at least, is at the head of that important kingdom, and has arrived at that high position under a form of succession as the most [illegible] Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, as he is now [illegible] Napoleon. He was born at Paris on the 20th of April, [illegible] Hortense. With the single exception of [illegible] reading King of Rome, he was the [illegible] family who was [illegible] to. And for those two sons did the streets of Paris resound to the roar of cannon in honour of their birth. The ceremony of [illegible] with unusual splendour, and he can count for his sponsors the emperor and empress of France. This event, however, did not [illegible] the year 1810. The names then given to him were Charles Louis Napoleon. On the death of his father in 1846, the Prince adopted the signature Napoleon Louis Bonaparte. This was done in compliance with the wish of Napoleon, who constantly exhibited the hope of a continuance of his dynasty, and relatively committed to the head of his family should always bear the name of Napoleon. It will be necessary for our readers to bear in remembrance, that they may not be led into error from the difference of name in the following brief sketch of the career of Prince Louis. The Prince, with his father and mother, who had assumed the title of Duke and Duchess of Saint Leu, retired to Bavaria. Here, however, they were not permitted to remain, and after a brief sojourn in Switzerland, which political motives compelled them to leave, the family finally settled at Rome. M. Bonaparte, who was the father of the Prince, and no doubt that the principal work of his sons was directed to [illegible] which he resolved during his education, and to which he has always adhered. In 1831 he and his brother joined the [illegible] in which the latter lost his life. [illegible] mother, visited Paris incognito, and the Prince made a personal [illegible] to Louis Philippe for permission to serve in the French army, asking [illegible] that he would [illegible] have the name of Bonaparte. This was connected with his soldiery, and the request of the Prince [illegible] pure. [illegible] a short time in England, and in [illegible] at Arenenberg, in Switzerland. [illegible] he became [illegible] pressed, by [illegible] persons, and necessary, which he used to promote [illegible] of the poor, that the Canton of Thurgau conferred on him the [illegible] zenship. In the meantime, the [illegible] military pursuits, became a most different sort [illegible] by of Louis Bonaparte. The enthusiasm of studies was the public [illegible] a work upon Artillery, which was highly esteemed, and the Government of [illegible] appointed him a captain in that department of the service. The year [illegible] of Donna Maria, in present pages of Portugal, a widow, by the [illegible] of her first husband, the Duke of Leuchtenberg. To the surprise of many, rumour, in no very measured terms, spoke of Prince Louis as a fitting person for her second husband. To such a length had the report of this kind prevailed, that the Prince thought it necessary publicly to disavow the honour conferred upon him. The reason assigned by the Prince for declining the alliance, if ever it should be offered to him, was his regard for France, which would ever prevent him from accepting any station incompatible with his being a subject of that country. [illegible] unsuccessful [illegible] at Strasburg took place; the Prince was [illegible] at Strasburg took place; the Prince was [illegible] at Strasburg took place; the Prince was

According to the firman granted by the Sultan to Mehemet Ali in June, 1841, the hereditary possession of Egypt was granted to him within its ancient boundaries, also the Government of the provinces of Nubia, Darfour, Sennaar, and Cordofan, but these latter without the hereditary possession. It now remains to be seen whether the Sultan will appoint another Pasha, independent of the Pasha of Egypt, to govern those provinces.

INDIA

Advices dated respectively Calcutta the 6th, Madras 8th, and B[illegible] 16th ult.—have been received this week, in addition to those of the 9th ult. The intelligence from the Punjaub is not of any particular importance, the principal movements of the troops to form the army of operations in the quarter. Moolraj was in a fort with a considerable force of disposable men and supplies, than he had been for some time past; and Chuttur Singh had not effected a junction with either of his sons, although the troops of Sirdar Chuttur were probably not far apart between the Ravee and Chenab, and might co-operate. Patar, the other son of Chuttur, was said to be at Jalapore, on the Thelum, with 1500 men. Lord Gough had determined not to undertake any minor operations, or make any movement previous to the arrival of the [illegible] was known, rather to permit immunity to the rebels, until the plans of G[illegible] could be carried out, and a considerable force take the field. His Lordship [illegible] to be displeased with General Whish for not having attacked Shere Singh, when he broke ground from Mooltan. His Excellency had appointed a brevet commission for General [illegible], commanding the field force in Scinde, and in consequence of which that officer would supersede General Whish when the Bombay force crossed the frontier. There seemed every probability that the army of operations would suffer great inconvenience in the [illegible] arrangement during the coming campaign, or settlement of the [illegible] arrangements for carriage, also, were said to be on a bad scale, defective and even the Commander-in-Chief was delayed for some days for want of tent-pitchers.

The pontoon across the Ravee, although within sight of Lahore, had been attacked and fired on several occasions by detached parties of the Sikhs. Since then it had been strongly occupied, so as to leave no ground of alarm respecting this entre-port to the field of operations. General Cureton had since crossed some eight miles in advance of the right bank of the Ravee, with a strong brigade of cavalry and artillery, consisting of her Majesty's 3d Dragoons, the 9th and 8th Light Cavalry, two troops of European Horse Artillery, and one battery of native artillery, the 2d European and other property. [illegible] 10th Native Infantry, and a regiment of Irregular Cavalry—so that this brigade may be regarded as the advanced line of our army.

Two forts of considerable strength—viz. Dullah, Duraree and Rungel Nungel, had been razed by our troops. At Mooltan, which is no longer the centre of insurrection, the recent division of the enemy's forces had been dictated at least as much by the scarcity and distress of each other, natural in the Sikh camp, as by any policy of separate and wide-spread attack. Chuttur and the Dewan are now said to be bidding against each other for the levy of insurgents, and the Dewan has had the worst of the speculation. It is surely by the desertion of troops from Mooltan that Chuttur Singh has increased his forces. The Dewan however, at present, showed a front bolder than ever. The few stores that have reached General Whish's camp had been in great danger from his cannonade. Guns were continually hovering on the flanks of our position, ready for any species of annoyance. The Dewan, too, had lately been successful in the manufacture of rockets, at least as regards their number and range, although the explosion could not be rightly timed, so as to alight in the camp. He also opened masked and sunk batteries to play upon the camp, and on several instances had nearly accomplished his design. General Whish, however, and his gallant assistants, Edwardes and Cortlandt, made the game a losing one for the Dewan. His cannonades, and the fire of shrapnel and congreves, especially from Edwardes and Cortlandt's camp, were frequently kept on the enemy's position for many hours, and excepting the rockets, which were not much better than the Dewan's, our projectiles had mostly told with good effect. Edwardes was likely to be detached from the force before Mooltan to his old position of command in Bannoo.

Maharajah Gholab Singh had marched a body of his troops against Chuttur Singh.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 16

PRIZE SUBJECTS.—Prince Albert, Chancellor of the University, being pleased to give annually a gold medal, for the encouragement of English poetry to each resident undergraduate as shall compose the best ode or the best poem in heroic verse; the Vice-Chancellor has the day given notice that the subject for the present year is "Titus at Jerusalem." The exercises are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before March 31, 1849, and are not to exceed 200 lines in length. The subject for the Marquis Camden's gold medal, for Latin hexameter verse, for the present year is

Caput in
Sedition. scrutiis stulta, nequitiæ vulgus

The representatives in Parliament for this University being pleased to give annually four prizes, of 15 guineas each, for the encouragement of Latin prose compositions, the subjects for the present year are announced to be: For the Bachelors:—"Becomes an Newtonus in philosophii falcatus elaborarerit, scriptus eorum inter se collatis, quemadmodum ipse." For the Undergraduates:—"Uter sint parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares; sed omnibus omnium carissima complexa est." IV. Sir William's Browne's three gold medals: subjects for the present year are For the Greek ode, "Cassandra." Greek Iambic ode, "Manorum in Hispania imperium;" for the Greek epigram, "Ἐν τῷ τάφῳ δὲ τὸ νίκησε ἔγραψε;" for the Latin epigram, "Sus Minervam." The Person prize is the interest of £400 stock, to be annually employed in the purchase of one or more Greek books, to be given each year to the undergraduate who shall make the best translation of a proposed passage in Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Beaumont and Fletcher, into Greek verse. The subject for the present year is Shakspeare's Tempest, scene 1 i. *Mor.* "Where-fore rejoice" * * (to the words) * * most exalted esteem of all."—N.B. All the above exercises are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor privately. Each is to have some motto prefixed, and to be accompanied by a paper sealed up, with the same motto on the outside, which paper is to enclose another, folded up, having the candidate's name and college written on it. All papers containing the names of those candidates who may not succeed will be destroyed unopened. Any candidate is at liberty to send in his exercise printed or lithographed. No prize will be given to any candidate who has not at the time of sending in the exercises resided one term at the least.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE AURORA OF NOV. 17, 1848, IN PORTUGAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

ON the evening of Friday, Nov. 17, 1848, a most splendid Aurora was visible here (Oporto), and caused a good deal of consternation among the inhabitants, who looked on it as a precursor of the cholera. The phenomenon commenced soon after sunset and reached its maximum of brilliancy about 8 P.M., at which time the whole of the northern half of the firmament up to the zenith was one mass of rose-coloured light, with columns of bright flame which constantly shifted their position. From 11 to time the splendour of the Aurora gradually decreased, until, at 11 P.M., only a faint blush lingered along the northern horizon. It is worthy of not[illegible]

[illegible]ndles, used in some level[illegible]r cases in the [illegible]d to be greatly dreaded. The day had been very warm and the wind [illegible]. I am not aware that the

[illegible] the Aurora also presented a most splendid appearance, and the papers state that the common people there called it "The triumphant advent

the same evening, at Huelvas, a serious accident occurred. In one of the [illegible]ses there, the [illegible]patcher, by a singular coincidence, had been impressing on [illegible]ers at the time of the [illegible]d, when, by the [illegible]ame up the Calle de la Plata, when "the Lord rained fire from heaven upon them." As the conversation of these [illegible] was fluently carried on—struck with the unusual (as it [illegible]d to them) brilliancy, appeared [illegible] the Aurora presented—rushed back into the [illegible], shrieking "The end of the world!—the end of the world! God is raining fire upon us!" The scene of confusion which followed was [illegible], and many persons threw down and trampled upon by the terrified crowd, who pressed towards the altar as the only place of

Oporto, Dec. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE

A storm on Friday week [illegible] much damage in many parts of Scotland. At Glasgow, it blew a gale which continued for several hours in a little increased degree, overturning [illegible] the 21 European and other property. [illegible] pot wall of the bridge which crosses the Glasgow Harbour and General Terminus Railway, on the Paisley road, near the city, was blown over the road, by which two men were killed on the spot, and another so severely injured that died shortly afterwards. The wall itself was only some three or four feet [illegible] on it was blown a fresh from places to screen the persons from passing along the bridge, to prevent their shying. This presented a resistance to the wind, which blew down the railway line, and caused the whole to tumble with a crash. The fall[illegible] of chimney-tops, &c. from the roofs, inflicted several wounds on several passengers along the streets. A great many of the street lamps were broken by the wind and the falling fragments coming upon them; and the aspect was at one time very gloomy indeed. The loss of timber, however, at present, showed a front bolder than ever. The few stores that have reached General Whish's camp had been in great danger from his cannonade. Guns were continually hovering on the flanks of our position, ready for any species of annoyance. The Dewan, too, had lately been successful in the manufacture of rockets, at least as regards their number and range, although the explosion could not be rightly timed, so as to alight in the camp. He also opened masked and sunk batteries to play upon the camp, and on several instances had nearly accomplished his design. General Whish, however, and his gallant assistants, Edwardes and Cortlandt, made the game a losing one for the Dewan. His cannonades, and the fire of shrapnel and congreves, especially from Edwardes and Cortlandt's camp, were frequently kept on the enemy's position for many hours, and excepting the rockets, which were not much better than the Dewan's, our projectiles had mostly told with good effect. Edwardes was likely to be detached from the force before Mooltan to his old position of command in Bannoo.

Maharajah Gholab Singh had marched a body of his troops against Chuttur Singh.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 16

PRIZE SUBJECTS.—Prince Albert, Chancellor of the University, being pleased to give annually a gold medal, for the encouragement of English poetry to each resident undergraduate as shall compose the best ode or the best poem in heroic verse; the Vice-Chancellor has the day given notice that the subject for the present year is "Titus at Jerusalem." The exercises are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before March 31, 1849, and are not to exceed 200 lines in length. The subject for the Marquis Camden's gold medal, for Latin hexameter verse, for the present year is

Caput in
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EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Magistrates of Norwich have finally committed James Blomfield Rush for trial at the next assizes on the charge of murdering Mr. Isaac Jermy and Mr Jermy Jermy. On Tuesday the Norwich Jury, at the sixth adjournment, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Rush, who thus stands committed on both the indictments and the Coroner's warrants.

On Monday last the official declaration of the poll at the West Riding (Yorkshire) election was made in Wakefield, when the result announced by the Under-Sheriff was—For Edmund Denison, Esq., 11,743; Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, Bart., 11,795: majority for Mr. Denison, 2046. He therefore declared Mr. Denison duly elected a knight of the shire for the West Riding of the county of York.

At the Richmond Police-office, on Saturday, Samuel Healey, the driver of the Hyde express train, was charged with the manslaughter of Richard [illegible], who died on the 17th of November last, by being the cause of a collision. The prisoner, who was severely injured by the collision, and not able to appear, was examined at his residence, Wadkins, the fireman, was committed for trial.

On Sunday morning, a sermon, on behalf of King's College Hospital, was preached at the church of St. Mary-le-Strand, by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A. In the course of a very energetic appeal, the reverend gentleman warmly eulogised the claims of the charity, which, "during the past few months, had distributed its benefits to more than 17,000 individuals suffering under the various diseases and casualties of humanity," and at the conclusion of a sermon, which was a liberal collection was made.

On the Chester and Holyhead the directors have issued orders that the packets at all the stations shall be regulated by the chronometer at Holyhead town, which is 16min. and 20 sec. after Greenwich time. This cannot fail to prove of great inconvenience to travellers.

The next mail for India and Marseilles will be closed at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, on this evening (the 23rd instant). This alteration has become necessary in consequence of the 24th (the usual day for the despatch of this mail) falling on Sunday, and the day following being Christmas Day.

Mr. Smith, of Deanston, it is understood, is to be appointed one of the superintendent inspectors under the General Board of Health. It is expected that from his knowledge of practical engineering, his services will be specially applied to those cases where the appropriation of the refuse of towns to agricultural production, and the prevention of the pollution of natural streams are the more prominent measures required.

Thursday (last week) was observed as a day of fasting and humiliation throughout Scotland, on account of the prevalence of the cholera. And places of worship were all open, and the services were well attended.

The gamekeeper of G. Salvin, Esq., of Croxdale Park, Durham, has been committed for killing a poacher.

The Queen's Bounty was distributed on Monday according to ancient custom at the Royal Almonry Office in Middle Scotland-yard, Whitehall. Twenty-four persons (the majority being widows of good character and well recommended), resident in the metropolis, were the recipients. Each individual received [illegible].

The directors of the principal railways have perfected arrangements, by which the public will be able to avail themselves of the double tickets during the entire Christmas holidays. The issue on the 23rd or intervening days will be made available up to the 26th, and on the 30th up to the 2nd of January inclusive. The Christmas Day time-tables on most lines are the same as Sundays.

Four sergeants of the 31st Regiment have been drowned by the overturning of a boat at Athlone.

The American packet ship *New World* having, within the last few days, arrived at Liverpool, the Humane Society of that town at once notified to Captain Angel their desire to present him with their gold medal, and others of his crew with suitable rewards, in acknowledgment of their services on the occasion of the burning of the *Ocean Monarch*. Captain Angel, however, declined, on conscientious principles, to accept the honorary distinction intended him. He took only some life-day, and wished no more for it.

The High Sheriff of the Queen's County, who had a writ to execute for £85,000 against the property of the Duke of Buckingham, in that county, has made a return of £4, the property having been previously conveyed away to trustees.

It is expected that Abbas Pasha, aware of the inefficiency in the seven cotton manufactories now at work in Egypt, and the great expendture they are run with but little profit, will sell them all, which will be a very judicious step by all who understand the prosperity of Egypt.

Vassal has closed his campaign of the borough of Leominster, and issued another address to the electors, in which he says:—"Some weeks will probably elapse before a new writ can issue, and the election can take place. For the present, therefore, I take my leave of you, with the earnest hope that those friends who have done so actively exerted themselves in my favour will continue their exertions until I can again visit you, and will thus confirm the sanguine expectations of ultimate success which you have entitled me to form."

The arrivals of oranges are large, and prices in large quantities, and are a welcome addition to the supplies of various kinds of fruits for the approaching festive season of the year.

The public are cautioned against the renewed attempts at imposition by the notorious Joseph Ady. Alderman Woolmer, of Exeter, has recently received one of his epistles, referring to his having obtained £5,000 for Sir Herbert J. Fust, and offering, for a remittance of £1, to interfere in a similar case, "only to a more extensive amount."

We see, by the *South Australian Register* of July 19, that the *Sibella*, Captain Oldman, which left Plymouth on the 6th of April, with emigrants, anchored early in the port of Adelaide on the preceding Saturday morning, having made the passage in 101 days.

While an old gentleman named Nottage was at chapel on Sunday morning last, at Saltren Walden, some thieves entered his house and stole £170. On returning with their booty, they had the profaneness to write in chalk on the door—"*Watch wenile you pray.*"

Alderman Hoops, the late Lord Mayor of London, has received a gifting testimonial from the French National Guards, who a short time back experienced his hospitality at the Mansion House. On Monday last, Mr. Veale, of Richmond, waited upon the Alderman with a splendid copy of Mr. Hector Horeau's "Panorama d'Egypte et de Nubie," with proof impressions of the plates, as a gift from the author, one of the Garde National de Paris, and one of those who had experienced so much kindness and attention at his hands.

The refuse of the streets of Paris now sells for 500,000f., when sold by auction in the mass, and for 3,000,000f. when, after having been in the receptacles until fit for manure, it is sold by the cubic foot. In 1823 the streets of Paris were let for 72,000f. per annum, in 1841 the value was 160,000f.; and since 1843 the price has risen to 6 or 700,000 francs: from this must be deducted the expense of cleaning the streets.

All the packets between Dublin and New York, to be called the Shamrock Line, will henceforward sail regularly.

Mr. Baines, Q.C., it is understood, will succeed the late Charles Buller as head of the Duchy Law Board.

Her Majesty in Council has been pleased to appoint the Rev. W. Kennedy, M.A. the Rev. H. L. Jones, M.A.; and T. W. Marshall, Esq., to be trustees of her Majesty's museum of Ireland.

The Emperor of Russia has lately presented to Sir W. Snow Harris, F.R.S., a magnificent ring, richly set in diamonds, and further embellished with the imperial cypher, as a mark of his Majesty's high sense of the value of Sir W. Snow Harris's scientific labours.

No less than 400 married couples have been separated *quant aux biens*, by the Royal Court of Jersey, during the last ten years.

A gentleman of Bristol, named Bright, is reported to bring from Caen [illegible] of freight free, for the restoration of St. Mary's, Redcliffe, in commemoration of the transfer of the Bristol Docks to the Corporation, and the consequent [illegible] of the dock dues.

It is reported that one of the first acts of the new President of the French Republic will be to create General Cavaignac a Marshal of France.

Forty-five out of 60 stock-brokers voted for Prince Louis Napoleon, and

A number of workmen are at present engaged in laying down, in the Royal Institution of the Town-hall, Liverpool, a beautiful mosaic of encaustic tiles, manufactured at Messrs. Minton's, Stoke-upon-Trent. The pavement, which is of very elaborate design, forms an arms in the centre, and a variety of rich patterns flanking up the entire [illegible].

Accounts from Upper Egypt and Cairo state that an extensive mine of coal coal has been positively found in the vicinity of the town of Esneh, on the Nile.

The opening of the railway from Lincoln to Hull took place on Monday last. It forms a part of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway system, and affords a direct route from Hull to Lincoln, and, by means of the Nottingham and Lincoln line, to Derby, Leicester, Birmingham, and the Midland district of England.

The Congress or Conferences to be held at Brussels on the affairs of Italy will not take place immediately, as has been stated, having been postponed at the request of the President of the French Republic. Conferences will be attended by the representatives of England, France, and Austria, the two former as mediating powers, and on the Italian side by the representatives of Naples, the Holy See, Sardinia, and Tuscany. The dukedom of Parma will be represented by the Austrian plenipotentiary. As yet only France, Sardinia, and Lombardy have taken their departure.

Hudson is about to take in hand the entire completion of the docks of Hull, which will give to the York, Newcastle, and Berwick a perfect water

[illegible] last that Abbas Pasha, the new ruler of Egypt, paid on his arrival at Cairo was to [illegible] grandfather, Mehemet Ali, who was in much ill-health, [illegible] treaty with the disposition of Ibrahim Pasha, who from the time that the old man fell into his present [illegible] has never what near man

GAETA, THE PRESENT ABODE OF THE POPE.

THE POPE AT GAETA.

The flight of the Pope to Gaëta, a town and seaport, containing 10,000 inhabitants, in the Neapolitan territory, has already been detailed in our Journal of the 9th inst. We are now enabled, by an obliging Correspondent, to present our readers with a view of the town and harbour, sketched from the ruins of Cicero's Villa, at Mola.

A letter in the *Times* of Wednesday gives some interesting particulars of the Pope's sojourn at Gaëta, where his Holiness remains for the present, as the foreign diplomatists insist on his not leaving the immediate frontier, and as hopes are still entertained by France and Spain that he will select one of the steamers as a refuge. Meanwhile, the King of Naples is not idle on his part, and his Majesty and the Royal Family pass the greater part of their time at Gaëta, not only out of respect for their illustrious guest, but, it is presumed, for the purpose of watching the manœuvres of the allies. The Correspondent adds:

"The anxiety to obtain the Pope is not confined to the King of Naples and the representatives of France and Spain; and I see that the Provisional Government of Rome are anxiously desiring his return. A deputation came to the frontier on Saturday to implore his Holiness to restore his person to the care of his beloved subjects; but the Pope refused to receive them, and the gentlemen were not allowed to cross the line. I am told the Minister of France complained that the deputation was so unceremoniously treated: but the officer in charge showed him an order written by Cardinal Antonelli, Chamberlain to the Pope, in which it was expressly and formally stated that he was determined not to communicate, directly or indirectly, with an usurping Government. It is said at Rome, and may be said at Paris, that the Pope, in consequence of the deputation being sent back, is under durance by the King of Naples, but the order was written by the proper officer, and the foreign Ministers at Gaëta are the best witnesses of his perfect freedom. I have seen letters of yesterday from Rome, which state that this determination had created a great sensation among the friends of the Provisional Government. The diplomatic circle at Gaëta is strengthened by the arrival of M. de Boutenieff and M. de [illegible] the known Russian Minister, the other the Sardinian Envoy, and by the Prussian *chargé*, the Baron Kanitz, and the Belgian, M. de Ravenstein. No less than 29 cardinals have also arrived, and the Pope has been enabled to hold a consistory. From every quarter the nobility, the gentry, and the people are flocking to receive the Papal benediction, and nearly the whole time of his Holiness is devoted to receiving the anxious crowds that implore his aid. What [illegible] effect of his voluntary exile be, on Italy in particular, and on the Roman Catholic world in general? The consideration of these important points cannot be long deferred, but I find that to-day the general feeling is, that his Holiness will be recalled to Rome by a demonstration of the people being made in his favour, and that the armed intervention of no Italian or foreign power will be involved.

CELEBRATION OF CHRISTMAS AT ROME.

One of the most imposing ceremonies of the commemoration of this holy season takes place on Christmas Eve, at Rome, when (hitherto) the Pope has proceeded from his Palace of the Quirinal, in grand procession, to St. Peter's, in the form and [illegible] shown in the Illustration (sketched from the celebration of last year) The great variety of costumes and uniforms; the halberdiers, cross, and crozier-bearers; the Pope borne on high, wearing his triple crown; the priests of every rank and order; the blazing of torches, and the rising of clouds of incense all combine to form a most picturesque scene, as the procession advances into the noble architectural Church of St. Peter.

The service performed in the choir is chiefly musical, and its solemnity is much heightened by the hour. Then follows the procession of the Cradle, consisting of the whole body of the clergy present, who proceed to a sort of cell, where the Cradle lies enshrined in a blaze of tapers, and guarded by groups of devotees. Thence it is borne with solemn chants to the Chapel of Santa Croce; a musical mass follows; lastly, the Cradle is deposited upon the altar; and the spectators retire, usually just as the dome of St. Peter's catches the first light of the morning; and the cupolas and spires which crown the Seven Hills rise on the eye above the dim mists of night, in which the city and its ruins are still involved.

MASS AT ROME ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

MATCH COURSING, NO. I.

COURSING.

Philosophy!
With thee say that Life is short—
That Wisdom [illegible] sport,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W BATTY. The most astounding Novelties for the Christmas Holidays in the Metropolis.—A Surprising Spectacle—Brilliant Scenes of the Arena.—The Arabs in the Wilderness—Performances ... Arabian Horses ... Mr Batty ... Mr Batty ... Mr Batty

POSTCRIPT.

LYNN ELECTION

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

LYNN, Friday Evening.

The Hon. G. H Stanley was this day duly elected a member for Lynn.

The hon. gentleman was opposed by a Chartist named Dixon, but at the last moment the latter declined going to the poll, although the Mayor announced the show of hands to be in his favour.

Mr Stanley was not present; he is now travelling in America.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

The new President of the Republic has announced to the National Assembly the constitution of his Cabinet, which is the same in every respect as that already published, with the exception that M. Bixio, instead of M. Bineau, is the Minister of Agriculture. Marshal Bugeaud has received the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour.

The Army of the Alps; and General Changarnier is appointed with the title of Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of the Seine, to the command of the first military division, including the command of the Republican Guards, the Guards of the Assembly, and the troops of the line in and around Paris. His head quarters are at the Tuileries.

The Prince of Montfort (Jerome Bonaparte) has been appointed Governor of the Invalides. Jerome Bonaparte was at the Palais d'Elysee Bourbon on Wednesday evening, to receive the ex-President on his return from the National Assembly. On entering they cordially embraced. The Prince de Montfort looked greatly moved, and shed tears. It was on the same spot he had parted with the Emperor Napoleon for the last time, when he quitted Paris, after the battle of Waterloo.

On the same evening, the President gave his first dinner at the Palais d'Elysée Bourbon. It was attended by his Ministers, the immediate members of his family, and a few private friends.

PRUSSIA.—Advices from Berlin of the 16th inst. state the Government had resolved on prosecuting for high treason those Deputies who voted for the resolution refusing the payment of taxes, which was passed on the 15th of November. The order to the provincial authorities to forward the necessary evidence has been given.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME. Later accounts than those already published state that there is no truth in the report that the Pope has been set aside. The Provisional Government established at Rome is appointed to act specifically "during the absence of the Pope from Rome."

WEST INDIES.

By the *Great Western* steam-packet, which arrived at Southampton yesterday (Friday) morning, we learn that at Barbadoes the yellow fever had broken out among the troops. About one-third of the artillery, and a large proportion of the 66th regiment, had taken ill.

At Demerara the crops were flourishing, the weather favourable, and very little sickness prevalent.

At Jamaica there was a good deal of sickness amongst the troops, and many deaths had occurred.

At Santa Lucia, also, sickness prevailed. Mrs. Darling, the wife of the Governor, was one of the victims.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by Viscountess Canning, the Lady Caroline Cocks, Viscount Eglinstone, Major-General Wemyss, and Colonel Bouverie, attended divine service at Whippingham Church. The service was performed by the Rev. T. Protheroe.

On Monday evening, Admiral Prescott, the Rev. T. Protheroe, and Col. Phipps had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party.

The members of the Royal Family take their usual early open-air exercise every morning.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR. On Thursday, the Court returned to Windsor from Osborne. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal children, arrived at the Castle at twenty minutes before two in the afternoon, in a carriage and four, from the Slough station of the Great Western Railway.

HER MAJESTY'S PRIVATE THEATRE. The stage of the Queen's private theatre, which has been during the last six weeks erecting in the painting-room of Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket, has received its finishing-stroke, and has now been taken to pieces, carefully packed in the vans, and removed to Windsor Castle. The stage carpenters and machinists of the Italian Opera-House have been sent to the Royal residence, and have fitted up the stage in the apartment set apart for the dramatic performances to take place in. The stage is a splendid piece of workmanship, and is built entirely of timber. The timbers are so formed that they are bead together by mortice joints—not so much as a single nail being required to fasten any part, either to the floorings or walls of the Castle. The scenes, which consist of chamber, wood, village, and sea views, have been painted also at Her Majesty's Theatre, and are beautiful productions, in strict keeping with the plays they are to represent, and have been executed by Mr. Thomas Grieve. They are so formed, that, instead of separating in the centre, like the flats of a regular theatre, they are formed a kind of cylinder or barrel, turned by means of patent windlasses fixed in the flies. There are three openings on the P.S., and a similar number on the O.P. of the stage, sufficiently capacious to admit of the *corps dramatique* entering and retiring with ease without coming in contact with the wings. The curtain is made of rich silk velvet, and is hung up in a similar manner as the scenery, and is held straight by a heavy batten at the bottom. The stage, as it stood in Her Majesty's Theatre, was twenty-four feet wide by thirty-four feet deep. The foot-lights are formed by a row of splendid oil lamps, so shaded as to throw the light upon the smallest object at the back of the stage. The wings and flies are also lighted with oil lamps. The building of the stage has been intrusted to Mr. D. Sloman, the machinist of Her Majesty's Theatre.

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE PRINCE DE NEMOURS.—On Friday evening se'en o'clock, the Queen's *Fairy* yacht steamer came up Southampton Water and entered the docks without any flag or sign that any person of distinction was on board. On entering the dock, she was unable to get alongside the dock wall, and consequently came close to the Peninsular Company's steamer *Sultan*. Dr Clutterbuck, the surgeon of the *Sultan*, happened to be on board, and he was surprised to find Prince Albert and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours suddenly step from the *Fairy* to the *Sultan*, and ask permission to land from the latter. The surgeon immediately assisted the Duke and Duchess de Nemours in landing on the dock quay. Prince Albert took leave of the illustrious individuals, and returned on board the *Fairy*. The affair was so private that even the Southampton journalists failed to notice it on Saturday.

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE WORKING MEN'S PRIZE ESSAYS.—In answer to a memorial forwarded through Lord Ashley to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, requesting him to preside at the meeting for the announcement of the adjudicators and the distribution of prizes, offered to working men, for essays written by them on the temporal advantages of the Sabbath to the labouring classes, of which there were 1045 competitors, the following answer has been received through Lord Ashley by the adjudicators:—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has desired me to express his regret that he is unable to comply with the request of the memorialists, and take the chair at the distribution of the prize essays on the Sabbath. His Royal Highness, however, feels a very deep sympathy with the striking and meritorious efforts of the working classes, and he commends his letter by saying "I think that now that more prizes are being collected for the hitherto unsuccessful candidates, I can best contribute towards the object by giving ten of the additional five pound prizes, and asking you to be kind enough to present them to the successful authors in my name. The Pearl of Days has interested and pleased both the Queen and myself extremely."

(Signed) ASHLEY

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—At the Queen's Privy Council held at Osborne, on Saturday last, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday the 5th inst., until Thursday the 1st of February next; and a proclamation directing that Parliament shall on the said 1st of February be held, and sit for the despatch of business, has been published.

ON Monday the Royal alms were distributed by command of her Majesty by the Rev. Mr Goodenough, the sub-almoner, at the Almonry-office, Monastic Scotland-yard, to poor aged men and women, who received the Royal Christmas bounty of 5s each. The office opened at 6 o'clock P.M., and continued open till 9 o'clock, between 500 and 600 receiving the bounty, all being above 60, a great many 90, and three upwards of a century old. The payments of the Royal gift were resumed on the following day.

THE POSTAL CONVENTION WITH AMERICA.—The new postal convention between England and the United States was signed at the Foreign-office by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, on Friday se'nnight, and was sent off to America by the mail the same evening for the ratification of the President and Senate of the United States. As this is final form is not at all doubtful, all the details having been settled essentially by the authorities on both sides of the Atlantic, we have much pleasure in stating that arrangements have been mutually agreed upon to bring the provisions of the treaty into *immediate operation*. The immediate effect of this treaty will be to reduce the postage rate from or to any part of Great Britain to or from any port of the United States of America to its foreign correspondent, instead of 2s., to which charge every letter was at least subject by the late practice.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PRESTON.—Two destructive fires took place at Preston this week. The first occurred on Monday evening at a boiler and engine manufactory, involving the loss of between £4000 and £5000. The second took place on Wednesday morning, about three o'clock, in the flax spinning-mill of Messrs. Hinksman, Barnes, and Co. known by the name of Ribble Bank Mill, Bow-lane, at the west end of the town. The fire was first discovered in a boiler-house at the east end of the building; but with a rapidity almost incredible the flames spread to the other parts of the structure, of considerable extent, and six stories high. Notwithstanding the most energetic measures were taken to suppress the flames, all efforts, so far as the mill was concerned, to save property were fruitless. However, the adjoining buildings were saved. About five o'clock half the mill fell in with a tremendous crash. The property was insured in four offices, the Sun, Phœnix, Royal Exchange, and Guardian, to the amount of something like £15,000; but it is said that £20,000 will not replace the machinery destroyed, to say nothing of the building. Between 400 and 500 hands must, for a time, be thrown out of employment by this catastrophe.

THE THEATRES.

Those important secrets for the play-going world—the names and natures of the entertainments at the different houses for Christmas, have at length been put forth. They are as follows:—

THE HAYMARKET produces a new burlesque, by the Messrs Brough, founded on the charming story of "Camara zaman and Badoura," in the "Arabian Nights Entertainments." Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, Mr. J. Bland, Miss P. Horton, and Miss Bury-olds, will sustain the principal characters; and if it is half as good as "The Enchanted Isle," it will be attractive and successful.

At the LYCEUM Mr. Planché goes back to his chronicles of fairy history for the subject of his new burlesque—"The King of the Peacocks." The cast comprises all the principal members of the establishment, with the exception of Mr. Charles Mathews, which we regret, looking back to his agreeable *Lindabella*. The name promises scope for beautiful costumes, and some of Mr. Beverley's exquisite scenery.

The PRINCESS' has a pantomime, called "Bluff King Hal, or Harlequin and the Gurmed Arfine." Part of the Masquerade has a pantomime also, by Mr. Webb, the clever stage-manager, founded on the old melodrama of "Out-o'Clock, or the Knight and the Wood Demon." Mr. Jefferds is the *Clown*.

ST. ANDREW'S WELLS has for its subject "Harlequin and the World Turned Upside Down, or Number Nip and the Enchanted Fountain." The pantomime at this house has always been so full of clever hits and allusions, that we have no doubt its character will be sustained.

At the SURREY great things are promised. First of all, the house has been magnificently re-decorated; next, an entirely new company has been engaged for the performance of superior melodrama; and, lastly, a splendid pantomime, called "Harlequin Lord Lovell, or Lady Nancy Bell and the Fairies of the Silver Oak," is promised for its patrons. Our old favourite Tom Matthews is to be the *Clown*.

THE STRAND Theatre has been taken by the Wizard of the North for his performances. For those who have not seen his great master, Mr. Robert-Houdin, his exhibition is worthy of a visit.

DRURY-LANE.

On Monday evening, Mr. Jullien's grand Bal Masqué took place, and was, beyond all comparison, the most splendid affair of the kind ever witnessed in London: indeed we question if any of the best Carnival balls at the Opera in Paris ever excelled it. Those who remember the scenes of low riot (and worse) which, a few years back, characterised the Opera-house masquerades, even down to a comparatively recent period, will be able to appreciate the gradual improvement which has taken place in this style of amusement, under Mr. Jullien's direction; and more especially since dancing has become such a general recreation in England. On Monday the audience portion of the theatre was crowded with most respectable persons; the proscenium boxes were occupied by the officers of the Guards and their friends; all the private boxes had been engaged by members of the most fashionable London circles; and in the galleries nothing could be seen but tiers of heads rising one above the other, until the last row touched the ceiling. The orchestra was, as usual, at the extreme back of the stage; and the vast *salle* was lighted in the most beautiful manner we ever witnessed, under the able superintendence of Mr. Frederick Gye. The wreaths of flowers from the chandeliers were pendent in festoons by brilliant butterflies, which appeared to be actually floating in the air; and over the proscenium was an enormous plate of what appeared to be spangled glass, if we may term it so, twenty or thirty feet long, on which was the inscription "*Vive la danse!*" in small jets of gas. This was certainly a most exquisite piece of illumination. The usual lights of the Concerts appeared to be tripled, and altogether the *coup d'œil* was one of singular brilliancy.

At half-past twelve the area of the hall was crowded almost to inconvenience. Of the dancers, a large proportion were in fancy costume, and some of these were exceedingly tasteful, speaking well for Mr. Nathan's wardrobes, from which a large quantity had been chosen. Many of the dresses were really very good indeed. Our old friend the General of the Republic was there in full force, blanching his good tempered sallies at the occupants of the boxes. There were some capital Indians and Chinese in authentic costumes; sewers, "Presidents," and other *Negotiateurs*; a swarm of brilliant *cabaretiers*, postilions, and variations of either costume; with more Louis Quatorze, Louis Quinze, Seconds Empire, Caesar de Bazans, and all or matter of course fancy dresses, than we conceived could be in London. A matter worthy of remark is, that everybody not in costume was in recognised evening dress: a great step in advance of the tribe of dotted gents who once thronged the promenade. In a word, all the arrangements were perfect; and the peal of applause that rewarded Koenig's cornet solo in the Polka or Polka proved the company were far from being inattentive to the music. The dancing was kept up with unabated spirit and good-humour until late in the morning, in the order of polkas, waltzes, and quadrilles, broken only by "the monster galopade" just before supper; and we are certain that the beauty and propriety of the scene generally will long be remembered by those who witnessed it.

ADELPHI.

Long before this sheet comes into the hands of our readers, thousands of them will, without doubt, have read Mr. Dickens's new Christmas story of "The Haunted Man; or, the Ghost's Bargain." It will not be, therefore, necessary to describe the story in announcing its re-production in a dramatic form at the Adelphi Theatre on Wednesday evening, only one day after the publication of the book, the usual arrangements having been entered into between author and manager for the representation of the early proofs a month ago.

Possibly no piece was ever placed upon the stage with greater care at the Adelphi: certainly none has been better acted at that theatre. The scenes and situations of the book have been represented with singular and painstaking fidelity; and the characters were personated in a manner that does the greatest credit to all the ladies and gentlemen engaged in their representation. The natural, unaffected pathos of Miss Woolgar in *Milly*, and the homely telling point of Mrs. Frank Matthews as *Mrs. Tetterby*, were really refreshing on the score of their truthfulness; whilst Miss Ellen Chaplin's *Peg* was an admirable piece of forcible—almost painful—acting; and yet possibly these clever actresses never excited, on the whole, less sympathy. Nor did the gentlemen accomplish more. No two better representatives of *Redlaw* or the *Ghost* could be sent on our boards than Mr. H. Hughes and Mr. O. Smith; and we shall very much know intimidate Mr. Wright is. A special paragraph should be given to Mr. Munyard, who played *Watkins Tottle* and *Mr. Swidger*. This gentleman's power and effective, is destined to become a very popular actor at no distant period. But still, with all the talent, the piece staggered fearfully, from the utterly undramatic nature of the story. We did not mean to say that all could have been done for it that could be, by the dramatist, but the audience appeared to take very little interest in the fortunes of the personages. Some portions of it were absolutely dangerous; we may mention the scene in which a sudden change takes place in *Old Swidger's* (Mr. Lambert) character, owing to the influence of the spell. There was also more tendency to moralising than appeared agreeable to a mixed audience.

At the end of the curtain the applause was very loud, but there was also some unmistakable hissing, which led to a contest between the two parties, in which, eventually, the "ayes" were victorious. The piece will, from the very finished manner in which it has been put upon the stage, have a good run through the holidays. We advise every one going to see it, however, to read the book first; without having done so, much of it will be incomprehensible.

HAYMARKET.

"YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER!" is the name of an exceedingly good farce, by Mr. Madison Morton, produced with great success at this house on Wednesday evening. The plot of the pieces are by no means of a novel character, but they are so well worked up, and Mr Keeley, as an English footman (*John Strong*) in a German family, is so irresistibly comical, that the audience are kept in a roar from beginning to end. He is mistaken for a prescribed baron whom the authorities have offered a reward for, believing him guilty of disaffection to the Government, and those who can imagine what Mr. Keeley would look like, and how he would act under such dangerous circumstances, may readily understand the fun he makes out of his dilemma. He is well supported by Mrs. W. Clifford, Miss Reynolds, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Bishop; and we prognosticate a long and successful run for the farce. The only information required is the title will probably refer to the split sides of the audience, who shout with merriment. Indeed, without wishing him ill, we would sooner see Mr. Keeley in apparently incalculable difficulties and great distress, than any one else we know.

On Tuesday night, the performances at this Theatre were in aid of the funds of the National Philanthropic Association for the Employment of the Poor as "Street Orderlies." In discussing the merits of the new farce and the piece, the "Orderlies" appeared upon the stage, and an incidental procession in their costume took place. The scene was a very novel one, and excited considerable applause; and we hope it may prove the effect of drawing the attention of the benevolent to the encouragement of this very useful plan of employment.

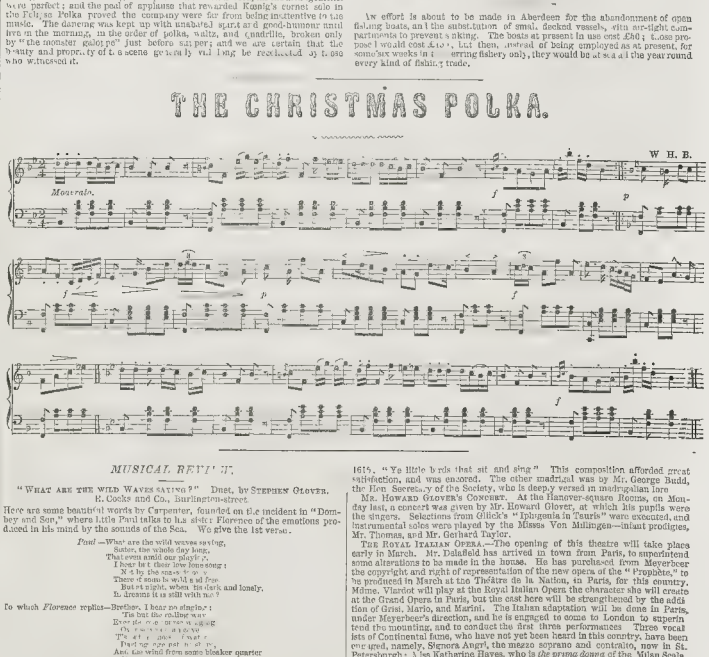
PRINCESS'.

A farce produced at this theatre, under the name of "Curlers for Two," appears to be an adaptation of the same French piece from which the above is taken. The principal character is a cook, sustained with the usual drollery by M. Ikbery.

THE COLOSSEUM.—A new and beautiful exhibition, entitled "The Cycloramas," will next week be added to the attractions of this popular resort. We shall, next week, engrave two views of this striking novelty.

AN effort is about to be made in Aberdeen for the abandonment of open fishing boats, and the substitution of small decked vessels, with air-tight compartments to prevent sinking. The boats at present in use cost £30; those proposed would cost £60; but then, instead of being employed as at present, for somewhat weeks in the herring fishery only, they would be at sea all the year round every kind of fishing trade.

THE CHRISTMAS POLKA.



MUSICAL REVIEW.

"WHAT ARE THE WILD WAVES SAYING?" Duet, by STEPHEN GLOVER. E. Cocks and Co., Burlington-street.

Here are some beautiful words by Carpenter, founded on the incident in "Dombey and Son," where little Paul talks to his sister Florence of the emotions produced in his mind by the sounds of the Sea. We give the 1st verse.

Paul—What are the wild waves saying,
Sister, the whole day long,
That evermore I hear
I hear it in my bosom,
It sighs the same with me?
There it sounds with a will and power
But it might, when its dark and lonely,
Be dreams it is still with me?

To which *Florence* replies—Brother, I hear no singing:
'Tis but the rolling wave
Ever the same in saying
Ever and ever.
Paul is now and Paul—No, it says
Florence, Florence,
And, as wind from some bleaker quarter
Blows more fierce,
Repeats it, thunderingly.

Mr. Glover has happily succeeded in producing a duet, which is of a high order, without being difficult, and which will be a favourite. Its devotional character will introduce it, in many instances, where music of a lighter character is excluded.

"A VOICE FROM THE WAVES," an answer to the foregoing duet We have just glanced over the music, by the same composer, forming an admirable companion to "What are the Wild Waves saying."

MUSIC.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—On Saturday night these popular entertainments terminated. The season has been unusually successful, and Mr. Frederick Gye and M. Jullien, who are the speculators, will share very large profits. M. Jullien will now commence his provincial concerts.

WESTERN MADRIGAL SOCIETY. At the meeting on Saturday last, J. Evans, Esq., President, in the chair, and Mr. Turle acting as Conductor, two new compositions were sung, in addition to the usual selections from the old madrigalian writers. The first was by Mr. Brinley Richards, being an adaptation of the first verse of Heywood's song in "Fair Maid of the Exchange," 1615, "Ye little birds that sit and sing." This composition afforded great satisfaction, and was encored. The other madrigal was by Mr. George Budd, the Hon. Secretary of the Society, who is deeply versed in madrigalian lore

Mr. HOWARD GLOVER'S CONCERT. At the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday last, a concert was given by Mr. Howard Glover, at which his pupils were the singers. Selections from Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris" were executed, and instrumental solos were played by the Misses Von Mülingen—infant prodigies, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Gerhard Taylor.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The opening of this theatre will take place early in March. Mr. Delafield has arrived in town from Paris, to superintend some alterations to be made in the house. He has purchased from Meyerbeer the copyright and right of representation of the new opera of the "Prophète," to be produced in March at the Théâtre de la Nation, in Paris, for this country. Mdme. Viardot will play at the Royal Italian Opera the character she will create at the Grand Opera in Paris, but the cast here will be strengthened by the addition of Grisi, Mario, and Marini. The Italian adaptation will be done in Paris, under Meyerbeer's direction, and he is engaged to come to London to superintend the mounting, and to conduct the first three performances. Three vocal sets of Conterno's duets, who have not yet been heard in this country, have been engaged, namely, Signora Angri, the mezzo soprano and contralto, now in St. Petersburgh; Miss Katherine Hayes, who is *la prima donna* of the Milan Scala, and Pyneafi at Florence, a native of Ireland, and a pupil of Mazzuli Garcia; and Mdlle. Meric, a contralto, who lately made her *début* in Paris.

HER MAJESTY'S CONCERTS OF ANCIENT MUSIC.—These concerts, established in 1776, will not be commenced this year until after Easter; and the number will, therefore, be reduced to six instead of eight. The dates are fixed for May days, April 23rd, May 7th and 21st, June 4th, and July 2nd, only one concert for each Wednesday in the month, and the last concert on the day of the Waterloo Banquet taking place on the 18th. The public rehearsals will be on the preceding Saturdays. The Royal and noble directors are the King of Hanover, Duke of Cambridge, Duke of Devonshire, Earls of Westmoreland, Rowe, and Cawdor, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Reserved seats for the entire season, as at the Philharmonic Society, will be allotted. The band and chorus, and engagement of leading singers, will be on the same scale as heretofore.

MUSICAL EVENTS. On Tuesday, Miss Julia Bleadon, a pupil of Mr. Howard Glover, gave a concert at the London Tavern. At it Mr. Sheasby et cort, played the solo instrumentals with Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Hay, and Mr. Vivier; and the vocalists Miss Dolby, the Misses Marian and Mr. What ley, Messrs Wentworth, T. Williams, Looney, and Sims Reeves. Mr Willey was conductor and leader of the band.—Weekly music was illustrated on Wednesday night at the London Mechanics' Institution, by lecture, song, and harp; by Colnaghi, Miss Ellen Lyon, and Mr. Ellis Roberts. Two performances of Handel's "Messiah" are given this week at Exeter Hall, one by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Surman, on Friday night, and the other by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa this evening (Saturday).—Mr Allcroft's twelfth annual concert took place on Friday at the Princess' theatre.

The two concerts in Manchester in aid of the funds of the Royal Infirmary took place on Tuesday and Thursday. All the tickets had been sold some days previously, Mdlle. Lind singing on both evenings. She will shortly sing at Norwich and at Worcester, in aid of the funds for the two Festivals, having been prevented by other arrangements from singing when the meetings took place in those towns. During her stay in Norwich Mdlle. Lind will be on a visit to the daughter of the Bishop of Norwich.

THE MENDELSSOHN SCHOLARSHIPS.—MDLLE. JENNY LIND.

The assemblage of vocal and instrumental talent at the performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," at Exeter Hall, briefly referred to in our last week's publication, was greater than at any previous interpretation of that sublime oratorio. The hall was brilliantly and fashionably attended; including the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe, the Hanoverian and Prussian Ministers, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London and Norwich, &c.

The band comprised upwards of one hundred first-rate players, with Sainton and Tolbecque as principal violins. The chorus consisted of two hundred members of the Sacred Harmonic Society, two hundred professional choristers, including the boys from the Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, &c., one hundred and fifty from Hullah's Singing Classes, and thirty pupils from the Royal Academy of Music. In the aggregate, there were not far short of seven hundred executants; Benedict, as the intimate friend of Mendelssohn, being the Conductor.

At the head of the leading vocalists was Mdlle. Lind, who, with that alacrity she always displays to aid in a benevolent purpose, had offered her gratuitous services. Miss A. Williams, Miss M. Williams, Mrs Noble (late Miss Duval), Mr. Lockey, Mr. J. A. Novello, Mr. Benson, and Mr Machin were the other principal singers.

The absorbing attraction was Mdlle. Jenny Lind's first appearance to sing in a sacred work, and in the English language. Her accent is excellent, and nothing could be more distinct than her enunciation. She sang nine times, beginning, in the first part, with the double quartet "For he shall give his angels;" exin in the recitative and duet "Give me thy son;" and thirdly in the quartet "Cast thy burden." In the second part, she opened with the air in B minor "Hear ye, Israel;" then in the trio "Lift thine eyes;" next in the recitative "Night falleth;" again in the quartet "Holy, holy;" and, finally, in the recitative "Behold! God hath sent," and in the quartet "Oh! come every one."

It reflects the greatest credit on the musical judgment and taste of Mdlle. Lind that she in no one instance departed from the text of the composer; as Mendelssohn has noted down his inspirations, so did Mdlle. Lind conscientiously and zealously interpret them, without the slightest introduction of a cadenza or grace to secure any artificial effect. Her meritorious reading of the soprano part entitled her to the warmest acknowledgments of the musician and amateur, but there were delicious gems in the vocalisation, particularly in the concerted pieces. In the quartet "Holy, holy," she led off on the high notes with astonishing steadiness, and held on them throughout with a sustaining power that quite electrified the audience, and secured for the piece an unanimous encore, which was also bestowed on the trio, "Lift thine eyes."

MDLLE JENNY LIND, AT EXETER HALL.

MUSIC HOLDER.

Next to Mdlle. Lind, the singing of Miss Martha Williams was the point of interest. The lovely contralto voice of this songstress was never more finely developed, and she was called upon to repeat the air "Oh! rest in the Lord," with acclamations. Miss A. Williams sang her share of the music most creditably. Mr. Lockey's singing of the tenor part is now thoroughly well known and appreciated. Mr. Machin gave the difficult music of "Elijah" artistically, but it is not altogether in his register. The overture, accompaniments, and choruses were executed with remarkable fire and delicacy; and the organ part was played with discretion by Mr. Henry Smart. Altogether it was a very fine performance.

The result will be a considerable sum, which will be vested in the Leipsic Musical Conservatory for English scholarships of the Mendelssohn foundation, which Germany is now forming as a memento of the most remarkable genius of his age.

The Music-Holder of which we annex a representation, is the registered invention of Mr. Henry Moise, and is manufactured by W. H. Tyler, 1, Great Turnstile. The inventor has just presented to Mdlle. Lind this very elegant specimen. The two shafts are of silver, and the springs or clasps, are gilt. To hold the music it is merely requisite to introduce the sheet between the shafts and clasps. The handle is of onyx, with gold mounting, chased; and the surmounting lyre is enriched with gold, and set with a pearl between two rubies.

The Music-Holder is also made in less costly style; and Mr. Moise has, for general sale, a size of Holder adapted for The Illustrated London News.

"HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS."

Who does not recollect the joyousness of a Breaking-up—the uproarious mirth of Going Home—and the affectionate Welcome on reaching there? There is nothing in after-life to efface the recollection of these happy hours!

The writing of the holiday letter first sets the young spirits dancing; the calendar is watched, and each day anxiously struck out almost ere it expires, thus lessening the interval of schooldom and holiday. At length the Breaking-up day arrives. It is commemorated in various modes. The "Dulce Domum" is sung on the evening preceding the Whitsun Holidays. Westminster has its plays; and at some modern Collegiate Schools there are also dramatic performances. In smaller establishments the festival consists of cake and wine and singing; and every where there is some indication of festivity. In that kitchen-drawer of a book, "Brand's Popular Antiquities," we find a ballad describing a Breaking-up custom at a school at Bridgewater, in which the boys were wont

> At breaking-up for Christmas' loved recess,
> To meet the master, on that happy morn,
> At early hour

Then followed the blowing of a horn to rouse the schoolmates, &c.,

At last, "Going Home Day" arrives. The night has been one of restless anticipation. The boys, who have a long journey, in all probability, rise before daylight. The breakfast is soon despatched. The well-appointed coach reaches the door, and is soon freighted with its joyous load. And then commences the fun of the road, with pea-shooters and volleys of peas fired at wonder-struck gazers; the horn twanging through the silent village; and a host of little practical jokes, such as boys alone can play

In the Illustration, the coach, with its four steaming horses, has arrived at the four steaming horses, has arrived at the four steaming horses, has arrived at the

LA VIERGE A LA VIGNE.

PAINTED BY PAUL DELAROCHE

LA VIERGE A LA VIGNE" is the distinctive title of the Picture by Delaroche engraved upon the preceding page, from a beautiful print in the fine manner by Samuel Jean Pillement. Goupil, Vibert, and Co., Paris; and Gambart, Junin, and Co., London.

Delaroche's picture is the property of Mr. Thomas Baring, and will be remembered in the Exhibition of our Academy two seasons since. It is entitled "*A la Vigne*," or "with the Vine," the principal accessory of the painting being used to distinguish it from other pictures of the Virgin—just as we have the *Cannaletto* portrait of the Virgin. We have, however, chosen the more popular and descriptive title of "A Holy Family," as more clearly conveying the impressionables of the picture

THE WEATHER.

The weather this week has been more silky different from that of the preceding week: the temperature of the air has exceeded its average values by small quantities only, on Wednesday being below the average. The direction of the wind has varied from the S. to the N., but at most times it has been compounded with the E. The sky has been mostly overcast. The following are some particulars of each day:—Tuesday the sky was mostly free from clouds before, and it was overcast after, noon; rain was falling occasionally between 4h. P.M. and midnight; the direction of the wind was S.S.E., and the average temperature of the day was 45°. Saturday the sky was overcast, and rain was falling frequently; the direction of the wind was chiefly N., and the average temperature of the air was 41°. Sunday the sky was, for the most part, cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 40°. Monday the sky was mostly overcast before noon, and partially clear after noon, and it was so again at night; the direction of the wind was S.S.E., and the average temperature of the air was 43°. Tuesday the sky was overcast all day; the direction of the wind was N.E., and the average temperature of the air was 34°. Wednesday the sky was overcast during the day and cloudless at night; the direction of the wind was E., and the average temperature of the air was 34°5; and that for the week ending this day was 42°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:

Thursday,	Dec. 14,	the highest during the day was 52 deg., and the lowest was 41		deg.
Friday,	Dec. 15,	"	50	" "
Saturday,	Dec. 16,	"	45	" "
Sunday,	Dec. 17,	"	44	" "
Monday,	Dec. 18,	"	51	" "
Tuesday,	Dec. 19,	"	49	" "
Wednesday,	Dec. 20,	"	42	" "

THE TETTERBY FAMILY. A small man sat in a small parlour, pantomimed off from a small shop by a passage, passed in and out of it with a small basket or newspapers in company with the small man was almost any amount of small children you may please to name—at least it seemed so; they made, in that very minute, sparse of action, such an imposing effect, in point of number. Of those small fry, two slid, by some strong machinery, bean pot into bed in a corner, where might have reposed snugly enough in the sleep of innocence, but for a constitutional propensity to keep awake, and also to scuffle in and out of bed. The immediate occasion of these predatory dashes at the waking world was the construction of an oyster-shed was in a corner, by two other youths of tender age, on which fortifications they had been busily labouring diamonds (like those accursed Picts and Scots who beleaguer the early historical studies of most young Britons), and then withdrew to their own territory. In addition to the six bodies on the premises, and the exercise of the faculties, the unwashed body, and made inroads at the bed clothes under which the marauders took refuge, another little boy, in another little bed, constituted his mite of contribution to the family stock, by darting his head upon the wearers of the same, as a projectile or bed, and several small objects, inoffensive in themselves, though of a hard substance considered as missiles, at the disturbers of his repose—who were not slow to return these compliments. Besides which, nine other children, not at present there, but at little—was tottering to and fro, bent on one side, and considerably affected in his knees by the weight of a large baby, which he was supposed, by a fiction peculiar to nurses, to be dandling. Besides which, he had no one to sleep. But oh! the unanimistic regions of contemplation and watchfulness into which the baby's eyes were then only beginning to compass themselves to stare over its unconscious shoulder! It was a very Moloch of a baby, with an insatiate altar the whole existence of this particular young brother was offered up a daily sacrifice. Its personality may be said to have consisted in its never being out, in any one place, for five consecutive minutes, and in its constant objection when required. "Tetterby's baby" was as well known in the neighbourhood as the pastman or the pot-boy. It roved from door-step to door-step, in the arms of little Johnny Tetterby, and lagged heavily at the skirts of other juveniles who followed the tumblers or the monkey, and came up, all on one side, a little too late for every thing that was attractive, from Monday morning until Saturday night. Wherever this dejected creature was seen, it was the Moloch or the insatiate altar the whole existence of this particular young brother was offered up a daily sacrifice. Its personality may be said to have consisted in its never being out, in any one place, for five consecutive minutes, and in its constant objection when required. "Tetterby's baby" was as well known in the neighbourhood as the pastman or the pot-boy. It roved from door-step to door-step, in the arms of little Johnny Tetterby, and lagged heavily at the skirts of other juveni

have pleaded guilty, so that he should not have been obliged to open a case of the serious character of the one under consideration, for he had to disclose a conspiracy, the organization of which was so formidable that those who were the objects of it (had they been aware of it) would have been struck with terror and alarm. One of the main objects of the conspiracy was to hire a number of vacant cellars in different parts of the town of Manchester, which were to be filled with gunpowder and other explosive materials; these were to be fired by desperate men, and their force was to be used against all who opposed them. The learned gentlemen then read the speeches made by the defendants at different meetings, and called several policemen as witnesses in support of the indictment. The Court rose at 6 o'clock. On Tuesday, the principal evidence was adduced, being that of James A. Ball, an informer. He had been brought from jail, being under committal on a charge of conspiracy. He said he was a printwoller at Manchester. Had been four times in goal for neglecting his family and advocating the People's Charter. On the evening of the 1st of April, a committee meeting was held at his father's house, to raise money for spreading for the People's Charter. On the following day another meeting was held. Witness spoke, taking for his subject a text from the New Testament:—"Let him that hath no sword sell his garment and buy one." Witness then enumerated several other meetings which he and the prisoners had attended, at which the formation of clubs, the cri-fleur, drilling, and arming of National Guards, to co-operate with the London Chartists, were determined upon, and the destruction of property, to create terror and confusion, planned. A shop was taken in Tib-street which had been used for packing calcium, and Chadwick proposed it should be fired. A man named Cairns suggested that a bottle of naphtha should be thrown in amongst the calcium, and then some one should set fire to it. Chadwick thought that, before they did so, they should turn off the water from the water-works and the canal, and persons were appointed to ascertain how that could be best effected. On the 11th of April another meeting was held, at which Rankin took the chair. Dr. M'Dowall, West, White, Grocott, and, in fact, all the defendants were present, with many others. They had ascertained the failure in London, and said it was foolish in them to attempt opposition to the authorities by destroying property. Rankin said they were not strong enough unless they did so. M'Donough proposed that there should be empty cellars taken in the neighbourhood of High-street—two at the corner of Turner-street, and one under Mr. Stephenson's shoe-shop, in Market-street. Leader was appointed for the purpose of carrying out these objects. These were M'Donough, Donovan, Leech, Cropper, Chadwick, Schofield, Nixon, and others. The leaders were to place in each of the cellars one parcel of gunpowder, containing one cwt., one cask of naphtha, containing thirty-two gallons, and one cask of turpentine. Shavings, mixed with straw, were to be placed next the casks, and those were to be set adjoining the door, well steeped in naphtha, for the purpose of being instantly ignited, and the place fired. It was also agreed that an empty shop, formerly occupied by Dr. Bailey, phrenologist, should be taken adjoining the gas-works in Lower King-street. It was to be taken under the pretence of carrying on the provision trade. After getting possession of the shop they were to bore under the ground so as to get to the gas-works yards, to place five cwt. of gunpowder under the boring, blow up the gas-works, and put the town in complete darkness. Several persons were then appointed to superintend this, and M'Donough was to act as their leader. A resolution was agreed to, on the motion of Cropper, seconded by Downey, that persons should be appointed to secrete themselves in the churches, and to be provided with implements to break open the doors. Other persons were then to be admitted, provided with naphtha, to fire the churches. Leaders were appointed for particular churches, as follows: St. George's Church, Schofield; St. Paul's, Chadwick; St. Ann's, Donovan; St. Mary's, Leech; St. John's, Cropper. Persons were also directed to let off the reservoir at Beswick, and also the canal. Lecturers were appointed to go through the country to make the plans known. Archdeacon and Rankin went to Oldham; Cropper to Bradford; Chadwick himself, and Leech, to Ireland; and Donovan to Birmingham. Witness went to several places in England and then to Ireland. He had seen M'Donough twice since, and there were drilling places appointed. The drilling generally took place at midnight. He had also seen Cropper and Rankin engaged in drilling.

The witness was then called upon to identify particularly the defendants, whom he had spoken to as being present at the meeting. He mistook some, others he did not know, and named some by the wrong names. At this there was a hissing from the audience, which his Lordship indignantly rebuked.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The Attorney-General stated he did not intend to rest the case for the prosecution on the evidence of the last witness.

The Jury was then addressed for the defence by counsel, and by some of the prisoners themselves, M'Donough and Chadwick withdrawing their pleas and pleading guilty, and the Court rose.

On Wednesday, at the sitting of the Court, some witnesses were called on behalf of one or two of the prisoners, with a view of showing that the conduct of the meetings at which they were present was peaceable, and that in some instances those who deposed to the share taken by them were mistaken as to their identity.

The Attorney-General replied, submitting to the jury that, even laying the testimony of Ball, the approver, aside, the case was complete against the defendants, and he proceeded to review the evidence as it bore on each.

His Lordship summed up with great care and minuteness, distinguishing the case of each defendant.

The jury, after a short deliberation in their own room, returned into court with a verdict of "Guilty" against all the defendants; finding West and White, however, guilty of attending an unlawful assembly only, and not guilty of conspiracy.

His Lordship passed the following sentences:—Grocott, Cropper, Rankin, West, White, and Donovan, to be imprisoned one year, and to enter into recognizances at the expiration of that time, themselves in £100, and two sureties of £25 each, to keep the peace. Leach to be imprisoned nine months, and enter into similar recognizances. Nixon, who has been in custody four months, to be imprisoned four months more, and to enter into his own recognizances in £50; and M'Donough and Chadwick to be imprisoned six months, and to enter into recognizances in £50, with two sureties in £10, to keep the peace

West replied for permission to be imprisoned in Lancaster Castle. His Lordship said that, under the present arrangements of that gaol, he could not make that order

White said, when he was formerly tried at Warwick, his Lordship permitted him to be placed in the first class of misdemeanors. He requested that the same might be done on this occasion. His Lordship assented to this.

The Attorney-General said that as to the other persons named in the indictment, he would not call on them to plead—they entering into their own recognizances to come up and plead, if called on, and to keep the peace for one year. They were accordingly called on to enter into such recognizances, which was done.

One of the defendants, Mr. Barker, however, refused to accede. He said he had been at great expense in preparing for his defence, had nearly fifty witnesses in attendance, and insisted on being tried. The Attorney-General applied for a postponement of the trial till the next assizes.

His Lordship acted on that ground.—The Attorney-General said he had no other ground than that he should be obliged to go again over the whole of the evidence already given.

His Lordship said that was not sufficient

The Attorney-General then entered a *nolle prosequi* as to Barker, intimating that other proceedings would be taken, in the shape of a criminal information.

Mr. Justice Erle, who sat in the second court at Liverpool, on Wednesday, sentenced *Charles Chubb*, convicted on Monday of making a false entry in a registry of births, to six months' imprisonment; and *Joseph Boocker*, convicted on Tuesday of uttering seditious and blasphemous speeches, to two years' imprisonment; and after the expiration of his sentence, to find two sureties of £25 each, and to enter into his own recognizance in £100, to keep the peace for two years more

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

MILITARY DRILLING.—On Tuesday, at York, several prisoners were tried before Mr. Justice Talfourd, and found guilty of unlawfully training and drilling to the practice of military exercise, on Sunday morning, the 26th of May last, on a moor about five miles from Bradford. About fifty of them were assembled in military array, and stood two deep. Several were dressed in soldiers' coats, trousers, and belts. Those in command called out to the men "To the right," "To the left," "March," "Stop lads," and so on. They were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, varying from three to ten months.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

MANSLAUGHTER. On Wednesday, *J. Pullen*, a widow, aged 41, was found guilty of the manslaughter of her daughter Anne. The circumstances were extraordinary. The prisoner occupied the second floor of a house in Seven Dials-street, Fitzroy-square, with the deceased, a girl 14 years of age. On the morning of the 24th November, the prisoner had gone out to work at six o'clock, and had directed her daughter to do some portion of needle-work; and when she returned home, at 11 o'clock, she found the work was not done, and the deceased accounted for it by saying that she had fallen asleep. Upon this the prisoner tied a rope round her neck, and attached it to the top of the bedstead, tying the end in such a position that the deceased could not reach it, and she left her in that state until nearly 11 o'clock at night, when, upon her entering the room, she found the child quite dead, evidently from strangulation. The prisoner immediately gave an alarm, and evinced the utmost regret for what had happened: and when the landlord went into the room she at once admitted it was by her act that her daughter's death had been occasioned, and gave an explanation of the reasons which had induced her to punish her in such a manner, stating that she had gone to sleep instead of doing her work, and she had to go to the hospital to prevent her from going to sleep again, and placed her work in a chair by her. It appeared that the prisoner's general conduct towards the deceased was characterized by kindness, and that in acting as she did she was not actuated by any criminal intention. The jury recommended her to mercy, and she was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and hard labour.

EDINBURGH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY STATION. A wooden terrace from the platform in front of the booking offices at this station to the top of the tunnel, between Prince's-street and Scotland-street, has just been completed, with commodious staircases diverging on either side, and leading up to Prince's-street, by which a much more convenient access to the station is opened up than that gained hitherto by Waverley-bridge.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*Romeo.*"—*Pray look again. You are decidedly wrong on both particulars.*

"*Punch.*"—*You cannot take a piece in the act of Castling.*

"*Gil Jos.*"—*Quite incomprehensible. The moves on Chess are made alternately, as we thought everybody knew.*

"*M. E. R.*"—*Communications should be sent as early in the week as possible.*

"*W. G.*"—*They shall not be forgotten.*

"*T. W.*"—*The check you mention does not prevent the mate.*

"*G. A. H.*"—*It will be so printed.*

"*W. B.*"—*Look again. How could Black play K to R 3d, when the K would thus be placed in check?*

"*Henrique.*"—*We cannot see how the mate can be prolonged beyond the stipulated number of moves.*

"*A. L.*" *Feltham. Many thanks. They shall be duly acknowledged.*

"*W. M'G.*" "*J. W. D.*"—*You can have two Queens on the board at the same time.*

"*W. L. T.*"—*Thanks. It shall have due attention*

"*Rook.*"—*The 5th volume of the Chess-Players' Chronicle contains the whole of the celebrated games in the match between Messrs. Staunton and St. Amant. Apply to Bastange, Caree-street*

"*S. U.*"—*Examine the position and solution once more.*

"*E. P.*"—*It shall be examined*

"*J. R. E.*"—*It shall have an early place*

"*C. M.*," *Temple.*—*Your Problem is suitable in four moves.*

"*Iago.*" "*Ferdinand.*" *Thanks, but the Enigmas are too simple.*

"*H. G.*," "*Pencell*," "*Tweedside.*" "*C. P.*"—*Examine the Problem No. 254, and our solution, and you will soon discover that, however Black may carry his play, the mate is unavoidable in four moves*

"*Aleph.*"—*Have the goodness to write out the position, and, if we have not already given the solution, it shall be published next week*

"*G. M.*"—*You are quite at liberty to indulge and express your own opinion upon the merits of a Problem, and it is hardly reasonable to object to our exercising the same privilege.*

"*I. S. W.*"—*1. Your criticism on the Problem referred to is unquestionably just. 2. We have not space to give so many solutions this week, but they shall not be forgotten.*

"*Novice*"—*Try the little Dream, called the Philidorian, New-street, Covent-Garden, where we are told there are two or three excellent German players.*

"*L. S.*"—*In Enigma No. 389 try the effect of White—1. Q to Q 8th (ch). Black 1. P to Q B 4th (but) 2. Q to her 8th, &c. The other position shall be looked to.*

"*S. A.*"—*Very deficient in construction still.*

"*M. U.*" *You must have omitted to enclose the diagram mentioned. or it has slipped from your letter.*

"*R. N.*" *The most elementary book on the game is Kenny's little "Stalking Manual" Get that, and learn the rules, &c., before you attempt to play again.*

"*C. P. C.*"—*Enigma No 383 is solved thus—1 Q takes P (ch). 2. Q to K R 4th (ch). 3. K to B 3d. 4. B checks. 5. B mates. Enigma No. 385, thus: 1. K to B 8sq. 2. B to K R 4th. 3. K to B 2d. 4. K to B sq. 5. B mates. For No 389, see notice to "L. S."*

"*A. L.*"—*Enigma No 386 is right and acknowledged by letter*

"*E. B. R.*" *Southsea Pier.* 1. *Q to her 7th. 2. Q to K 8th (ch)—mate.*

"*B.*" *A very fine player, belonging to the St. George's Chess-club*

"*W.*"—*Wickham.*—*Your diagram appears to be defective, since the Black King, at his first move, may go to K's 6th, and thus escape. Is it not so?*

"*A. P.*" *is thanked; but the little matters he mentions rests entirely with the printer.*

"*E. J. L.*" *It shall appear shortly.*

"*J. H. N.*" *and* "*P. N.*" *Much too apparent.*

"*Bath Duo.*" *They would be somewhat amused to witness a little leisure is afforded us; at present we have many more communications of a similar kind than we know what to do with.*

"*I. S. W.*" *What presents Black giving mate at the second move, instead of quietly permitting himself to be mated on the third?*

"*W. H. M.*," *Yeovil.*—*It shall have attention.*

"*Rhondda.*"—*The move of the contest between Captain Kennedy and Mr. Lowe now stands thus—K., to; L., 4. Drawn 1*

Solutions by "*Otho,*" "*Woodcockensis,*" "*W. B.,*" *the* "*Automaton,*" "*F. C.*" "*G M.,*" "*P. P. R.*" "*Ferdinand and Iago.*" "*Legal Deary.*" "*C. P.*" "*S. U.*" "*S. B.,*" "*Egomoto,*" "*A School boy,*" "*A. Z. M.,*" *Bath Duo,*" "*W. L.*" "*Dereom,*" *are correct. Those by* "*M. C. F.*" "*Tyro,*" "*F. J.*" *Edinburgh,* "*Dit. Ed.*" "*W. J.*," "*Henrique,*" "*H. L. B.,*" "*Ardea,*" "*Romeo,*" *are wrong.*

*** We have not space this week for answers to one-half the Chess communications.

PAUL PRY is peeping about for a competitor in a game by correspondence. Address "P. P.," Post-office, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

CHESS MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (AMSTERDAM).	BLACK (London).
22 Q Kt to Kt 2d	

London to play

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 255.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
1 P to Q 8th	K takes K B P	3. Kt to K B 8th	K takes Kt
2. Kt to Q 4th (ch)	K to his 5th	4. K B to Q B 2d, Mate	

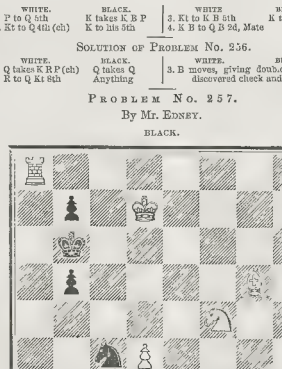
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 256.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
1. Q takes R P (ch)	Q takes Q	3. B moves, giving double check, or	
2 R to Q Kt 8th	Anything	discovered check and mate	

PROBLEM No. 257.

By Mr. EDNEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 388.—By Mr. C. E RANKIN.

White: K at K Kt 3d, R at K R 2d, B at K B 7th, Kt at Q Kt 3d.
Black: K at his 6th, P s at K Kt 5th and K 3d

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 389.—By Mr. LAMBERT.

White: K at his Kt 2d, R at K B 2d, B at Q Kt 7th, Kts at K Kt 3d and Q R 5th, P at Q R 2d

Black: K at his 4th, P at K 4th and Q 3d

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 390. By an Amateur of America

White: K at his B sq, Q at K B 3d, R at K Kt 8th, B at R 2d, B at K B 8th; P s at K 5th, Q B 6th, Q R 3d, and Q R 6th.
Black: K at Q Kt 5th, R at Q 5th, R at K R 2d, B at K R 6th, Kt at Q R 7th, P s at Q R 2d and Q R 4th

White to play, and mate in five moves.

THE ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB. A meeting of Chess Amateurs is appointed to be held at this institution on Friday next, the 29th of December, at four P.M., to consider the propriety of giving increased facilities for the admission of new members, and adding in other respects to the eligibility of the club. As the main object of this meeting, (apart from the immediate concerns of the club) is to uphold and promote the interests of Chess, *it will be an open one*; that is to say, any amateur of respectability, on sending in his card, will have admission.

IRELAND.

MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL

On Friday (yesterday) this case commenced, before Baron Richards and Mr. Justice Perrin, and the two first days were consumed in arguments for and against the quashing of a former indictment found in the county of Dublin against the prisoner

On Monday the Court decided the point. The motion of the prisoner's counsel was, that Mr Duffy be not called upon to plead to the indictment found against him by the Grand Jury of the county of the city of Dublin, because another and a similar indictment was put in against him in the county of Dublin, and as it would be an injustice to him to be called upon to plead to one indictment during the subsistence of another in which the crime laid was the same.

The judgment of the Court was, that the whole of the cases previous to the passing of the Act 6 Geo. IV. cap. 51, were against the case made on behalf of Mr. Duffy, and that there was nothing in the act to take it out of the operation of those decisions. The act did not directly apply to the present case at all, and the Court could not imply anything to disqualify the Crown from taking whatever course it should think fit to take in furtherance of the administration of justice.

The counsel for the prisoner, however, had not stated all their objections; and on Mr. Duffy being called on to plead to the indictment, a new issue handed in on his behalf, a plea of abatement, on the ground of the disqualification (by reason of non residence or not being householders) of two of the Grand Jury who found the bill.

The counsel for the Crown retired, and ultimately the further consideration of the plea was postponed to the next day

The Court intimated that a like question they had come to on the motion before them in the morning, they by no means desired or intended to leave Mr. Duffy open to the indictment found in the county along with that found in the city Before he pleaded to the latter the Crown should have their course would be adopted—whether a nolle prosequi should not be entered on the other.

Application had been made to rescind the order of the Court made on Saturday, prohibiting the proceedings at the trial to be published in the newspapers until the trial had been concluded, the Court refused to accede to the request.

On Tuesday, the arguments on the plea handed in on the previous day engaged the Court the whole day.

Their Lordships took time to consult the various authorities cited, before giving judgment.

Before rising, the Court refused to hear Mr. Duffy, who applied to have the order against the publication of the proceedings at the trial in the newspapers rescinded, and directed the application to be made by counsel; stating at the same time that the order must remain in force, unless it could be shown that the Crown would sustain damage from the non-publication.

On Thursday morning, Mr. Holmes inquired at what time their Lordships would deliver judgment as to the validity of the plea in abatement? Mr. Justice Perrin replied that they could be ready to give judgment to-morrow (Friday). It was clear that, no matter what that decision might be, the trial could not be commenced until after Christmas

ROTATORY PARLIAMENTS.—The society for effecting periodical sessions of Parliament in Dublin held a meeting on Monday afternoon in the Northumberland-buildings Hotel. Lord William Fitzgerald presided. The meeting was but thinly attended, probably on account of the extreme wet which prevailed all day. Mr. Sharman Crawford proposed the first resolution: "That the present mode of legislation for Ireland is at the root of all the difficulties under which this country labours." Mr. S. Crawford referred all the evils under which Ireland labored to English misrule and Irish landlords. Dr. Carmichael moved the next resolution. That meetings on many striking instances of the neglect which Irish affairs, even of vital importance, usually meet with in the Imperial Parliament, may be stated the failure of all attempts by the Irish members to narrow the laws relating to medical charities." The next resolution was as follows:—"That the present mode of legislation for Ireland tends to alienate the affections of her people, to prevent their industry and self-reliance, and would be ruinous even in a recently conquered country." The fourth resolution stated "That the waste lands of Ireland offer a vast field of remunerative employment for her unemployed population, while the many abortive attempts which have been made to legislate on them in the Imperial Parliament sitting at Westminster, furnishes another argument for a meeting of the Imperial Parliament in Dublin" All the resolutions were passed unanimously. Lord Mayo-rson was then called to the chair; and a vote of thanks having been passed to Lord W. Fitzgerald, the meeting separated.

THE LANDLEA.—There were five cases of cholera in the North-house at Belfast during Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, all fatal.

EJECTMENTS OF THE PEASANTRY.—The evictions in house-levelling do not seem to be in activity At Ardnacrusha, a little hamlet about two miles from Limerick, twenty houses were levelled on Monday. Thousands of the fertile acres of Tipperary are waste, and these are increased each day by further evictions This case is the same in Limerick and in Clare. We find daily announcements of large farmers running away, and evading a levy with them. They grow alarmed lest their turn may soon come, and they evade the fate of others by leaving the land naked on the landlords' hands. A few days since, in a district of Clare, while the farmers were at market with their produce, the landlord's agents descended on the farmers, with a large body of armed followers, and without legal process or authority of any kind, it is said, swept away all the stock on the land to satisfy the landlord's claims. On the other side of the picture we find that a tenant, holding 97 acres of land, had sold off everything, and, with the whole of the produce in his pocket, had reached Limerick, to emigrate, when he was arrested at the suit of his landlord and other creditors.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD DUNSANY.

EDWARD WADDING PLUNKETT, fourteenth Baron Dunsany, died at Clevedon, county Somerset, 11th instant, in his 76th year. His Lordship was an Irish Representative Peer, and Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Meath He succeeded to the family honours at the decease of his father in 1821, that nobleman having claimed, in 1791, and been allowed his hereditary title, which had been forfeited just a century before by the adherence of Randal, eleventh Lord Dunsany, to the falling fortunes of King James II. The Peer whose death we record married, first, 30th June, 1805, Charlotte Louisa, youngest daughter of Nevinson, first Lord Clermont, and, secondly, 23d March, 1822 Eliza, daughter of George, seventh Lord Annaly; but has left issue only by his former, viz.—Randall Edward, present Lord Dunsany; the Hon. Captain Edward Plunkett, R.N.; and Emily Valentina, wife of George Price, Esq., son of the late Sir Rose Price, Bart.

ROBERT SUTTON, ESQ., OF ROSSWAY, HERTS.

MR. SUTTON, of Rossway, whose death has cast a gloom over the locality which he resided, was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the counties of Herts and Bucks, and served as High Sheriff of the former shire in 1833-4. At the period of his decease, he had entered on his 78th year. By Katherine, his first wife, dau. of John Hodges, Esq, he has left a large family; but by his second wife, Charlotte, daughter of Capt. James Bullock, R.N., he had no issue. He was only son and heir of the late James Sutton, Esq., by Eliza his wife, daughter of the Rev John Sheppard, and represented the only existing branch of the Sutton family, which settled for many years in Wiltshire, and derived from the Suttons of Lexington.

HENRY MONTEITH, ESQ., OF CARSTAIRS.

The decease of this venerable and much respected gentleman occurred on the 14th inst. He was born at Anderston in 1764, and had, consequently, completed his 84th year. His father, the late Mr. James Monteith, was one of the earliest cotton manufacturers in the West of Scotland, and he name is identified with the discovery of a particular mode of printing muslin before the introduction into this country of spinning-mules. His son, the lamented gentleman whose death we announce, had all his days had no home. He was only son and heir of the late James Sutton, Esq., by Eliza his wife, daughter of the Rev John Sheppard, and represented the only existing branch of the Sutton family, which was settled for many years in Wiltshire, and derived from the Suttons of Lexington.

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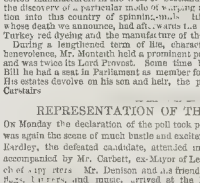


During a lengthened term of life, characterised by energy, enterprise, and benevolence, Mr. Monteith held a prominent position in the town of Glasgow, and was twice its Lord Provost. Some time before the passing of the Reform Bill he had a seat in Parliament as member for the Lanark district of burghs. His estates devolve on his son and heir, the present Robert Monteith, Esq., of Carstairs

REPRESENTATION OF THE WEST RIDING.

On Monday the declaration of the poll took place at Wakefield, when the town was again the scene of much bustle and excitement. The friends of Sir Culling Eardley, the defeated candidate, attended in great numbers Sir Culling was accompanied by Mr. Corbett, ex-Mayor of Leeds, Mr Banks, and others of his colleagues there. Mr. Denison and his friends formed a long procession, with flags, bands, and music, arrived at the hustings first. The existing up of the poll was occupied from an early hour in the morning until after twelve o'clock, when Mr Gee announced that there had been polled Mr. Denison, 14,742 votes; Sir Culling Eardley, 11,736: Majority for Mr. Denison, 2948 votes. He, therefore, declared Mr. Denison duly elected a Knight of the Shire for the county of York, and then read the indenture of the return. Mr. Denison then came forward, amidst loud cheers, and addressed the electors, thank ng them for returning him a second time, and concluded amidst great applause.

Sir Culling Eardley, who still suffered from illness, next addressed the

EDMUND BECKETT DENISON, ESQ., M.P. FOR THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

a semblage, and said that the 12,000 who voted for him did so because of his views of the separation of Church and State; adding, "this showed that while religious prejudices had been appealed to on the one hand, the battle on the other had been fought on the broad principles of civil and religious liberty."

The Hon. J. Wortley then replied to some observations made by Sir Culling Eardley on his principles; and Sir Culling Eardley next explained

Mr. Denison proposed a vote of thanks to the Sheriff, which was seconded by Sir C. Eardley, and the proceedings terminated at two o'clock.

MR. EDMUND BECKETT DENISON, M.P.

Mr. Denison, who has just been returned a second time for the West Riding, it will be recollected, unseated Lord Morpeth for that division of the county at the general election of 1841. At the general election in 1847 he was again proposed to the electors on the day of nomination; but, on obtaining only one-fifth of the show of hands, Mr. Lascelles, on behalf of Mr. Denison, declined to go to the poll; and Lord Morpeth and Mr. Cobden, the other candidates, were accordingly returned: this being a signal triumph of Free-Trade over Protectionist principles; although Mr. Denison's defeat of Lord Morpeth in 1841 was regarded as a severe blow to the party of the latter, and their policy of removing restrictions.

At the opening of the Session of Parliament, in 1846, Mr. Denison seconded the Address, in reply to her Majesty's Speech. In his last speech at Wakefield on Monday, he declared himself a friend to the continued and increased selection of persons for the highest offices of the State from the lower classes, and favourable to the reduction of public expenditure.

Mr. Beckett Denison is the fifth son of the late Sir John Beckett, of Leeds, Bart., and assumed the additional surname and arms of Denison by Royal licence, Sept. 8, 1816. He was born in 1787; and married, in 1814, Maria, daughter of William Beverley, Esq., and great niece of the wife of Sir Thomas Denison, Knt., Judge of the Common Pleas: and by her he has a numerous family. Mr. Denison is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire; his family seat is at Grimthorpe, near Pocklington, in the East Riding.

Mr. Denison is the present Chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company, and in that capacity has evinced great intelligence and activity in furtherance of the Company's interests.

The accompanying Portrait is copied, by permission, from a fine print just published, * from a picture by Pickersgill, engraved by Reynolds.

* Published by Colnaghi and Co., Pall-mall East.

THE CATAMARAN.

On Monday, Mr. Alfred Hely, the patentee of this invention, exhibited its capabilities at Portsmouth, before his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The Catamaran consists of cylinders or bags, of a flexible waterproof material, filled with any article or substance of a less specific gravity than water, as hammocks, clothes, provisions, valuables, stores, and such like, which, being lashed to spars, capstan-bars, &c., are or can be speedily combined into a raft or float, drawing only a few inches water when launched, not liable, in consequence of its flexible nature and open structure, to be swamped, capsized, or stove in; and capable of carrying one man with 30 days' provisions per cylinder, or, in round numbers, 250lb. dead weight at the rate of 64lb. per cubic foot of water displaced. This Catamaran, which may be constructed in ten minutes by 30 hands taught the mode of putting it together, was about 30 feet long by 8 feet wide; she carried a large lug-sail, and was steered by an oar over the stern; independently of which she carried two ice-boards, about 6 feet long by 3 feet wide, thrust down between the cylinders, one forward and the other aft, which answered the purpose of a sliding keel, and kept her to windward.

The Catamaran was launched on Monday morning at Gosport, at 8 o'clock A.M., and was mounted by the inventor and patentee, a coxswain, and four men, and worked out to Spithead, where she was anchored at 10 o'clock, the wind southerly, and awaited the approach of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who had previously appointed that hour and place to inspect the invention.

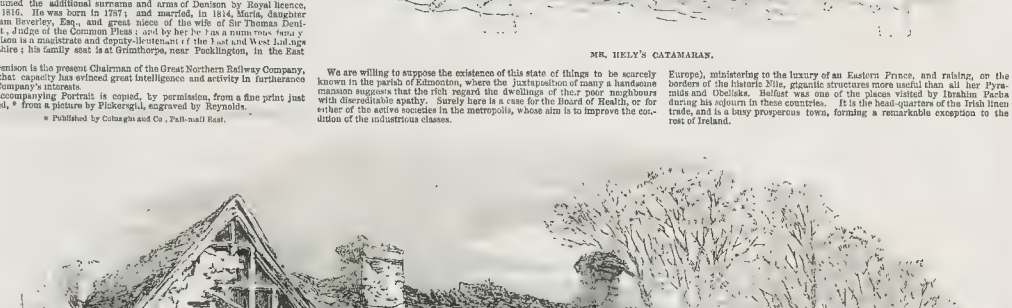
At 11 o'clock his Royal Highness arrived in the *Fairy*, and the Catamaran was pulled alongside, when the Prince inspected the vessel. His Royal Highness then went on board the *Excellent* gunnery ship, where he remained two hours, witnessing a fine series of exercises.

On arriving at Osborne, the Prince again re-appeared in the *Fairy*, and landed on the pier under Osborne; the Catamaran tacked, and in order to save the tide, as the wind still continued foul, was towed to the mouth of Portsmouth Harbour by her tender, after which she proceeded to Gosport-beach, and was taken to pieces, having been afloat about nine hours. She behaved at sea remarkably well during her passage out and home, and in every way sustained the character of seaworthiness and efficiency which she exhibited on her voyage from Dover to Boulogne and back in June last.

ABODES OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.

The present festive season is by no means an ill-timed opportunity for introducing to our readers a specimen of the lodgment of the Labouring Classes, and that within a very short distance of our luxurious metropolis.

The Engraving represents one of two groups of houses at Bows Farm, Edmonton, both of which are inhabited (some of the houses by two families) by agricultural labourers, who pay from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per week; which rent is looked after pretty sharply by the owner, who lives in the neighbourhood. These dwellings are remarkable for their utter wretchedness and neglect. There is scarcely a whole pane of glass in the nine cottages, and neither doors, windows, nor roofs, afford protection from the weather. The place appears to have been originally a farm-house, named "Bows," at present it is little better than a heap of ruins.

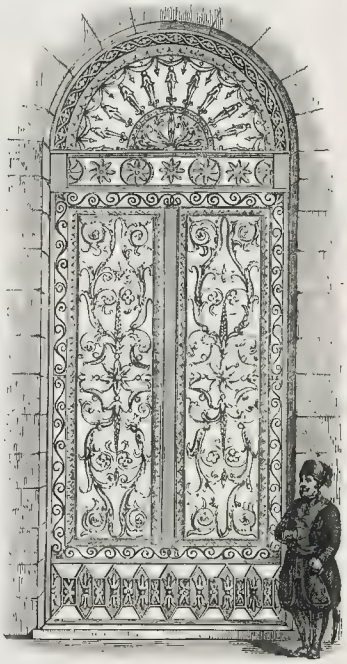


TENEMENTS AT EDMONTON.

We are willing to suppose the existence of this state of things to be scarcely known in the parish of Edmonton, where the juxtaposition of many a handsome mansion suggests that the rich regard the dwellings of their poor neighbours with discreditable apathy. Surely here is a case for the Board of Health, or for either of the active societies in the metropolis, whose aim is to improve the condition of the industrious classes.

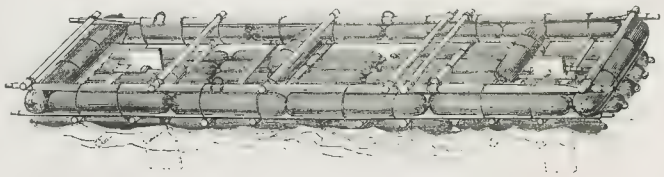
ORNAMENTAL CAST-IRON WINDOW.

The annexed is a drawing of one of a number of Ornamental Windows, made at Belfast (Ireland), during the last few months, for the new Palace of the Pacha



CAST-IRON WINDOW-FRAME FOR THE PALACE OF THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

of Egypt. They are of cast iron, and of very large dimensions, being 20 feet high and 8 feet wide; and each window weighs 5 tons. They are to be bronzed and gilt after being erected. The same firm who have supplied these (Messrs. MacAdam, of the Soho Foundry, Belfast) have recently erected on the banks of the Nile, for the Egyptian Government, a number of very large Steam Pumping-Engines, to raise the water of the river for the purpose of irrigation. We consider these facts extremely interesting. It is not a little remarkable to find a manufacturer in the extreme North of Ireland (the poorest country in Europe), ministering to the luxury of an Eastern Prince, and raising, on the borders of the historic Nile, gigantic structures more useful than all her Pyramids and Obelisks. Belfast was one of the places visited by Ibrahim Pacha during his sojourn in these countries. It is the head-quarters of the Irish linen trade, and is a busy prosperous town, forming a remarkable exception to the rest of Ireland.

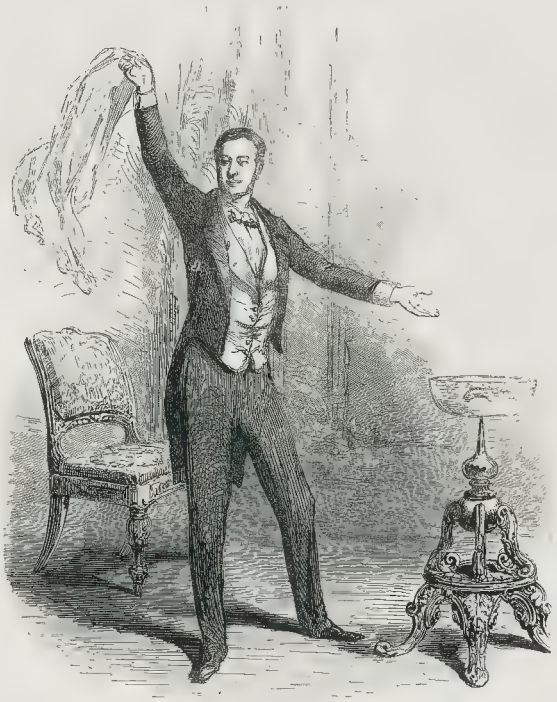


MR. HELY'S CATAMARAN.

ROBERT-HOUDIN AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

It is fortunate for the agricultural interests, and especially so for Monsieur Houdin, that the days of burning in Smithfield have passed away; elsewise some fine morning he would have found himself compelled to put all his necromantic lore to the proof, in some attempt to escape from the tumbril, on which he was being dragged to the pile as a wizard and a sorcerer. Habituated to the tricks of conjurors from childhood—knowing most of the popular deceptions in which rabbits, guinea-pigs, pigeons, and other unfortunate animals and birds, transmigrate into split-peas, pocket-handkerchiefs, bunches of keys, rings, and half-crowns—we confess that many of M. Houdin's tricks are above our comprehension altogether. We are never surprised at deceptions with cards. If a conjuror was to change an entire pack, held in our hands, into knaves of clubs; or make all the aces go into different waistcoat pockets of the company; or, finally, order the entire suits to march, one after the other, round the stage, like "Jack going for mustard"—(although we never could understand why such an elaborate *cortège* was necessary to procure so simple a condiment)—it would not cause the least astonishment. But in some of M. Houdin's great effects, we feel our breath taken away: bringing every possible application of mechanical ingenuity and scientific influence to our assistance—he entirely beats us. He is the sole monarch of the world of wonders; all other conjurors and wizards, from whatever point of the compass they arrive, sink into insignificant imitators before him.

In London, most of his clever deceptions are well known; but in the country they may yet be matters of mere, and almost incredible, report. We have represented him in one of his most startling delusions—that of the production of the gold fish. Where they can possibly come from, swimming so entirely at their ease in their crystal bowl, when M. Houdin has been before us all the while, in the centre of the stage, removed from any trap, table, or communication of any kind, is most marvellous. Truth to tell, we have a slight suspicion of our own; but where the pleasure in being deceived is so great—and it really is—we would not deprive our readers of a treat, by betraying a glimpse of the proceeding. And so we recommend them to go to Mr. Mitchell's pleasant theatre; and if they are half as much entertained as we have been there, they will come away our debtors for the hint.



ROBERT-HOUDIN'S SOIREES FANTASTIQUES.

CHRISTMAS WITH THE YULE LOG.

BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.

What, Father Christmas! here again?
With Yule Log on your back,
And mighty store of racy things
Well stuffed within your pack.
Hail, cheerer! blessed be your face,
Great King of Frost and Cold!
For, notwithstanding all your beard,
You're only twelve months old.

We know you ape the Christmas past,
And totter in your gait;
But that bright sparkle in your eye
Belies your old bald pate.
You take us in, you sly old rogue!
You always like your joke;
You know you've got the mistletoe
In your capacious poke.

What have you got within that bowl,
Of odour sweet and rare?
Is it a potion like the last,
To wash away dull care?
To turn the heart from feud and gall,
And drown the last year's strife—
And shattered circles join again,
That should endure for life?

Then light the log of cheering blaze,
We're waiting to a man
To sing the songs we've sung before,
And pass the flowing can.
See, how the smile and friendly grasp
Are ready at your call,
And lips are waiting to be pressed—
One heart shall be for all!

We know that you are not so old;
You're full of youth and mirth.
Where is the robe of white, with which
You mean to wed the earth?
We'll at your wedding dance i'faith—
All friends so good and true—
And welcome in the young New Year,
So quickly born of you.

JEROME PATUROT
IN SEARCH OF THE BEST REPUBLIC.

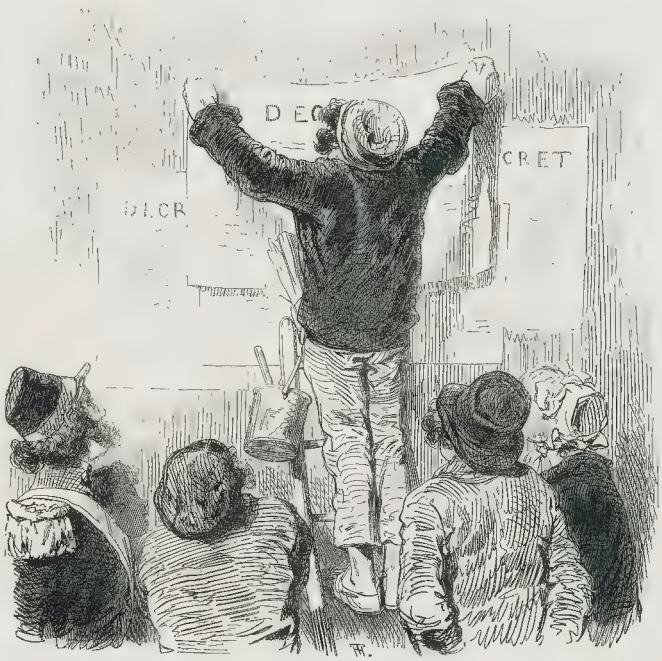
ILLUSTRATED BY GAVARNI.

(*Continued from page 382.*)

CHAPTER VII.

THE PATIENT AND THE DOCTORS.

I had only been a few days in Paris, but I could already well conceive the sufferings it endured. Its essential life, the source of its pride and of its wealth, was suppressed. Luxury had abdicated, and with it the trades it supports. A swarm of rich men and idlers fled to seek elsewhere a less threatening sky and smoother pavements. The great city lost its good customers, while the number of bad ones increased. What was lost in wealth was made up in turbulence, and this law of equilibrium did not tend to restore labour and credit. And the ruin was not a fiction; it attacked every one. From the millionaire to the simple labourer, there was not a man in France who had not to suffer some loss or bear some burden. It was a terrible balance-sheet, at which the most steadfast soul was alarmed. A long peace, the prosperity of the middle classes, the extension of credit, had overwhelmed the country with a mass of conventional securities which could not be liquidated without loss, except in a time of universal calmness of mind and perpetual peace. This liquidation had now to be proceeded with in the midst of a storm, and the result may be imagined. The rentes, the railway shares, *bons du trésor*, coupons of the savings-banks, all the issues of public or private enterprise, the banks, canals, trading companies, the bonds of companies and towns all were struck by the same blow, all were in-



POSTING THE DECREES.

THE KOH-I-NOOR. This famous diamond (the largest and most precious in the world), forfeited by the treachery of the Sovereign of Lahore, and now under the security of British bayonets at the fortress of Govindghur, it is hoped, will, ere long—as one of the splendid trophies of our military valour—be brought to England, in attestation of the glory of our arms in India. The mischievous superstition attaching to the possession of this unique and invaluable diamond might be utterly crushed by this retributive consignment; and our august Queen, herself the brightest example of female sovereignty in the annals of England, would be appropriately adorned with a jewel of analogous value to that of the loyal estimation so universally assigned to her in the hearts of her subjects.—*Delhi Gazette.*

GUNS FOR DOVER CASTLE.—The officer commanding the Royal Artillery at Dover has received directions from the Honourable Board of Ordnance to have four guns, recently sent from Woolwich, of an improved construction and superior range to any others in Dover, mounted on the east and north sides of the Norman Keep in the Castle. The calibre of these guns is eight inches in diameter, and they will propel a shot, 68lbs., the extraordinary distance of more than three miles.

AN INDIAN PRINCESS ABOUT TO VISIT QUEEN VICTORIA.—There are in New York two interesting young Indian girls, one of the Mohigan tribe, about twelve years of age, and the other a beautiful maiden of seventeen, a Princess of the Chippewa tribe, with jet black hair three feet long, who has arrived here with a view of visiting England to pay her respects to Queen Victoria, whom she appears fully resolved to see before she returns to her native place.—*New York paper.*

fered, many nearly destroyed. To know the entire sum, would need very minute calculations; but, by valuing it six or seven millards, we should keep within the bounds of a moderate valuation. In one month seven millards de- millards less in the circul ion! Seven millards withdrawn the fortune of France!

Just Heaven! what a void! And what a deep and firm faith in the new institutions was necessary to look upon this. I did not lay the entire r of this financial downfall upon the events which have overwhelmed Paris; and the greatest part, to events, to the state of the public mind, to t in the street, even to some recent decrees of doubtful fitness. But when I had lone this act of justice, I went higher, and looked upon matters as a thinker I saw a lesson in this catastrophe. Europe had carried credit business too far it was to expand this wrong. Credit, when based on advantageous works or on real value, may with impunity extend to an unlimited decree. But, when upon uncertain value or imaginary undertakings, credit changes bot its character and its effects. In the mo form. It is little more than a weapon in the hands of swindlers. On a less equivocal scale, it engend temporary confidence which no one thanks to verify. One accepts with one hand what will be almost immediately returned by the other. This play is prolonged without much danger until the time when the world is shaken by the hand of God. Then fictitious securities disappear, as a reason vanishes in the morning. One hat to hold a reality, and it only shadow.

must pardon me this digression into a field which does not belong me; but the minute to the failings of the tim the age and circumstances impel us, so that every one is now, to some extent, a financier. Who does not save the treasure in his leisure hours, and carry a score of plans for the use of invaded Governments in his pockets?

But if the evil was great, there was certainly no dearth of doctors. The guardians of the public affairs themselves uttered cries of alarm. They did not quit their patient's pillow, and in all tones and manners implored the assistance of the patricians. What great means and what heroic medicaments! Nothing was forgotten, neither mean nor sublime, nor any of the known practices. The moment was no better for them. The pulse fell, the extremities grew cold; the death struggle was imminent

"What if I were to administer a decree ," thought the doctor more particularly responsible for the issue.

And immediately an electuary was devised in council which should recal the treasury from the gates of death. Nothing could be better framed; all the elements were specific, and of infallible efficacy. One point only was difficult, namely, that the public had to furnish them. A national loan was to be subscribed at par. The cure was found to be as dear as the price; and, for want of funds, the electuary neveradvanced beyond the condition of a project. As may be imagined, the patient was no better for it: and the crisis became more serious

"I shall not cure him without a second decree," again said the responsible doctor to himself; "I must administer one boldly and without hesitation."

Again the council met, and this time it composed a formula of elements it had at hand, and of which the efficacy was notorious. The patient would be strengthened by renewed vigour; the only fear was that he would suffer from too great a surfeit. How should he not have visibly increased? A portion of the Crown forests, of the millards of ash and birch trees, of the secular elms and the habitual linden trees—all the vegetable riches of the country were to be supplied to the deceased organs. What treasury would not have been saved at such a price? The responsible doctor did not doubt it, and congratulated himself for having thought of such a measure. But, alas! the jealous gods betrayed his combination. Fate would not permit the forests to be efficaciously employed in their natural state for the relief of the patient. The ash trees, the birch, and the linden trees refused to enter the state coffers as essence. They must be converted into metal; and there was the difficulty. In time the transmutation might, perhaps, have been possible; but of what avail is a far-off relief to a dying s sterer? sary to set at once, for serious accidents would probably occur in as a total prostration of strength and continual syncope

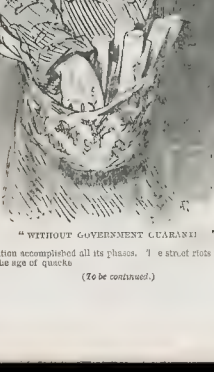
"Certainly," thought the responsible doctor, "I am too sparing in decrees. It is the only means of stopping the evil: I must administer another. Something gentle, but decisive."

For the third time the council assembled, and issued an ordinance Nothing complicated or heroical—a very simple, very innocent measure. The produce of the expense of the capitalists and the contributors. The latter was the first to draw its precarious resources, while the fortune of the country was lost. Money seemed to fly from the decrees destined to seize it, and the time came when it seized only the memory of the people as the specimen of a lost race. It was concealed and buried: if the panic continued some weeks longer, we should return to the frail plank of assignats. My friend, the Baron, expected it, and had taken precautions on his own account. He was ingenious; the day after the fall he left the head of a week's victuals, and kept three sacks of potatoes concealed in her attic.

The crisis was at its height. Banking-houses fell with portfolios full of securities; whole streets closed their warehouses and cash boxes; traders declined to fulfil their engagements by wholesale; who others expired by retail all unable to realize their resources. of every description was amassed in so short a time; and, if the spirit of evil had presided in person he could not have levelled fortunes so quickly and enormously. It was a second downfall—a fearful reality, far more terrible than the previous one, and which started the financial world in the midst of the abyss of credit and the fever of enterprise.

How could the scourge be averted? What dyke could be raised to stem the growing devastation? The discovery of the next moment was the mobilization of its resources, its interests present and to come. To preserve all th was a duty, a stringent and imperious one; but how? by what means? to which side turn? Not that there was any dearth of answers: they multiplied excessively; the walls of the town were covered with marvellous plans. Every day hundreds of individuals felt themselves called to work for the public benefit, and offered to take the happiness of society on commission in their pen

ings were only the result of a misunderstanding, and to cure them they had an infallible balm and some magic words. It was a new profession which had created itself—that of saviour of the country with or without patents: the government,



"WITHOUT GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE."

revolution accomplished all its phases. The street riots rose to the brain; we lived in the age of quacks

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

I care exactly enough their rule of right,
Which hath a hand leaning to a sceptre;
* * * * *
by dint of slattery. BYRON

The strictures upon the system of turf gambling which, from time to time, during the last twelve months, have been dealt with in these articles, have changed their venue. They now form a regular portion of those comments on the criminal statistics of the metropolis, which, upon the recurrence of the Old Bailey Sessions, it is Judge's in the habit of delivering, and of which the dock so emphatically points the moral. But, while relieved of that duty, there is still a service which the public is entitled to at the hands of the journalist that we have no disposition to leave in arrear. It has been observed of John Bull, that he is like his own sea-coal fires—it takes a good deal of poking to get him into a blaze, but, when once fairly warmed, he don't go out in a hurry. The match has been put to the combustibles, but we will stand by to stir the coals so long as it may be necessary to throw any light on the s

During the last week or two allusion has been made to the "suppression of the Derby Sweeps" by those who had been their most zealous advocates—as if the fact was an established truism—a proposition past all peradventure. Now, by way of note to this assumption, it is to be observed that in the city of Westminster, to say nothing of the town in the country, you shall not discover without more pains than you may like to devote to search, a public-house within a stone's throw of which the police is entitled to sit the Lords of the journalist that we have no disposition to leave in arrear. It has been observed of John Bull, that he is like his own sea-coal fires—it takes a good deal of poking to get him into a blaze, but, when once fairly warmed, he don't go out in a hurry. The match has been put to the combustibles, but we will stand by to stir the coals so long as it may be necessary to throw any light on the s

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Mutata nomine, the game goes on the same as ever, while in the ominous business is looking up prodigiously, in consequence of the diligence of the gents of the London hells, who drive a large percentage in the shares disposed of. The mountain birth at Gullidhall brings forth a cock and a bull, or a magpie and stump; the Attorney-General is *tete-a-tete* with the Heroes and Vagabonds Act and the Sweeps continue to go about, albeit Lefroy-wigs "can't exactly see their rule of right."

The little that was doing in the present week was accomplished at Newport Pagnell, where there had a steeple-chase of the modern school, all hand-cap, though it cannot be added, "and no mistake." The meeting was by no means a very crack affair, but it passed muster, *faut de mieux*. The course was sufficiently near to the town, and the "field" was made up of horses—were tolerably good. Of the sixteen acceptances for the principal race a baker's dozen went, and the match was run, so that the sport was not to be grumbled at. The day proved with the Arcadian Steeplechase, six runners. They took 5 to 2 each about Faith and Belshazzar, but Mr. Bevil e won on Lincoln (late Sashing Razor)—not named in the betting. The Free Handicap steeplechase brought out the "bocks" pretty freely, a good many of the horses being backed. The favourite was Pullaway, Tom Oliver's crack, the winner was Vengeance, the father of the handicap, and the worst fancied of the lot. It was won by a couple of lengths, easily the best 13st 13lbs—but six pounds more than a three-year-old carries for the Derby! According to the returns, Carlos carried 11st. 13lb. which was a mistake, his weight being but 13st 7lbs. The contest was, therefore, a tame one, and was knocked down at the hammer for £86—exhibiting a steeple-chase winner at a *museum*, considering the prices they sometimes fetch. The match between Marcador, Oliver and Charity, four, 2.b., four miles, 6 st each in the former, came off, according to the demonstration of the odds. It was for 200 sovs: and Chandler won with ease. The quotations of the Spring events at Tattersall's will show that it all the wrong way. The betters round. It is difficult to see the hope of a change until, after a couple of the vernal meetings at Newmarket, if indeed then, seeing that the Dustman has no engagement before Epsom. Till February the profession will have a time of "most welcome ease."

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY. The business this afternoon was confined to the following bets:—

CHANDLER (1)

1000 to 15 agst Geraldine (t)	2000 to 30 agst Parchman (t)	1000 to 15 agst Sylvan (t)	
1000 to 15 —— Melody (t)	1000 to 15 —— Tea Kettle	1000 to 15 —— Agrot (t)	
1000 to 15 —— Legar (t)	(t)	1000 to 15 —— Blakeley (t)	
2000 to 30 —— Chanticleer (t)	1000 to 15 —— Birdsale (t)	[1000 to 15 —— Mrs Toft	

Lot.

3500 to 70 agst Old Dan Tucker (t) | 2000 to 45 agst Magician (t)
1000 to 15 agst Rouse (t)

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols have fluctuated nearly one and a half per cent. since the closing quotation of Saturday's market. On Monday, upon the arrival of intelligence that an absolute majority in Louis Napoleon was secure, Consols immediately advanced to 88¾ on the day for the opening, afterwards improving to 88⅞, and closing at 88⅞. The news of the following day confirming, or rather showing a continued increasing majority, with a rise of three per cent in the French funds, affording firmness to the market on Tuesday, until just previously to the close of business, when some realising depressed prices to 87⅞ to 88 for the opening. As might be anticipated after such a rapid advance, resulting on the part of speculators gratifyingly reduced quotations on Wednesday Consols to 87⅜, but afterwards improved to 87⅝, which was the closing quotation, opening on Thursday at 87⅝ to ⅞, and closing at 87⅝ to ¾. Bank Stock, the quiet market, Bank stock has receded from its highest quotation, and is flat at 190. The following list of bank prices will show the state of the market at the close of last week. Reduced 3 per cent Annuities, 87⅝ to ⅞. Ditto, Jan. 1860, Long Annuities, to expire January, 1859, 8⅝. Ditto, October 10, 1859, 8 7 16; India Bonds, £1000, 37 per Cent. Ditto, under £1000, 3 per Cent Consols for Account, 88⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 1s. discount; and £500 and under, 1s. discount. March, 44 pm; £500, June, 42 pm, Small, March, 44 pm; Small, June, 42 pm.

Although there has been more activity in the Foreign Market during the past week than for some time previously, yet prices, with the exception of Peruvian, have fluctuated to little In the latter stock there has been considerable speculation, upon the strength of an Envoy having arrived, with some proposals for compromise. He has, however, been here for a week without any practical being given to the subject of his errand. This, added to the sudden advance of nine per cent. in the price of the stock, looks very much like a "rig," in which if the public venture, it will be sure to pay. At the close of the week the market general was firm, at the following rates:—Danish Bonds, 1820, 3 bonds, 74; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent, 12; Mexican, 5 Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cents, 85, ex. Ditto, Account, 19, 13; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 26⅞; Ditto, Account, per Cent, 19; Ditto Deferred, 5¼; Dutch Two- 4 Guilds, 49 has been buoyant or the contrary, according to the fluctuations which have prevailed. For some months, although Canada Bonds continued the prominent feature of the market in this ; balance of the reviving confidence that has been now some weeks increasing. The change of affairs in France has caused a considerable rise in the French lines, as will be seen by reference to the annexed list:— Banking——, hire, 3 sis; Caledonian, 20¾; Ditto, New £10 Pref., 7¾; Chester and Holyhead, 20¼; Ditto, Preference, 15¾; East Anglian, 2¾ L. and 1 L. and D. P., 1; Ditto, 6 3 L.; Eastern Counties, 1½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 11¾; East Lancashire, 5 per Cent Preference, Quarters, 6¾; East Lincolnshire, 3½; Exeter, Teovil, and Launceston, 1¾; Great Northern, 8¾; Ditto, A A, Deferred, 4½; Ditto, B, 6 per Cent Guaranteed, 4; Great Western, 19; Ditto, Half Shares, 9¾; Hull and Selby, Half Shares, 49; Ditto, Guaranteed Bristol and Birmingham, 8¼; Ditto, Extra Shares, 1¼; Ditto, Three Quarter Shares, 4⅝; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 1⅝; Ditto, Eighth Shares, 1; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 5 per Cent., 9¾; Ditto (West Riding Union), 1¾; London and Blackwall, Extension, 5; London and North-Western, 98⅛; London and North-Western, 1 ¼; Ditto, Extension, 5; London and South-Western, 40¾; Ditto, New, 4 5-8, 2¾; Ditto, Shares, 1; Scottish Central and Lanarkshire, 44; Midland, 8¾; Ditto, 250 Shares, Scottish Central Bristol and Birmingham, 8¼; Ditto, New Quarter Shares, 1; Ditto, Halves, 6¾; Ditto, Three Quarters, 4¾; North Staffordshire, 5¼; Ditto, Preference, and Wolverhampton, 24¾; Reading, Guilford, and Reigate, 19; Ditto, Shares, 8; South-Eastern, 7¾; Ditto, Scrip, per Cent, 1¾; Ditto, Preference, 1¾; Shropshire Union, 1¾; South-Eastern, 1¾; Ditto, No 4, 11-16ths, 7¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 27; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 25½; Ditto, Extension, No 1, 12¾; Ditto ditto, No 2, 13¾; Ditto, of N.B., Preference, 7¾; York and North Midland, Preference, 19; Boulogne and Amiens 8; Namur and Liege Northern of France, 7¾; Paris and Orleans, 24¼; Paris and Rouen, 18; Sambre and Meuse, 4¾; Tours and Nantes, 1¾.

SATURDAY MORNING Consols remained nearly stationary yesterday at having been quoted at 88⅜. There was but little doing in all the markets, and the variations were proportionately unimportant.

THE MARKETS

CORN EXCHANGE.—We have again to report the arrival of a moderate [illegible] last week, and the demand for all kinds of grain and malting was to a very limited extent. In fact the trade may be said to be entirely at a standstill, prices [illegible] and other articles of English and foreign growth remain without alteration. The arrivals of both qualities of [illegible] Millers were not in the least want for all the kinds of [illegible] and foreign barley, the week. The article was, therefore, on the decline [illegible] of the maltsters being disposed to wait the further arrival of Lent supplies. No improvement [illegible] of Beans was called in question. Oats were held [illegible] rather lower terms.

MARK LANE, Monday. Wheat 2200 barley, 7000 oats, 4800 Irish oats, 4000 foreign [illegible] Wheat fresh and hard, red, 42s to 49s ditto, white, 46s to 57s. Norfolk [illegible] ditto, white, 47s to 52s. Rye, 30s to 32s. Barley, fine malting, 30s to 32s ditto, old, 28s to 30s. Malt, fine, 60s to 62s; ditto, old, 56s to 58s. Peas, hog, 30s to 32s; maple, 30s to 32s; white, 30s to 32s. Beans, ticks, 30s to 32s; harrow, 30s to 32s; pigeon, 30s to 32s; winchester, 30s to 32s. Oats, fine, 20s to 22s; ditto, old, 22s to 24s; Scotch, 20s to 22s; Irish, 18s to 20s. Flour, town made, 40s to 42s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. Foreign, barley, wheat, to ; barley, to ; beans, to ; peas, to ; oats, to ; flour, to .

Hay and Straw.—We have not the smallest alteration to notice in the value of seeds. Grass is in a standing, the demand is in a very depressed state. Cakes are held at full prices.

Linseed, Sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 42s to 44s; Mediterranean, 42s to 44s; Odessa, 42s to 44s; hempseed, 40s to 42s per quarter. Rapeseed, 42s to 44s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 6s to 7s; white do., 8s to 10s per bushel. Tares, English, 40s to 42s per quarter. Foreign, 38s to 40s per last. Coriander seed, 12s to 14s per cwt. Canaryseed, £17 10s to £18 per last. Cloverseed, English, £31 10s to £34 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £10 10s per cwt. Rapeseed cakes, £4 5s to £5 per ton; canary, 80s to 85s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, 12s to 16s; white, to ; extra, to ; coarse, to ; trefoil, to ; extra, to ; white, to ; extra, to ; coarse, to ; new, to .

Tea.—The market is dull at the following quotations:—Congou, common, 9½d to 10½d per lb; fine, 11d to 12½d; Pekoe, 12½d to 13½d; Souchong, 10½d to 11½d; fine, 12½d to 13½d; Twankay, 10½d to 11½d; fine, 12½d to 13½d; Hyson, 12½d to 13½d; fine, 14½d to 15½d; Gunpowder, 12½d to 13½d; fine, 14½d to 15½d.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, 56s to 60s; Java, 56s to 60s; Mocha, 70s to 80s; Jamaica, 42s to 46s; Costa Rica, 42s to 46s; Cuba, 42s to 46s; Bourbon, 42s to 46s; Brazil, 42s to 46s; fine ordinary, 38s to 40s per cwt. Duty, 4s per lb.

Sugar.—The demand for raws has been rather more extended this week, at some advance, a slight decrease in the stock remains. Refined goods have been in full demand, at extreme rates.

Spices.—The demand for pimento has been more limited this week, at some decline. Jamaica, 3½d to 3¾d; Cayenne, 1s 2d to 1s 3d per lb. Nutmegs, 3s 6d to 4s per lb. Cassia lignea, 30s to 32s per cwt. Ginger, 30s to 40s per cwt. Pepper, 5½d to 6d per lb.

Rice.—The demand has been rather more extended this week, at some advance. Carolina, 18s to 20s per cwt. Bengal, 8s to 9s per cwt.

Saltpetre.—The demand for refined has been rather more extended this week, at some advance. Refined grains have been in full demand, at extreme rates.

Provisions.—The demand for Irish butter is now upwards of 60,000 casks. This has [illegible] Foreign has been [illegible] Carlow, 76s; Cork, 74s; Limerick, 74s; Waterford, 74s; Belfast, 74s; Sligo, 74s; Clonmel, 74s; Kilkenny, 74s; Tipperary, 74s; Monaghan, 74s; Fermanagh, 74s; Roscommon, 74s; Mayo, 74s; Longford, 74s; Dublin, 74s; Meath, 74s; Kildare, 74s; Wexford, 74s; Wicklow, 74s; Queen's County, 74s; Tipperary, 74s; Limerick, 74s; Clare, 74s; Kerry, 74s; Cork

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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DANCING TAUGHT in the first Fashion

A LADY from PARIS, long

HOME-LODGE ESTABLISHMENT,

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CRESTS, COATS of ARMS, CYPHERS,

AIR-GUNS and AIR-CANES for shooting

DOUBLE RIFLES, by Case, 20 guineas.

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FULL MEASURE and FIRST-RATE

QUEEN'S BISCUITS.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE,

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ELEGANT CHRISTMAS

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

PARIAN BROOCHES.—These elegant

GENEVA

IMPROVED SPECTACLES,

GENOA MEDAL WATCHES,

JONES,

THE NEW FISH CARVING KNIVES and

ELECTRO SILVER PLATED SPOONS

MUSICAL BOXES,

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES

THE NEW GOLD WAISTBACKLE

SARLE'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

SEND EIGHT POSTAGE STAMPS,

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SCOTCH PLAIDS.

SCOTCH PLAIDS, BOOKS, CON-

PURCHASE a Pair of PLANTAGENET

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

SIX SUPERIOR SHIRTS FOR 20s.

LATEST NOVELTIES

LADIES' SILK SPANISH BOOTS

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ADVANTAGEOUS to LADIES requiring

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NEW POLKA.—THE FESTIVAL POLKA, composed by T. BROWNE. Price 2s. (sent postage free).—Mr Browne, the composer of the Agnes Polka, has just produced his new Polka for the ensuing season, under the above title. It is a most spirited and fascinating production; and will greatly extend the popularity of the author.—London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG—"DEAREST, THEN ILL LOVE YOU MORE." Price 2s (sent postage free).—This is an answer to "Will you love me then as now," sung with exquisite taste by Miss Birch, and one of the most successful Songs of the season. The melody of the present ballad is of a character to be long remembered and beautiful as the former, and will no doubt obtain a similar share of popularity.—London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

DEAREST MAE, as sung at the St. James's Theatre every night, is just published, price 2s.; "Sleep that knows not breaking," Serenade, in their popular Edinburgh Entertainment will be ready shortly, and may be had at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and of all Music sellers in town and country.

NEW ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. MORE BOY'S CAMEO MUSIC, price [illegible] "Hearts and Homes," [illegible] various Waltzes by [illegible] Also [illegible] Waltzes, [illegible] Boy's Cameo Music, [illegible] duction of the age."—Court Journal [illegible] and Co., Regent-street; Duff and Co., Oxford street.

"I love thee, I love thee, 'tis all that I can say.
It is my vision in the night, my dreaming in the day."
THE PLANISTA for January, No. 100 (now ready), contains this exquisite Duet for Two Voices; the Poetry by Gustavus Franca. Also, the two new Polkas by Strauss, entitled The Racine Polka. Also, the new Elite Waltzes, by Gungl and Franca. The whole for 2s; post free, 30 stamps. ** Third Edition of Les Huguenots, London, and 20 other operas, 2s each, now ready. Catalogues gratis.—Planista Office, 67, Paternoster-row

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 350.—Vol. XIII.] CHRISTMAS, 1848. [Number and Supplement, 1s.

CHRISTMAS MORALITIES.

The moralities of Christmas! And what are they? Are not moralities always moralities? And is there any season in which it is more proper than in others to exhibit and to practise them? Certainly not. Christmas moralities and virtues are those of the whole year; but at Christmas time the heart, for once, is more our teacher than the world. We are more willing than usual to listen to the promptings of the inner voice, and to encourage kindly sentiments towards each other. We do not speak of Christmas Day merely. That is a day sacred to all hearts, and every pulpit in the land has a privileged expositor of its sanctity. We speak of Christmas time—the period intervening between Christmas Eve and Twelfth Night—the close of the Old Year and the beginning of the New; and we seek to discover the social idea that both embellishes and consecrates it.

To many Christmas is a time of sorrow. The man hard buffeted by the world, who has struggled during a whole year to make both ends meet, and to retain his social position, dreads the examination of his affairs, which he too surely knows will prove that all his efforts have been in vain. To him Christmas is but the remembrancer of distress, and the shadow of approaching calamity.

> Stern Ruin's ploughshare drives elate
> Full on his bloom,
> And crushed beneath the furrow's weight
> Shall be his doom.

Yet even such a man may, if he pleases, find consolation at Christmas, not only by forgetting the perplexities of his position for the one day, in which men resolve to throw off care, but by learning to look the worst steadily in the face, and so gather strength to rise above it. But it is only to the struggling—and they are, unfortunately, a large class in this world of keen competition—that Christmas comes robed in terrors. To the rich man, who is master of his own wealth, and to that happy character, the rich poor man, whose wants are measured by his means, Christmas times are ever genial. The social sentiment which fills the minds of all who reflect, or of multitudes who do not reflect, is that of a rubbing off of scores with all men, moral as well as pecuniary; of a beginning again with new hopes, and of a celebration of the compact with ourselves and the world—by hospitality, good fellowship, and good wishes. The main idea is derived from the religious character of the festival: it is that of forgiveness. Of all the social virtues forgiveness is, perhaps, the most prolific. Like all unselfish feelings it is a blessing to self. We forgive for the delight of forgiving; and we increase thereby our own chance of forgiveness. It is not in the bargain, but it is paid to us. We did not sow the one seed in anticipation of such a harvest; but we gain an abundant crop, all the more precious because utterly unexpected. To banish animosity from our breast is to get rid of a disagreeable and troublesome visitor; to expel hate is to free ourselves from a corroding disease. But it is far better even than that; for we not only expel that which is unpleasant and hurtful, but in the place of it we receive, and make one with our own being—spirit of our spirit—that which is pleasant and beneficial. Go out, Hatred—come in, Love! Get thee gone, Rancour: and welcome, most welcome, thou sweet-visaged and full-souled Charity! The heart being once opened to forgive, cannot be shut again immediately. A whole train of generous feelings, that only want encouragement and an open door, rush in and take possession, and cannot be extruded again in one day, although we should try ever so much. Forgiveness may not, like Mercy, be twice blessed. It may not bless the man who is forgiven. It may be scorned and con-

CAROL SINGING IN THE CO[illegible]. DRAWN BY DODGSON—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

temned; but what of that? The more it is scorned, the greater is its brilliancy; the greater the contempt or ingratitude with which it is received, the greater its own merit. Besides, the man forgiven may not know that he is forgiven. There is no ostentation in the matter. There may be Mercy without Forgiveness; but wherever Forgiveness is, Mercy cannot be absent. Mercy, too, may be proud and haughty, and even revengeful; but Forgiveness is always humble. A savage may be merciful; but it takes a Christian to forgive.

The minor virtues of Christmas time are all contagious. When all the world forms good wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, who is the churl that would refuse to respond to them or share them? If it be true that "one fool makes many," it is still more true that good wishes beget good deeds. Kindly feelings are as epidemic as foolish ones; perhaps more so. In ordinary seasons the distance between the tongue and the heart may be somewhat long and devious; but the good wishes that are upon the tongues of all men must perforce take up their habitation in the hearts of some of them.

The hospitalities of an English Christmas are proverbial all over the world. From the Monarch in the halls of Windsor down to the humblest peasant or mechanic in his cottage or lodging some hospitality is exercised at Christmas. Every family, according to its means, makes merry for this day. And while there is feasting among the rich the poor are not neglected. The good old English gentleman of the ballad is a type of all English at the period of Christmas—

> For while he feasted all the rich
> He ne'er forgot the poor.

The palace and the hall rejoice, and the workhouse shares the universal feasting of the occasion. Paupers for once, at least, in the melancholy round of the year are made partakers, not of the good feelings, which, we trust, they always share, but of the good cheer that is in fashion for one day in the three hundred and sixty-five. So strong is the sentiment of the day that even grim justice has been known to relax, and permit the cell of the prisoner to be irradiated by such hospitable sympathy, as roast beef and plumb pudding can afford to their recipients. There are thousands upon thousands of magnificent spectacles that no eye ever sees in the aggregate of their magnificence, but which the active brain can nevertheless imagine. What a spectacle, for instance, England would afford on this, or any other 25th day of December, to an eye so far raised up above our atmosphere, and so penetrating, as to be able to look into its myriad habitations—palaces, castles, towers, halls, villas, cottages, and hovels; whether in hamlet, village, town, or metropolis, all at the same time! What an irradiation of smiling faces would look up into the cold wintry air! What genial gathering together of families and friends would dot the large and living map with multitudinous spots of light; small as the glow-worm's lamp in some places, but still clear and visible: and in others, large and varied as a city illumination! But though we cannot see these things, we know that such things are. We know that parents and children, friends and lovers, are associated for the purposes of intercommunion and hospitality; and that love, under some one or other of its various manifestations of parents for children, children for parents, the young for each other, and of neighbour for neighbour—is the presiding spirit of these homely and homeful festivals.

> With joy unfeigned brothers and sisters meet,
> The social hours, swift-winged, unnoticed fleet.
> The parents, partial, eye their hopeful years.

We know that under thousands and tens of thousands of mistletoe-boughs kind words are said, and sweet vows registered often without the aid of words at all, though certainly not without the aid of lips, and eyes, and pressure of the palms. We know, too, that acquaintanceship becomes warmer, friendship more cemented, and love more loving, under the influence of this day! and we forgive Christmas its bills (which would have to be paid some time or other), for the sake of the charity and goodwill which it fosters through all ranks of society. Therefore we say, Blessings upon Christmas, and to each and all of our readers may it prove a Merry one!

ON CHRISTMAS CAROLS.

BY R. H. HORNE.

WITH AN ILLUSTRATION BY DODGSON.

In preparing to take a seasonable, and therefore a genial survey of the half festive half religious songs, entitled Christmas Carols, we are stopped at the outset by two considerations, each claiming precedence. Since it is quite clear they cannot *both* stand first, we must attend to them separately. The two considerations to which we refer are these: the claims of the ancient Carols, such as were sung in the days of the Anglo-Saxon Kings after their conversion to Christianity, and in the festivities of the same season among the Danish and Anglo-Norman Kings, all of whom "wore their crowns in public" on the occasion, which, with other less remote dates, take precedence in respect of time; and the claims of the modern Carols, dating from Herrick, or rather from Milton's Hymn to the Nativity, which must certainly take precedence of all others for its poetic grandeur, and, we may add, its divine fervour. Settled, however, this point must be before we can proceed; and it may be as well, therefore, to commence at once with our friends in the olden time.

As early as the first and second centuries, we find that the Birth of Christ was celebrated. In the third century, this "holy night" was kept with so many festivities, that Gregory Nazianzen, who died A.D. 389, and other Christian teachers of the time, considered it necessary to caution the people against making the liberties resemble a heathen rite, by forgetting the heavenly objects in an excess of feasting, singing, and dancing. It would also appear that these exhortations to sobriety were partly intended as a wise caution and salutary warning; for, in the same age, there is the record of a horrible atrocity, in the shape of a wholesale massacre, committed when an indulgence in these festivities had thrown the people off their guard. A multitude of Christians—men, women, and children, of all ages—had assembled in the temple, at Nicomedia, in Bithynia, to commemorate the Nativity in the height of their happiness, when all the wickedness and cruelties of the world were forgotten, Diocletian the Tyrant surrounded the temple with his soldiers, who set it on fire, and nearly *twenty thousand people* were burned alive, or otherwise destroyed on the occasion.

The Anglo-Saxon Kings, having been converted, held the festival of the Nativity with great solemnity and splendour, and displayed the greatest hospitality to all strangers of rank. A similar course was adopted by the Danish and Anglo-Norman Kings. Nor were these ceremonies by any means confined to solemn observances; on the contrary, the descendants of those who, in Pagan times, had been used to quaff great bowls of wine in honour of Thor and Odin, now drank them to commemorate the Apostles, the Virgin and other sacred names. A curious Anglo-Norman Carol, of the date of the thirteenth century, is given by Mr. Brand, in his "Popular Antiquities" (vol. i, p. 371), which is, to all intents and purposes, a jolly bacchanalian song, for a bass voice. The greatest rejoicing and merriment prevailed, particularly as displayed in dancing, and singing Carols; and, to such an excess had this been carried, that a preposterous legend has grown out of it, carefully handed down by William of Malmesbury, who gravely relates how that fifteen young women and eighteen young men were dancing, and singing Carols (A.D. 1012) in the church-yard of a church dedicated to St. Magnus, on the day before Christmas, whereby they greatly disturbed one Robert, a priest, who was performing mass in the church; how that the said Robert sent to tell them to desist, but they would not listen; how this Robert offered up prayers for a suitable punishment; and how that the whole party were miraculously compelled to continue singing and dancing for a whole year, night and day, without ceasing—feeling neither heat nor cold, hunger nor thirst, weariness nor want of sleep; and, though their clothes did not wear out with all this inordinate exercise, yet the earth beneath them did; so that, when they left off, the earth had worn away all round them to the depth of several feet, while they danced in the hollow.

The earliest Carol is, of course, the Nativity Carol mentioned in *Luke* (c. ii. v. 14), which was sung by the angels. In the twelfth book of "Paradise Lost" this hymn is thus mentioned:—

> His place of birth a solemn angel tells
> To simple shepherds, keeping watch by night:
> They gladly thither haste, and by a quire
> Of squadron'd angels hear his *Carol* sung.

Other hymns were gradually composed on this subject; and it is stated by Mr. Brand, in his "Popular Antiquities," on the authority of an ancient Ritualist, that "in the earlier ages of the Church, the bishops were accustomed, on Christmas Day, to sing Carols among the clergy." So say Durand and others.

But it is time to give the reader a few specimens of the "Christmas Carols" of our forefathers.

Amidst a great mass of very questionable stuff, not to call it rubbish, some of our earliest Carols possess a peculiar beauty—a sort of devout innocence and happy faith, very refreshing in themselves, and more especially when compared with the modern, as well as the elder rubbish to which we have alluded. The first we shall select is from the Harleian MSS. (No. 5396—time of Henry VI.); printed, also, in Ritson's "Ancient Songs." Bishop Taylor considers it identical with the earliest one, which the Angels sung to the Shepherds:—

CHRYSTO PAREMUS CANTICAM EXCELSIS GLORIA.

> When Chryst was born of Mary, free,
> In Bethlehem, that fayre citee,
> Angels sang with mirth and glee
> *In excelsis gloria!*
>
> Herdsmen behold these angels bright,
> To them appearing with great light,
> And sayd God's Son is born this night,
> *In excelsis gloria!*
>
> This King is coming to save mankind,
> Declared in Scripture as we fynde,
> Therefore this song have we in mind,
> *In excelsis gloria!*

Two words, illegible in the MS., we have been obliged to supply, and to modernize several Anglo-Saxon characters and abbreviations. All the rest is verbatim.

In one of the Coventry pageants, in the early part of the 15th century, several songs are introduced, rude in structure, but, as Sandys thinks, fairly entitled to be regarded as Carols. The one we are about to quote is unquestionably a Carol:—

SONG BY THE SHEPHERDS.

> As I rode out last night, last night,
> Of three joyous shepherds I saw a sight,
> And all about their fold a star shone bright—
> So merrily the shepherds their pipes can blow.

SONG BY THE WOMEN.

> Lul-lee, lul-lay, thou little tiny child—
> Bye-bye, lul-lee, lul-lay!
>
> O sisters too, how may we do
> For to preserve this day,
> This poor youngling, for whom we do sing
> Bye-bye, lul-lee, lul-lay.
> Herod the King, in his raging,
> Charged he hath this day
> His men of might, in his own sight,
> All young children to slay.
>
> Then woe is me, poor child, for thee,
> And ever we mourn and say,
> For this journey wild, thou little tiny child,
> Bye-bye, lul-lee, lul-lay.

Carols were much in request during the whole of this century, as we learn from the above and other authorities. Tusser mentions one to "be sung to the tune of 'King Solomon;'" and in the time of Shakspeare Carols were continually sung about the streets at Christmas.

A Latin poem by Naogeorgus, a Bavarian, written in the sixteenth century, and made English, after a fashion, by Barnaby Goodge, alludes to the Carol singing of the time, with its various customs, which were evidently far more jocund than reverential.

> Three weekes before the day whereon was born the Lord of Grace,
> And on the Thursdays, boys and girls do runne in every place,
> And bounces and beats at every doore, with blows and lustie snaps,
> And cris the Advent of the Lord, not born as yet, perhaps,
> And wishing to the neighbours all, that in the houses dwell,
> A happy yeare, and everything to spring and prosper well.

We must conclude, with one or two more specimens, our account of the ancient Carols, together with the merry songs of the season; and we cannot refrain making our selection once again of a song on the head of the forest-lord of yore. It is ushered in, as usual, with trumpets and minstrelsy:—

CAROL

On bringing Boare's Head, used before Christmas Prince, at St. John Baptist's College, Oxford, Christmas, 1607.

> The boare is dead,
> See, here is his head;
> What man could have done more
> Than his head off to strike,
> Maleager like,
> And bringe it as I doe, before?
>
> He, living, spoyled
> Where good men toyled,
> Which made kind Ceres sorrye;
> But now dead and drawne,
> Is very good for brawne,
> And we have brought it for ye.
>
> Then set downe the swineyard,
> The foe to the vineyard,
> Let Bacchus crowne his fall;
> Let this boare's head and mustard
> Stand for pig, goose, and custard,
> And so you are welcome all!

The other Carols with which we intended to terminate our account of these songs of the olden time, we find, on further consideration, to be too long for extract. As, however, they are of the legendary character, we must content ourselves with telling the story of one of the best.

The first is called "The Carnal and the Crane." The Star in the East was so bright that it shone into King Herod's Chamber and alarmed him. He questioned the Wise Men about it, who told him that a babe was born this night who should have power which no King could destroy. Herod pointed to a roasted cock which was on a dish before him, and said, "That bird shall as soon be able to crow three times as this thing be true which ye tell." Whereupon feathers instantly grew over the roasted cock, and he rose high on his legs and crowed three times standing up in the dish!

We pass on to the popular broad-sheet Carols, of a rather more modern date. Though the majority be very wretched stuff, there will sometimes be found verses that appeal directly to the feelings by their homely strength, and coming from the heart of the writers.

> Oh, pray teach your children, man,
> The while that you are here;
> It will be better for your souls
> When your corpse lies on its bier.
>
> To-day you may be alive, dear man,
> Worth many a thousand pound;
> To-morrow may be dead, dear man,
> And your body laid under ground:
>
> With one turf at your head, O man,
> And another at your feet,
> Thy good deeds and thy bad, O man,
> Will all together meet.

In the century preceding the present, the wassail bowl was commonly carried, on Christmas eve, to the houses of the nobles and gentry, with songs, in return for which a small present was expected. As midnight approached, the carol-singers and bell-ringers prepared to usher in the morning of the Nativity with the usual rejoicings, so that all at once bells rang in the middle of the night, singing was heard, and bands of music went playing through the towns and villages and outskirts, and round about to all the principal houses of the county families. In the West of England the Carol-singers often used to repair to the church porch, or to the porch of some ancient house, to sing in Christmas morning; and it is a rural scene of this kind which the Artist has pourtrayed in the illustration that accompanies the present account.

A similar scene is described by the author of the "Sketch-Book," on his visit to Yorkshire at this time of the year. He awoke in the night with the sound of music beneath his window, which then floated off to a distance. Then there was singing, which sounded in the porch. "In the morning," he says, "as I lay musing on my pillow, I heard the sound of little feet pattering outside of the door, and a whispering consultation. Presently, a choir of small voices chanted forth an old Christmas Carol, the burden of which was—

> Rejoice! our Saviour, he was born
> On Christmas-day in the morning

It is extraordinary, considering the beauty and grandeur of the subject—comprising, as it does, in its essence, the whole history of humanity, its errors, its sufferings, its hopes, and final victory—how very few poets have written Carols. We only know of one great poet who has done so—need we say that this one was Milton? (Goethe and Coleridge have each written a Carol, but of no very remarkable kind.) It must not, however, be forgotten, that Herrick has written several very beautiful Carols, not displaying any strength of vision or divine ardour, but characterised by a sweet poetical playfulness. Here is a verse from his

ODE ON THE BIRTH OF OUR SAVIOUR.

> Instead of neat enclosures
> Of interwoven osiers;
> Instead of fragrant posies
> Of daffodils and roses,
> Thy cradle, king'd stranger,
> As Gospell tells,
> Was nothing else
> But here a homely manger.

Another, by Herrick, is entitled

THE STAR-SONG.

The flourish of music; then followed the song.

> *1st Voice.* Tell us, thou clearer and heavenly tongue,
> Where is the babe but lately sprung?
> Lies he the lillie-banks among?
>
> *2nd Voice.* Or say, if this new birth of ours
> Sleeps, laid within some neat of flowers,
> Spangled with deaw-light, that can't clear
> All doubts, and manifest the where?
>
> *3rd Voice.* Declare to us, bright Star, if we shall seek
> Him in the morning's blushing cheek;
> Or search the beds of spices through,
> To find Him out?
>
> *Star.* No, this ye need not do;
> But only come and see Him rest
> A princely babe, in's mother's breast.
>
> *Chorus.* He's seen! he's seen! why then around
> Let's kisse the sweet and holy ground!

To Milton's "Hymn on the Nativity" we need only allude once more, as the highest composition that has yet appeared on this subject, beyond all compare. We shall not make any extract from it, as it is within everybody's reach, which the specimens we have quoted from other sources are not.

Those who would seek further information on this subject, and read more of these songs of the olden time, will find abundance (in addition to those authors we have already quoted) in the Sloane, Harleian, and

other MSS. in the British Museum; Ritson's "Ancient Songs," &c. A small, but very choice, collection has recently been brought out by Cundall—bound, of course, according to the most perfect models of the ancient art, with carved boards, embossed covers, and illuminated pages. Those who are desirous of obtaining modern Carols, carefully written to scriptural texts, and adapted to the ancient tunes (the music of which is given), may be amply supplied from a little work published by J. W. Parker, entitled "Christmas Carols, with Appropriate Music," and adorned with a frontispiece, engraved from some picture by one of the old masters; of the beauty of which it is not too much to say, that it is worthy of the subject.

FRIENDS TOGETHER.

A CHRISTMAS CHANT AND CHORUS.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

Friends, together met this day,
In the good old Christmas way,
With its merry pastimes rare,
And its jolly unwholesome fare,
And its fire too good to bear,
And the old amazing noise
Of its young and its old boys,
And the mistletoe, which Molly
Hopes will make 'em still more jolly,
And the berries on its holly,
Like delighted Melancholy,
And a world of wise old folly;
Say, oh say! and let the sound
Run this happy circle round,
What's the height, the topmost blessing,
Of the bliss we're thus possessing?
What the crown of Christmas weather?
Friends together.

CHORUS.

Friends together;
Friends, well met and long together,
That's the crown of Christmas weather.

Friends together! words divine;
Sweetest test of Auld Lang Syne;
First, two small friends, full of glee,
Brotherly and sisterly,
Link'd in those fast-holding bands—
One another's little hands.
Schoolmates then, who, as they pace,
Arms o'er shoulders interlace.
Lovers next, ah! friends indeed,
If their loves clear youth exceed
(I have heard that some, for life,
Have been husband call'd, and wife).
Friends like us, then, met in mirth
In a corner of old earth,
And, in spite of earthly heaven,
Hoping we may meet in Heaven;
Hoping there for tearless weather,
Friends together.

CHORUS.

Friends together;
Knowing not a care together,
Such as spots e'en Christmas weather.

Care be welcome, if it be
Comfort's friend, not enemy;
Manhood's nerve, affection's test,
And the work secure of rest;
And to that good end withal,
And the weal of great and small,
Let us rise, sirs, one and all;
Not against one right possessor,
Not against the Queen, God bless her!
Not against the very assessor,
If he spare the poor man's dresser;
But with glasses, full and high,
Like the prospect in our eye,
And this wish to drink it by—
May the whole earth, like this table,
Making Christmas faith no fable,
Stand, ere long, in boodless weather,
Friends together.

CHORUS.

Friends together;
Rain or shine, not caring whether,
Bright in soul, and friends together.

PLUM-PUDDING.—A CHRISTMAS RHAPSODY.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY KENNY MEADOWS.

WHO, that has lived to years of discretion, or floundered into an age of indiscretion, can say that maturity has ever afforded him such an object of intense gratification and love, as boyhood afforded him in a pudding? Not an ordinary pudding, of apple, cherry, damson, batter, or other every day material—but PLUM-PUDDING!—the pudding, in fact, before the patrician spirit of which all other puddings are vulgar, and to no one more than Reader, lay your hand upon your heart, and confess. Have you ever loved anything, in your later years, with the deep devotion you felt for Plum-Pudding when you were but ten or eleven years old? You may have loved some dear Mary, or Ellen, or Louisa, when you were nineteen or twenty; but was the love so all-pervading, so deeply passionate, so utterly engrossing, so insatiable, so long dwelt upon, as your love for pudding? Again I must answer that it was not, and could not have been. You may have loved Mary, or Ellen, or Louisa, very devotedly, and may even have deluded yourself with the romantic idea that you know what true love is; but if you never loved Plum-Pudding, before you reached your teens, with an unspeakable intensity of delight and fervour; and if you did not long for Christmas with a yearning affection, in order to behold, possess, and enjoy the idol of your stomach (and the stomach, if not the seat of the mind, is very often its master), you have missed an experience of life. You have not loved thoroughly. You are but half a man in the riches of your memory; and no future time can give you such a joy as you have lost. No! there is nothing in after life that yields such unalloyed delight as pudding yields to the boy. Is the man's money worth the boy's pudding? No! The money may be dearly prized, gloated over, and hardly won; but it never did and never can afford the deep satisfaction of pudding. The PLUM acquired by Smith or Jenkins, and upon which he retires into the country, at the age of sixty or thereabouts, to attend to his rheumatism and cultivate his cabbage-garden does not give him the same fierce joy to think of, and rapturous delight to hold, as the PLUM-PUDDING of that same Smith or Jenkins gave him when he wore a pinafore. The heart is seared and dry as a leaf before the "Plum" is gained. Experience has proved all things to be "vanity and vexation of spirit;" even gold itself; but the heart is fresh and new, and full of all sweet imaginings when Plum-Pudding is the prize.

If money be not comparable to pudding, neither are the other prizes for which men struggle. Fame? Pooh! What is fame in comparison with pudding? Rank? It is preposterous to imagine, if we weigh the delights of the one against the delights of the other, that rank would not kick the beam, and thus show, in the most convincing of modes, the superior weight and solidity of the boy's gratification.

Deep love, as we all know, is allied to sorrow. "The course of true love never did run smooth;" and what sorrow in love is there in that story of the boy, who, upon one delicious Christmas Day, having eaten his fill of pudding, was observed to burst into an uncontrollable passion of tears. "What are you crying for, Johnny?" said his father's guest, unaware of Johnny's weakness, or rather of the strength of his affection for pudding; "Because," said Johnny, sobbing vehemently, "I can't eat any more pudding!" "Fill your pockets, my little man!" said his father's guest, with consolatory sympathy and sage advice. "Oh!" replied Johnny, as distinctly as the paroxysm of his mighty tribulation would permit him, "I have! I have!"

Oh happy love, where love like this is found!
Oh heartfelt rapture!—bliss beyond compare!
I've paced much this weary mortal round,
And sage experience bids me this declare:
If heaven one taste of heavenly pleasure spare,
One cordial in this melancholy vale,
'Tis—

'Tis in delicious boyhood, on Christmas Day, when the pudding is served, and a large slice, smoking hot, is put into our plate by our fond mother. To talk of love under a hawthorn tree, in comparison with such delight as that, shows little knowledge of the real sources of enjoyment.

This quotation from Burns reminds me of the loss that literature has sustained in the ignorance of that poet of the merits of Plum-Pudding. He tasted a Scotch pudding—an unsightly, if not unseemly things, called a "Haggis," and he became inspired. What would his inspiration have been had he known what an English pudding was? Would he then have exclaimed, as he has done, that Haggis was

The great chieftain of the pudding race?

I should think not. Scotchman as he was, he would have degraded Haggis to its proper place, and thought it treason against the majesty of the real monarch of puddings, to have exalted into his high place so miserable and so plebeian a pretender. "They never saw dainties that think haggis a feast," says a proverb of his country, and like most proverbs it says truly. But

The sturdy Saxon, pudding-fed,
The trembling earth resounds his tread,
Clap in his strong right fist the blade,
He'll make it whistle;
And cut off leg, or arm, or head,
Like top of thistle!

I have often wondered who invented Plum-Pudding. The name of that benefactor of our species is lost in the night of ages. We may, however, speculate on this subject. It is, doubtless, to a woman that the world is indebted for this glorious discovery. Could she re visit this earth that she once adorned with her presence, and enlightened with her genius, and see how many homes she makes happy in this Christmas of 1848, and what thousands of dear little boys and girls do honour to her invention, what a felicity she would enjoy. I see her in my mind's eye at this moment, "fat, fair, and forty." She must have been moderately stout, for good-tempered people generally grow to a comfortable rotundity; and good-tempered she most assuredly was, or she could never have compounded so kindly and so genial a mixture as Plum-Pudding. Fair, I am positive she was. In her youth she must have been surpassingly so, and her mind, upon her face, spoke gentle peace, soft contentment, and purest serenity. She had, moreover, a large family of children whom she dearly loved, and who dearly loved her, for her own sake, as well as for the puddings. Then she must have been about forty (rather under, perhaps) when she applied the powers of her mind to the great work which was her appointed mission on earth. Such a work could not have been accomplished without much experience, and deep thought; unless we are to believe (and I would not lightly reject even *that* theory) that she was inspired for pudding as Shakspeare was for poetry. I feel, and know—though I cannot prove—that she was the model of a good mother, and a happy wife, and the adorner of her kind. I am certain that she was the benefactress of her country. It is a pity that we do not know her name, or any particulars of her history. We cannot even discover as much about her as of Shakspeare's father. The great fact about him is, that he could write his name. Whether she could do so it is impossible to say. Yet literary antiquarians, investigate this matter. What a prize her autograph would fetch! The City of London, that bought Shakspeare's autograph at a large price—not without sore grumbling, however, at the extravagance (lost money for City feasts)—would have given a double or a treble price for hers, or pudding is not pudding, and aldermen are not aldermen. Thus, the age in which she lived has not yet been ascertained—so little does the world know of its truest and best friends. It seems to me, that the lady must have been a Saxon, a contemporary, probably, of King Alfred. There were no Frenchmen those days, for Alfred himself cooked, or miscooked them in the shepherd's hut; and if peradventure, why not Plum-Pudding? There is a solidity in the fatty Saxon in the whole compound—strong and sweet substantiality, and fatty—generous and sufficing, but in no degree stupefying—that Plum-Pudding must be pronounced, on internal evidence, to be an invention of the Saxon mind. The tone of Alfred gave us trial by jury—an institution only second to the effects of Plum-pudding on the English character; and it is very likely that the same age produced them. Trial by Jury, Plum-Pudding, and Shakspeare! these are the triumphs of the Saxon! Do homage to the genius of the inventor of Plum-Pudding! Celebrate her merits, all ye mothers of the land! Love her, all ye little boys and girls! Bow down to her, Miss Acton! Mrs. Rundell! and Mistress Meg Dods, of the Cleikum Inn, St. Ronan's! And M. Soyer, of the Reform Club, confess, with humility, that, did she appear on earth again, you would kneel before her, and ask permission, like a gallant Frenchman, to kiss the ground upon which she trod.

Another theory might be started as to the invention of Plum-Pudding. As it is alleged that Homer did not compose the "Iliad;" that the poem is a kind of pudding of which the materials were furnished by many hands—the plums by one, the spices by another; so it is possible that no one person invented Plum-Pudding. There is a tendency to rob the authors of immortal works of the glory of their handiwork, or brainwork, and to deny even their existence. Many have denied that Homer lived at all; and, in our day, Shakspeare has been treated as a "Myth." Now, if these great names have suffered, I do not see why the inventor of Plum-Pudding should escape unscathed. Happily, however, for her memory, she has no name, or most assuredly it would not have been left unassailed. Obscurity is almost unassailable; nothingness is entirely so.

But we have pondered too long upon the past. Let us fix our thoughts upon the present. In a household where there are two or six children, the eldest not above ten or eleven, the making of the pudding is indeed an event. It is thought of days, if not weeks, before. To be allowed to share in the noble work, is a prize for young ambition. The chief reward for youthful merit in the early days of December, is to be allowed, on the 24th, to assist in picking the plums for that occasion. Little miss, with pride in her heart, and satisfaction in her eyes, sits that day at the table, and says in her soul, "I helped to make it." Even very father of such children, if he deserve pudding himself, shares their pleasure. If he be at all imaginative, all the faculties of the mind may be made available for the love of pudding. He has glorious visions of the very name. *Raisins!* They recal Turkey, and its men with long gowns, black beards, crooked scimitars, dark sparkling eyes, to say nothing of Circuits, Zuleikas, Bulbuls, and gardens of roses. *Currants!* They suggest Greece, and the Levant, and the old Greek city, which gave their name to these berries. *Spice!* That is still better; the word conjures up all Arabia, all Asia, Sinbad the Sailor, and the old Haroun-al-Raschid. *Sugar!* The word is suggestive of Jamaica, both sides Jim Crow, and Old Dan Tucker. *Milk, Eggs, Fresh butter!* These remind him of the country, and of rambles in the fields for buttercups and daisies, when he was a boy, and of many other things which he would not, perhaps, like to unfold in all their completeness to his wife. But *tempus en passant. Flour!* That suggests the sturdy miller, and the mill-stream, and the miller's daughter:—

On the banks of Allan water,
When the sweet spring-time did fall,
Was the miller's lovely daughter,
Fairest of them all.

Lemon-peel! That recals groves of citrons and oranges. *Suet!* That is the most disagreeable reminiscence; but even that, with a little effort, may be turned to pleasurable account; and the live oxen climbing the sunward hills may do duty for the butcher's shop. But I am wandering from the boys and girls: the pudding is *theirs*, not their father's. He is to dispense, and pay for it; but cannot expect to enjoy it as they do. He has gone through that phase of existence. He has had his delight, and can only renew it by looking kindly upon theirs. Banished from the kitchen upon all other occasions, the boys and girls are permitted to enter into its precincts on that grand day when the pudding is to be compounded. They are allowed a sight of those inexpressible mysteries. If it be cook that makes the pudding, great is cook, and much to be respected: if it be mother, greater than usual is mother, and dearer to the imaginations of those busy, excited, anxious, and most desireful little ones. But the taking up of the pudding is an event even more important. Lo! the lid is raised, curiosity stands on tip-toe, eyes sparkle with anticipation, little hands are clapped in extacy, almost too great to find expression in words. "The hour arrives—the moment wished and feared;"—wished, oh! how intensely; feared, not in the event, but lest envious fate should not allow it to be an event, and mar the glorious concoction in its very birth. And then when it is dished, when all fragrance of this kind are over, when the roast beef has been removed, when the pudding, in all the glory of its own splendour, shines upon the table, how eager is the anticipation of the near delight! How beautifully it steams! How delicious it smells! How round it is! A sky is round, the horizon is round, the earth is round, the moon is round, the sun and stars, and all the host of heaven are round. So is Plum-Pudding. Sharon Turner, in his "History of the World," affirmed the earth itself to be but a Plum-Pudding of a larger growth. It is cast in the type of Eternity. "The eye," says Mr. R. W. Emerson, "is the first circle; the horizon which it forms is the second; and throughout nature this primary figure is repeated without end." The philosopher did not give us pudding as an illustration of his thought; but he might have done so. It is almost a pity that such lovely roundness should be invaded by the ruthless knife; but it must be done. The "expectations things" sit and watch. Their eyes glisten; their mouths water. The pudding is divided, and eaten. Let us draw a veil over its ineffable delights. They are to be felt—not written about; and never until the same festival returns, in a twelvemonth, shall anything eatable inspire the same emotion in these youthful hearts.

Let no young reader be tempted by these praises to love pudding "unwisely and too well." Plum-Pudding, like all good things, is to be used and not abused:—

Little fools will eat too much,
But great ones not at all.

And too much pudding on the 25th of December renders necessary two rhubarb and magnesia, or the salts and senna of the 26th. "Punishment," says our philosopher of "Circles" in a wise and beautiful essay upon Compensation, "is a fruit that, unsuspected, ripens within the flower of the pleasure which concealed it. Cause and effect, means and ends, seed and fruit, cannot be severed; for it is effect already bloom in the cause." As with all other things, so with that crown of things—a Plum-Pudding. Love it wisely, and it shall love you. Love it unwisely, and you shall pay the penalty.

GRANDPAPA'S PRESENT.

WITH AN ILLUSTRATION BY DUNCAN

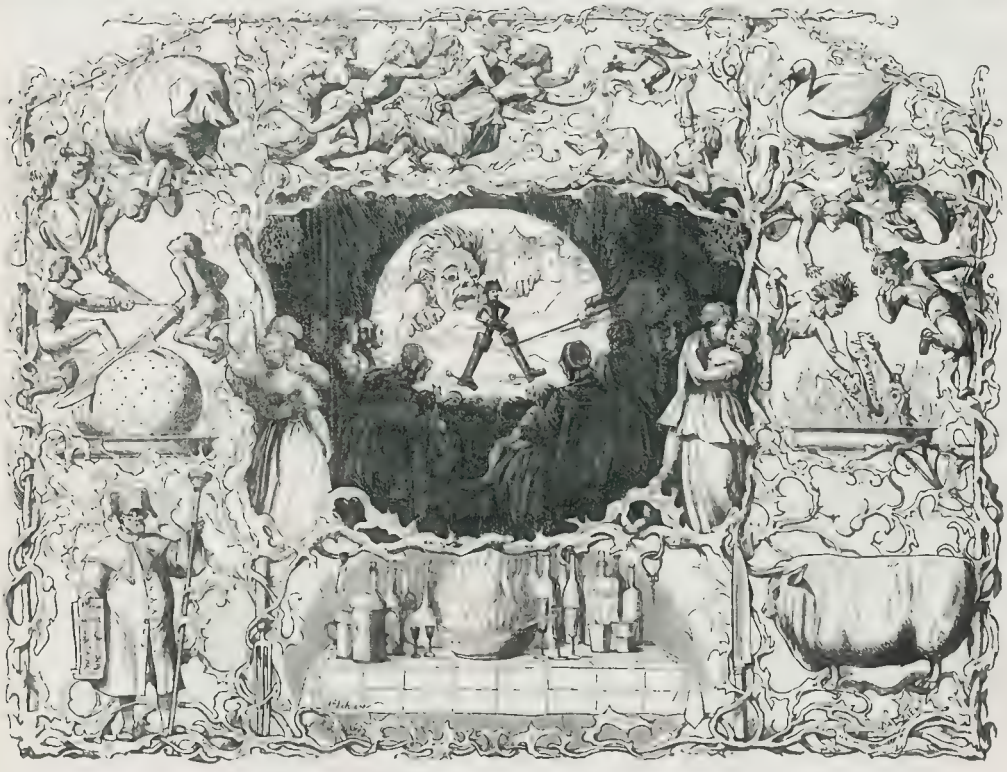
CHRISTMAS benevolence is of a household quality. Moreover, it decreases in proportion to the juniors, and is strong in proportion to the sensibility. Children expect from their parents all manner of gifts at Christmas time. "Christmas Presents" is a stereotype advertisement in mail-rail—an attractive tit for the Lord Mayor which have his hand all the year, but, thus baptized and denominated, gain a power which makes them universally attractive to the purchaser. But there is one parent, in particular, to whom children look up with a

MAKING THE CHRISTMAS PUDDING.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

peculiar sort of expectation, and from whom to receive a gift is, as it were, to receive a blessing. We allude to the Grandfather. The relation is a sort of patriarchal one, and the accompanying sentiment is devout even to solemnity.

Grandpapa's Present at Christmas, as illustrated by the Artist, is a Hamper, well stuffed with most miscellaneous contents—such a Hamper

GRANDPAPA'S CHRISTMAS HAMPER.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.—(SEE PAGE 403.)



CHRISTMAS SPORTS.—DRAWN BY WEHNERT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

as might well be called a Hanaper, and esteemed to hold a Royal Exchequer, so rich it seems in all that is good, so boundless in the amount of its wealth. And when it arrives, a Comptroller of the Hanaper would seem to be no inexpedient officer, so riotous is the onset made on the precious casket, and the jewels it enshrines, by the various claimants on its treasury.

The long-expected evening has at length come, when, as usual, the mysterious pannier is brought into the hall of the happy mansion—your's or mine, dear reader?—that is, every man's who is rejoicing in the Wife of his Youth and the Children of his Love. The Parcels' Delivery waggon stops at the door. How well are the sounds of its coming and its stopping known and distinguished! It has not passed by—the knock is heard—it is not designed for a neighbour. It belongs to this house. It is Grandpapa's Hamper!

The mother has said it, and said it with that joy which only mothers know. The father's countenance is also suffused with a smile. At length, the huge burthen is fairly deposited in the passage—with much difficulty is conveyed into the parlour, and found, of course, to be "carriage-paid."

And now comes the sense of mystery—the force of curiosity. What does it contain? That is the question lithographed on the anxious countenance of every child—boy and girl. What eager impatience! what vehement desire! what transport of expectation! When will it be opened? Why should there be a moment's delay? "O, do let us see what there is in it!"

It is opened! Why, it is a basket of baskets! Out with one, out with the other, out with all. Why, here is a basket of game! splendid addition to our Christmas dinner! and here a basket of fruit for the dessert afterwards. The game may be reserved—held sacred until served up by the cook, in due order, in season and place. But the fruit is irresistibly attractive. One boy plunges in his hand, and brings out a bunch of grapes in joy and triumph equal to a conqueror's! And there is a drum of figs! And there are apples, oranges—a countless store of all the season's fruit! Well, right well has grandpapa provided for his grandchildren. And, were he present, how would he delight in the joy which he has thus produced. The laughter of the ocean-waves, still dimpling in the sunlight, is comparable only to the ecstacy with which this magnificent gift has illuminated every countenance. On all faces there is the same expression of joy. Father, mother, sister, brother—all harmonise in the same feeling. And he, the author of this rapture, though afar from the spot, we may be certain, at least sympathises with the feeling. With a prophetic sentiment, he forefelt the happiness he designed to create; and now, by a mysterious law of communion, it is our belief that he partakes it in this moment of its realisation. At such an hour, said he, the Hamper will reach them! And now that it has done so, the old patriarch notes the time; and, seated in his easy chair, concentrates every thought and feeling on the imagination of a scene, distant, indeed, in space, but never absent from his mind.

"Where the treasure is, there will the heart be also."

CHRISTMAS SPORTS.

BY UNCLE TOM.

WITH AN ILLUSTRATION BY WEHNERT.

Let me suppose that the Christmas Dinner has been served and eaten—and that the reader has heard so much about Christmas cheer and old English fare as to render unnecessary any further expatiation upon their grandeur or their excellence—that the pudding, prime favourite and fiery symbol, as far as eating is concerned, of the great English festival of the year, has been displayed, steaming and delicious, and has been pronounced by all tasters, whether young or old, to have been super-excellent—that the dessert has been placed upon the table—and that all has been enjoyed that weak human nature can enjoy in the way of edibles and potables: what is next to be done at any comfortable circle, to which the reader is supposed to be invited? The thought arises in all minds—especially in the young ones—that something more should be done in celebration of the day. Eating and drinking are but vulgar modes of enjoyment (and it is astonishing how many people are to come to this conclusion after they have feasted sufficiently)—and something else is therefore to be thought of to keep up the genial hilarity of Christmas Night. What shall it be? I suppose a family circle, the members of which, both young and old, are aware of the claims of the poor and unhappy. They have distributed their bounty, according to their means, among all the needy within reach of it; they have not forgotten the servants that are warm in the kitchen, nor the beggar that is cold at the gate; and they have clear consciences, and nothing to trouble them, either done or undone, for the remainder of the day. The question is mooted at such a board as this; and a little musical voice of a boy of eight or nine, or of a girl of six or seven years of age, pronounces in favour of "Snap-Dragon." A voice more musical still, from blushing seventeen, of the softer sex, pronounces for a dance, possibly with some lurking visions of the Mistletoe-Bough; while a rough voice from the less interesting sex hints that "Hunt-the-Slipper" is a most delightful sport, the sly speaker having probably a sweetheart in the room, the "seventeen" aforesaid; and being anxious to come into such close proximity with her as "Hunt-the-Slipper" not only allows, but imperatively commands. Another voice, that of a boy from school, entering upon twelve or thirteen, hints that the exhibition of the Magic Lantern would be the best thing to begin with; and it is decided, after some dubiety all round, that the Magic Lantern shall, first of all, display its wonders to the impatient juveniles; that, if they behave themselves, "Snap Dragon" shall come next; that "Hunt-the-Slipper" will be a pleasant variety after "Snap Dragon;" that after "Snap-Dragon" "Forfeits" may be tried; and that the whole festivity may wind up with music and the dance, and kisses under the Mistletoe-Bough, to those who are fond of kisses.

This being agreed to, the next thing is to

Put out the light, and *then*—

the magic lantern shall display its marvels and its mysteries. The lights are extinguished accordingly; the magic apparatus is mounted and turned to the darkened wall, and little inquisitive boys and girls look on with almost breathless interest, and in pleased yet fearful anticipation of the revelations which are to be made. Behold! a mighty crocodile floats unwieldily over the bright space upon the wall. He is not *quite* so large as the Sea-Serpent of Captain M'Quhae, whose existence has been as logically disproved by Professor Owen, as Napoleon Bonaparte's was by the Archbishop of Dublin; but, nevertheless, he is a very large and voracious, and opens his leathern jaws to swallow a remarkable nigger in front of him. The nigger, nothing nothing of the presence of mind of Mr. Waterton, to jump upon its back and ride it. He runs away; the crocodile pursues; but, at the very moment when he is about to be swallowed up, both pursuer and pursued disappear into nothingness. The figure of a clown, merry as Grimaldi, comes next in rotation. He gambols upon the walls, pursued by a personage no less tremendous than grim Death himself. The King of Terrors brandishes his fatal dart, and grins horribly, in all the majesty of bone, jaw, skull, and teeth, with which the popular imagination has invested him. He, too, disappears; but his place is not left vacant. A figure somewhat more graceful and agreeable succeeds. It is Columbine—fresh, agile, and beautiful. At her feet, soliciting her smile, kneels our old friend Bottom, the weaver, his ass's head firmly fixed upon his shoulders. He has followed her from Titania's bower, to sue for the love that has long been promised to that identical Harlequin who comes next, kneeling at the feet of Queen Victoria. Titania follows, and dances a jig with Richard III., while Paganini, fiddling with might and main, ushers in Lady Macbeth and the King of the Cannibal Islands. And, last of all, comes a more coherent story, the whole adventures of Jack the Giant-Killer; that hero dear to all boys who have a particle of generosity and imagination in their souls. Does there exist a man who never envied Jack his seven-league boots and his invisible coat, and who never laughed at that inimitable trick by which he made the gluttonous, false-hearted Welsh giant commit suicide? If there do exist such a man, he is like the man who hath no music in his soul, and is most assuredly

Fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils.

Let no such man be trusted. He may possibly make his way in the world—he may pay his bills when they become due—he may be an alderman or a sheriff; he may die and leave money to endow an hospital; he may do all the fine things that wealthy men can do, but he will not be a kindly man; he will not lead a forlorn hope, or put himself out of his way to do or striking and paramount service to anybody—he will not set the Thames on fire, put his name to a bill to serve his friend, or do anything very chivalrous, romantic, foolish, or generous. No. The man who did not, when a boy, admire Jack the Giant-Killer, and sympathise, at the same time, with the woes, and rejoice in the good fortune of Jack who climbed the bean-stalk is a hard, dry man, with no poetry in his composition; and does not deserve to see Jack reproduced even in a magic lantern.

But this digression over, turn we to the giant of our lantern, and behold him struggling in the pit which Jack has dug for him, and which, as we all know, the cunning hero has covered over with furze, rushes, straw, and loose earth—a flimsy covering, upon which the unsuspecting monster has no sooner set his foot than down he goes—deep—deep—deeper—irretrievably deep—to be decapitated at the leisure of his daring conqueror. Behold how his jaws open, capacious enough to swallow Jack, boots and all! How his hair bristles on his head—each individual hair standing upright, not like the quills on the porcupine, but tall as a pine-tree of the forest. See how his eyes glare portentously large, like the broad disc of the orb of day shining, of a bright copper colour through the dense spoon-meat of a metropolitan fog in the month of November! For the benefit of this particular exhibition of his prowess, Jack has doffed his invisible coat, that he may be seen of all the world; and has donned his seven-league boots, that he may scamper faster than the wind; over hill, over dale, over bog, over brake, over river and lake, and pass over a whole city at one bound! O boots of delightful memory! How often, in the days are the beard grows, and ere the young heart learns to think that it belongs to a man, does Fancy, believing in your existence, long to get possession of you. Would we not astonish the good people of the nineteenth century, with our boots and our spurs! Would we, also, not kill giants and rescue distressed damsels! I should think we would—or we should not have the stuff in us, which enters largely into the formation of the true gentleman.

Jack's adventures, it may not be known to all readers, are founded upon the old Norse mythology; Jack himself being a personage no less mighty and remarkable than Thor, the godfather of our English Thursday. "Thor, the thunder God," says Mr. Carlile, "has been changed into Jack the Giant-Killer of our nurseries, with his miraculous shoes of swift ness, coat of darkness, and sword of sharpness." Mr. Carlile says truly. "They are one and the same, with this difference in their adventures, that Thor, god as he was, did not always succeed in his undertakings, or in his warfare against the giants; while Jack, the friend of our boyhood, is invariably successful. And, on closing the magic lantern for the night, having seen the last of Jack and the giants, it may be an agreeable variety in the amusements to hear another story of Jack's, or Thor's failures, recorded from the Norse Mythology, in the quaint language of our good friend, Mr. Carlile, who, among the other heroes deified in his book on "Hero-worship," speaks with much unction of Jack, under his more grandiloquent name of Thor.

"After various adventures," says he, "Thor, accompanied by Thialfi and Loke, his servants, entered upon Giantland, and wandered over plains, wild uncultivated places, among stones and trees. At nightfall they noticed a house; and, as the door, which indeed formed one whole side of the house, was open, they entered. It was a simple habitation—one large hall, altogether empty. They stayed there. Suddenly, in the dead of the night, loud voices alarmed them. Thor grasped his hammer, and stood in the doorway, prepared for fight. His companions within ran hither and thither in their terror, seeking some outlet in that rude hall: they found a little closet at last, and took refuge there. Neither had Thor any battle; for, lo! in the morning it turned out that the noise had been only the snoring of a certain enormous, but peaceable, giant—the giant Skrymir, who lay peaceably sleeping near by; and this that they took for a house was merely his glove thrown aside there: the door was the glove-wrist; the little close they had fled into was the thumb! Such a glove! I remark, too, that it had not fingers, as ours have; but only a thumb, and the rest undivided—a most ancient, rustic glove!

"Skrymir now carried their portmanteau all day; Thor, however, had his suspicions, did not like the ways of Skrymir, and determined at night to put an end to him as he slept. Raising his hammer, he struck down into the giant's face a right thunderbolt blow, of force to rend rocks. The giant merely awoke, rubbed his cheek, and said, 'Did a leaf fall?' Again Thor struck, as soon as Skrymir again slept, a better blow than before; but the giant only murmured, 'Was that a grain of sand!' Thor's third stroke was with both his hands (the 'knuckles white,' I suppose), and seemed to cut deep into Skrymir's visage; but he merely checked his snore, and remarked, 'There must be sparrows roosting in this tree, I think; what is that they have dropped?' At the gate of Utgard—a place so high, that you had to strain your neck bending back to see the top of it—Skrymir went his way. Thor and his companions were admitted; invited to take share in the games going on. To Thor, for his part, they handed a drinking-horn; it was a common feat, they told him, to drink this dry at one draught. Long and fiercely, three times over, Thor drank, but made hardly any impression. He was a weak child, they told him; could he lift that cat he saw there? Small as the feat seemed, Thor, with his whole godlike strength, could not: he bent up the creature's back, could not raise its feet off the ground, could at the utmost raise one foot. 'Why, you are no man,' said the Utgard people; 'there is an old woman that will wrestle you.' Thor, heartily ashamed, seized this haggard old woman, but could not throw her. And now, on their quitting Utgard—the chief Jotun, escorting them politely a little way, said to Thor—'You are beaten, then; yet, be not so much ashamed: there was deception of appearance in it. That horn you tried to drink was the sea; you did make it ebb: but who could drink that, the bottomless? The cat you would have lifted—why, that is the Midgard Snake, the Great World Serpent—which, tail in mouth, girds and keeps up the whole created world. Had you torn that up, the world must have rushed to ruin. As for the old woman, she was Time, Old Age, Duration: with her, what can wrestle? No man, nor no god, with her. Gods or men, she prevails over all! And then, those three strokes you struck—look at these valleys—your three strokes made these.' Thor looked at his attendant Jotun—it was Skrymir. It was, say old critics, the old chaotic rocky earth in person, and that glove house was some earth cavern! But Skrymir had vanished. Utgard, with its sky-high gates, when Thor raised his hammer to smite them, had gone to air, only the giant's voice was heard mocking: 'Better come no more to Jotunheim!'"

And, with this fine legend, I leave Jack to the better acquaintance of all who desire to know his true history, the more especially as time fails us in consequence of the preparations having commenced for Snap-Dragon. The large pewter dish, filled with spirit, is placed upon the floor, and attracts the attention of all the party. The light is applied—the flame burns beautifully azure, tipped with amber and scarlet, and whisks and frisks in a manner delightful to the joyous eyes of infancy and childhood to contemplate. All children have a hankering after fire. Its beauty charms and fascinates their sight, but rarely are they allowed to look save at a respectful distance, and never except at Christmas are they permitted to toy with flames. But the dangerous and too-beautiful sport is legalized for this one night, and for this only; and the pleasure, great in proportion to its rarity, causes their eyes to glow with a brilliancy almost equal to that of flame itself. Throw in the plums. The spirit burns, the dish is a lake of fire; and he who can gather the prize from the jaws of peril, is welcome to it. "Fortune favours the bold." "Faint heart never won a plum." These are the maxims upon which those must act who expect to win the honours or the rewards of Snap-Dragon, and of human life also. The prizes however, are but small in Snap-Dragon—the glory and the excitement are in the circumstances under which they are sought—like fox hunting, in which there is next to nothing to be gained by the paltry animal pursued; but much to be gained in the lusty jollity and pleasurable exercise of the pursuit itself. But while the youngest members of a Christmas party are at first more enamoured of Snap-Dragon than of any of the other sports of the night, they weary of it after awhile; and on small solicitation consent to join in the somewhat less boisterous, but equally exhilarating game, of Hunt the-Slipper, and share the delight of those who are a few years their seniors. The frolic is of a different kind; and morose and unsocial must those be that never enjoyed it. It is not a little amusing to note the struggle with pride that sometimes assumes a place upon the countenances of middle-aged and old people when they are pressed into the service of Hunt-the-Slipper, and how at last the solemn man of business, and the staid matron, yield to the solicitations and to the example of the lighter-hearted folk around them, and, with comic gravity, sit down on the floor and play their part in the game. A grave sergeant-at law, or the elderly author of an incomparable and incomprehensible treatise upon metaphysics, or a spectacled physician of sixty sitting upon his hams on a carpet, and passing the slipper under them with all the dexterity, if not with all the glee, of a school-boy, is a sight to be enjoyed. Christmas alone affords it; and Christmas is none the worse the day after, in the estimation of these sober and sensible people for having taken them off their stilts, and given them a new and pleasant lesson in the humanities.

Kissing Under the Mistletoe-Bough is a sport of a tenderer kind. It is to be delicately done, or to be left undone; and requires a discretion which almost lifts it out of the rank of sports. Nevertheless, it is excellent sport when the right lips meet; and such as grave Christmas its paramount interest above all popular festivals whatsoever.

But who talks of sport when the Punch is made? It casts its pleasant fragrance upon the air; and rum, brandy, schiedam, whiskey, and wine, woo in their various ways the taste of those who love to celebrate Christmas after the old fashion! And hark! the sound of music: the dance begins; and Polka—the universal Polka—summons all hands and feet to another celebration; and to a sport in comparison to which all others are of small account. Reader, let us go; Uncle Tom has said his say. He cannot resist the Polka!

THE OLD YEAR'S REMONSTRANCE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

The Old Year lay on his death-bed lone,
And are he died he spoke to me,
Low and solemn in under tone,
Mournfully, reproachfully.
The fading eyes in his snow-white head
Shone bright the while their lids beneath;
These were the words the Old Year said—
I shall never forget them while I breathe:—

"Did you not promise, when I was born"—
Sadly he spoke, and not in ire—
"To treat me kindly—not to scorn—
And to pay the debt you owed my sire?
Did you not vow, with an earnest heart,
Your unconsidered hours to hive?
And to throw no day in waste away,
Of my three hundred sixty-five?

"Did you not swear to your secret self,
Before my beard was a second old,
That whatever you'd done to my fathers gone,
You'd prize my minutes more than gold?
Did you not own, with a keen regret,
That the past was a time of waste and sin?
But that with me, untainted yet,
Wisdom and duty should begin?

"Did you not oft the vow renew
That never with me should folly dwell?
That, however Fate might deal with you,
You'd prize me much, and use me well?
That never a deed of scorn or wrath,
Or thought unjust of your fellow men,
Should, while I lived, obsure your path,
Or enter in your heart again?

"Did you not fail?"—but my tongue is weak
Your sad shortcomings to recal:
And the old year sobbed—he could not speak—
He turn'd his thin face to the wall.
"Old Year! Old Year! I have done you wrong—
Hear my repentance ere you die!

Linger awhile!" Ding-dong—ding-dong—
The joy-bells drowned his parting sigh.

"Old Year! Old Year!" he could not hear,
He yielded placidly his breath.
I loved him little while he was here,
I prized him dearly after death.
New Year! now smiling at my side:
Most bitterly the past I rue.
I've learned a lesson since he died,
I'll lead a better life with you.

THE STREETS AT CHRISTMAS TIME.

BY THE OLDEST INHABITANT.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY HARVEY AND FOSTER

OLD FATHER CHRISTMAS is a great receiver of goods. Our Artist has depicted him on his throne, receiving the offerings of his subjects Droves of oxen, of sheep, and of pigs; flocks of geese and turkeys; men and carts laden with all descriptions of game in season; carts of fish; baskets of fruits and vegetables; barrels of ale and wine—all are proceeding to the feet of the King of Good Cheer. Boys and girls are rushing pell mell from school, delighted at the prospect of catching a glimpse of his jolly and kindly face.

For a few weeks before Christmas the streets of London begin to assume a new aspect. It is not in Regent-street, or Oxford-street, or the fashionable streets where linendrapers, jewellers, and other traders who administer to fashion and to all the wants and adornments of the outward man or woman reside, that the change is perceptible. Such streets are uniformly cheerful. Such shops are always luxuriant, and always display to the greatest possible advantage the commodities upon which their owners thrive. To them all seasons are alike. Christmas and Midsummer, Spring or Autumn, sees them equally attractive. The jeweller's shop is splendid of necessity; the mercer but changes from muslins and cottons to silks and satins, and from these to woollen textures and furs, according to the season; but it is in the minor streets, inhabited by dealers in estables of all kinds that the approach of Christmas is manifested by outward and visible signs, about which there can be no mistake. Regent-street is too proud to show any symptoms of rejoicing at Christmas; but more homely Tottenham-court-road puts on a new face for the occasion, and decks herself out with attractions never thought of at any other time. Oxford-street would scorn to be too Christmas-like; but her tributary streets on either side, except these sombre and highly-respectable streets in which there are no shops, look upon Christmas as an era, and rejoice accordingly.

The immense increase of population in London has not only led to the multiplication of these signs of Christmas, but to a greater competition among shop-keepers to attract notice. London is not merely a city. It may be called a nation. Any one who would wish to examine the manners and customs of its people could have no better opportunity for the purpose than Christmas. It is to be questioned whether he could have any so good. Formerly—say thirty or forty years ago—ingenuity was not much taxed to tempt the purchasers of good things. People knew it was Christmas without being told so by advertisements, and knew where to go for the commodities they required to celebrate the festival, without any announcement by placard or handbill; but year after year, up to the present period, the rivalry of business consequent upon the immense number of streets opened up in all quarters, and the establishment of thousands of new shops in almost every parish, the old shop-keepers have been gradually compelled to resort to something like publicity to preserve their custom.

Among shops, those of the butchers stand pre-eminent, and give us prospects not alone of the good feeding for which December is famous, but of the good lighting that we may expect in January and February. On Father Christmas has a capacious stomach; and the maw of London—not easily filled at any time—becomes all but insatiable towards the close of the year. The droves of oxen in the streets—a nuisance which has antiquity in its favour, but nothing else—increase in numbers—and in the bulk of the animals that form them. The future dinners, as well as the future candles of the million, wend their way to Smithfield, in all but countless multitudes. The butchers shops soon give evidence of the new demand that is certain to spring up. Beef rises twenty per cent. in value, and mutton at a somewhat smaller ratio, as soon as the carcases of prize animals are displayed in the great thoroughfares of the people. Prince Albert's oxen, and the Earl of Leicester's sheep, or other animals bred by celebrated agriculturists, are exhibited—the oxen in portions, and the sheep whole, with labels upon them, pointing out to the admiring crowds that gather around the shops, the place where, and the owner by whom they were fed, as well as the amount of prize they obtained. In many instances the carcases are adorned with ribbons, or wreaths, and in almost all cases with sprigs of holly. It is a glorious time for the butchers of London. There is a vastly increased supply, and there is a vastly increased demand; and these tradesmen contrive, upon what principle is "a mystery of London" never thoroughly explained, to make an extra profit of both circumstances. Suet which, in those quiet and ordinary times when suet is neither abundant nor scarce, fetches 8d. a pound rises to a shilling, when all the world is bent upon making plum-pudding. Happy, sometimes, is the housewife that can obtain it even at that price. But it is not only in meat—there is, in fact, a general rise in the price of all agricultural produce at this time. Butter, for which it cannot be supposed there is any extra demand, or any diminished supply at Christmas, is an instance of it. The price is increased by twopence or threepence a pound, as every housekeeper knows—although she may not be able to account for it on any known principles either of political or domestic economy. The reason may be that the butterman, having to pay an extra sum to the butcher, takes it out of the pockets of the public. The butcher, too, may plead that he has to pay extra to the agriculturist for the flesh that Londoners *will* consume: so that the farmer and grazier, after all, may be the grant recipients of the profits or the plunder of Christmas. Beef eating London must submit, even although it grumble. The infliction, it is to be feared, is wholly irremediable.

Next to the butchers' shops, the porkmen's, the poulterer's, and the dealers in game are the most crowded with the future good cheer of the London nation. If the streets of the metropolis give unpleasant evidence of the living beef and mutton that are to be offered up at the shrine of old Father Christmas, they give evidence equally strong, and a vast deal more pleasant, of the old gentleman's capabilities in the way of game and poultry. The porkmen may be passed over; they share the good fortune of Christmas like their neighbours. But the dealers in domestic poultry, and in game of all descriptions, reap a more abundant harvest; and offer more tempting inducements for the expenditure of the million. The family that never taste game or poultry at any other period of the year indulge themselves in it at Christmas, and chickens, geese, and turkeys, dead and alive, are despatched to the metropolis to help in the honours of Christmas, in numbers commensurate with the magnitude of the city and the joviality of the occasion. While poultry, which is bought, has its thousands and tens of thousands of purchasers—game, which is given away, has also it thousands and tens of thousands of grateful recipients. Blessed is the London family that has friends in the country. Blessed at Christmas time is he who has a relative or friend who loves sport, and who, knowing how to enjoy his sport, knows quite as well how to cultivate friendship, and render relationship agreeable. To him comes the welcome present from the fields, the moors, or the mountains; and for him the railways bear the welcome gifts from all quarters of the land. This large portion of the Christmas consumption of the metropolis does not grace the shops. It is only to be seen in its transit from the railway station to the houses of the grateful recipients; but a portion equally large finds its way to the dealers. In the days of stage and mail-coaches, it was a pleasant sight to see how picturesquely they were loaded; but the railway which does more business, does it without a tithe of the display. All game is not given away; would it were; but a goodly share of it becomes merchandize, and is set forth with tempting beauty in the shops. The butchers' shops may be disgusting, and the *are* so to all who think upon the subject (which, however, the majority of man and womankind do not); but the shop of the dealer in game cannot be considered repulsive. The victims of our appetite which he supplies are not always stripped of their beautiful plumage, and the pheasant dead is only less lovely than the pheasant alive. Even poor puss, the hare, with her warm jacket on, suggests no ideas akin to those which are felt on the contemplation of the joints that hang from the rafters of the butcher's shop. *Mais, ne revenons pas à nos moutons!*

But far more attractive than those of the game-dealers are the shops of the grocers. The grocers look upon Christmas as their peculiar time, and they take all due pains to set themselves forth in their fairest trim. Neither do they take such advantage of the day as the dealers in home agricultural produce. The grocers provide large and abundant stores of raisins, currants, spices, and preserved fruits, and put no additional price upon them. On the contrary, they often ask less for their wares than at other seasons—a piece of good generalship on their parts, which our friends the flesh-dealers might imitate with advantage to themselves as well as to the public. The grocers are not greedy. They encourage the manufacture of pudding. Their pleasant and wholesome shops, which meet the eye in all our great thoroughfares, are shrines to which the devotees of Christmas pay a willing visit. Many are their devices to attract notice. Sometimes a flag is displayed from the first-floor windows, or the whole front of the house is beplastered with placards, announcing the arrival of millions of pounds of currants and raisins, all for the use of the pudding-loving people, and to be obtained within at prices defying competition. One placard, exhibited this year by a grocer, is in the form of a play-bill, announcing the production of a new pantomime, to be called "Harlequin Feel; or, the Magic Pudding." This is not intended as a political sneer at a great statesman, though at first glance it would seem suggestive of such an idea. It is simply a social and domestic affair to attract customers. Sometimes the grocer gives his customers the additional attractions of a pictorial pudding in his window, with the figure of a sturdy John Bull, surrounded by his family, cutting into the dainty. His face is redolent of good humour, and a scroll issuing from his mouth informs all men (sometimes in a couplet of choice doggerel) that the plums and spices of which that pudding was compounded were bought at Mr. Snooks's or Mr. Jones's, or whatever the name may be of the enterprising trader. Very often, a long string of rhymes, almost as good as those remarkable lyrics with which Mr. Moses and his poets amuse the public, is printed in large type, and affixed to the grocer's door-post, that all who run may read. Indeed, of late years, the majority of grocers in crowded streets think it necessary to become poetical. "There's a good time coming, boys," says one effusion of the kind which has this year made its appearance. "There's a good time coming—Raisins will be cheap at Robinson's!" while a rival grocer, on the other side of the way, has put up a placard with the more delightful announcement, "The good time *has* come, boys—Raisins *are* cheap at Smith's!"

The grocers, and the keepers of those compound establishments—half grocers and half Italian warehouses—have of late years very much increased their trade by large importations of preserved fruits. The English, as a people, do not excel in this manufacture; but the French and Italians, who have long been famous for it, improve in it every year. The English demand that has arisen, and which this Christmas seems to be greater than ever it was, will doubtless give a further impetus to their ingenuity. It is worth while to spend a few hours in the shop of a large importer of these elegant articles—not merely for the sake of the fruits themselves, crystallised and uncrystallised, but for a sight of the boxes in which they are packed. The French prints used for the purpose have long been celebrated for their beauty and fancy; and the boxes in which plums, and those delicious little oranges known as "Chinois" are packed, are worth preserving for their own sakes, after the fruit has been consumed. Some of the larger receptacles are fit to convert into work-boxes, after they have served their original intention; and many are prepared with a view to such a purpose. In these times it might be worth the while of capitalists to devote their attention to the home manufacture of these articles, and also to the preservation of fruits. Sugar is as cheap in England as in France, and there is no reason why jams and marmalade, good as they are, should be the sole products of English industry as regards the preservation of fruit.

The most pleasing, as well as the most common, symptom of Christmas in the streets, is the holly displayed in shops of every kind wherever eatables or drinkables are sold, and which is almost invariably to be seen at kitchen windows for a week or two before and after Christmas-day. Love in the kitchen could not prosper without the holly; and the policeman, in search of affection, or of cold mutton, would think the kitchen of his "fair friend" unseasonable in its appearance if the sprigs of dark green, intermingled with the bright red berries, were absent from the window. The holly-cart, of which a most admirable representation is given in our engraving, is also a pleasant sight in the streets—either of the outskirts of the metropolis, as represented by the artist—or of the dense heart of the old city. Holly is a great article of commerce at Christmas time, and yields a good profit both to those who cultivate it and those who vend it in the streets. Never was it more in request than it is now; never may it be less sought after, as the verdant symbol of the loving-kindness of the season!

There is one other aspect of the streets of London at Christmas, which requires notice, the more especially as this year it is painfully prominent. The public heart being open at Christmas, beggars usually venture out, with more certain hope of our charity than at other times. Nor is their hope disappointed. To say nothing of the carol singers—who seem to look upon themselves as privileged for the sake of the old feminine chant which they musically or unmusically pour into our ears, and who, of all ages and of both sexes, swarm in every street, in numbers of which an accurate estimate would convey a somewhat alarming idea of the poverty of London—troops of unmusical beggars have made their appearance in the streets this year, in numbers surpassing all precedent of experience. Ireland has evidently contributed a large portion to this multitude of misery; and the mind is driven to reflect, amid the gaiety and joviality of the time, not only upon the pauperism of that unhappy land, but of the pauperism of this, which is made more wretched by the influx of these interlopers. The pauperism of England amounts to one million four hundred thousand people. The Irish vagrants that come over to take their chance amongst us cannot amount to many less than three hundred thousand—and, possibly, they amount to many more—forming an aggregate of one million and three quarters. When we fancy that this is almost equal to the whole population of London, Westminster, Lambeth, Southwark, Finsbury, Marylebone, the Tower Hamlets, Kensington, Hammersmith, Greenwich, and Woolwich—and when we attempt to realise to our mind how vast a multitude this is, and how fearful it would be if it were all congregated together in one place, we are compelled to ask if there be not something radically wrong in our civilisation, which not only permits the growth of such a sore in the body poetic, but which actually favours its growth. Let the minds of our great thinkers be directed to it. The chief difficulty of a time not far distant, will be the existence and maintainance of this immense standing army of poverty. If there ever be a time when it is the duty of individuals to attempt to relieve it, that time is Christmas. At a period of feasts, when the paupers in the Union Workhouses are embraced in the large circle of our sympathies, and cared for a little more liberally than usual, let us draw a circle around the circle, and include within it the beggars in the streets. It may be wrong, as a rule, to encourage street beggars by donations of any kind; but Christmas is an exceptional period; and though, possibly, in being charitable to all, we may be charitable to many worthless persons, the good Will and the good Day Will consecrate the deed. At least, although political theorists may dissent—and although the man who paid a very heavy poor's-rate yesterday may see reason to be unconvinced, such is the opinion until Christmas has passed—of

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.

FETCHING HOME THE CHRISTMAS DINNERS.

BY COUSIN CHARLES.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY LEECH.

"SOMETHING poetical is required about this Engraving—representing Londoners fetching home their Christmas Dinner." Such was the request made to us. Poetical? thought we. It is all very well to ask for poetry—but where is it to come from?—how is it to be extracted from such a subject as that? Look at that comfortable young man for instance, with the self-satisfied expression upon his vulgar countenance—he in the very middle—and declare, oh! ye powers that preside at the birth of all things beautiful, what can be said of such a snob? Yet, why not? Have not good, ay, and poetical, articles been written about sticks and broomsticks? Are there not sermons in stones? Have they not been written and preached? Did not Béranger, the illustrious songster of the French, write beautifully about a little cat that was overset at table? and did not Burns write as beautifully about a mouse? and also about a smaller creature, with a name only suffering from a mouse's by a single letter? Have there not been poems about grass, and floating straws? Is not a grain of sand prolific of ideas to the man who has ideas in his head? And cannot a man with a full mind write well about anything? Not that we pretend to have a full mind, though we do flatter ourselves that it is not altogether empty. However that may be—and it is a delicate and difficult question, which we do not intend to go into—is the subject of the Christmas Dinners of the People so very bad, after all? Is it not, on the contrary, a very good subject? On looking at the Engraving again, behold the poesy stares us in the face. If we seek it, we find it. If we are determined to be pleased, how easily we can become so. It is not every day in the week, or year that the poor can dine; and however vulgar may be the snob that arrays himself in his best on Christmas Day and brings home his dinner steaming hot from the convenient shop of Rusk, the baker, it would be both churlish and snobbish in us, or any one else, to look with unsympathetic eyes, or turn up our noses contemptuously upon the harmless and well-won enjoyment that is expressed upon his countenance. Has he not earned his dinner like a man? Has he not a right to the enjoyment of it? Is Christmas not a day of good things for him as well as for his superior fellow-mortal who has a score of servants to wait on him? And why should we call him a snob? A man with such a smile on his face must have paid for his dinner—must have earned it by his honest industry—must be in the proper mood of mind and frame of body to relish it, and derive advantage from it—must be at peace with himself and with all mankind—must have allowed the odours of Christmas to pervade his whole being, and lift him from one short day into a more refined appreciation of his life and duties than is customary with him. We retract, therefore, the word snob. There is nothing in the dinner, in the mode of fetching it, in the place in which it was cooked, or in the man himself, that will justify us in affixing the epithet to so honest a fellow. Doubtless, he has a wife at home in their one little room on the two-pair front—a wife who has no kitchen, and who is obliged to make use of that good Mr. Rusk's upon all such great occasions as Sundays and Christmasses; but who, being without a kitchen, and without worldly wealth, is not necessarily without a heart. A good appetite to them both, and many happy returns of the jovial season. No poetry in such a subject? Look at that venerable old lady—the occupant, doubtless, of an attic, or two-pair back, in some squalid street hard by. Does she not seem impressed with the happiness of the day? Is she not one of those who, for once in the year, are permitted to throw off care, and drink a little deeper than hard fate will usually allow at the fountain of enjoyment? Doubtless, in her humble household, one awaits her coming, with whom her merriest toast is to be shared. It is clear that she has guests this day. She does not dine alone at Christmas. That joint, small as it is, has been prepared for more than one—perhaps for a son, or grandson, or an old husband, feebler and more aged than herself, but not so feeble or so aged as to have lost all interest in a day so dear to all Londoners, if not to all Englishmen. Upon them, too, may Christmas look generally: and may they never, as long as they live, lack their Christmas dinner, or appetites to enjoy it. And that decent old gentleman, too (who puts us in mind of our old friend and acquaintance, Trotty Veck) with what satisfaction he seems to reflect that Christmas has not come round without putting the means in his pocket to be jolly as well as his neighbours! As for the little boy with the Glengarry bonnet and the short trousers—proof alike of his poverty and of his growth—the mode in which he carries the pie, and the look of intense hunger as well as of deep admiration which he bestows upon it, is proof positive of a foregone concussion in his mind that he will do more delightful duty to the pie than that of carrying it in his hands. We fear, however, from the shortness of his trousers, which is symptomatic of a household not so overburdened with means as it is with children, that he will not be allowed *carte blanche* at the dainty. Nevertheless,

THE CHRISTMAS HOLLY CART.—DRAWN BY FOSTER.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

what he receives he will, most assuredly, enjoy—and we trust he may. But, amid our good wishes, let us not forget to bestow some of them on that tidy and buxom daughter of the people, who trips along with the family dinner with all the elasticity of youth and good spirits. She has, doubtless, helped her mother to prepare the dinner. She is initiated already in the mysteries of cooking and of housekeeping. For her the day will assuredly be one of enjoyment. She is at the period of life when leisure is sweet. And after dinner this day there will be leisure for her for a walk with some one nameless—a walk to Highgate or Hampstead, perhaps; or through the Squares, or down Regent-street, or into St. James's Park, or to the Serpentine; anywhere for the sake of the walk, and the society of him who is to share with her both her Christmas walk and that longer walk of life of which marriage is the starting-point, and the tomb the termination. May the road between the two be long and sweet! and may they come to the inevitable terminus prepared with good consciences! And oh! thou sweet little girl at the potato-can—forgive us that we have omitted to take notice of thee sooner. We saw thee and thy kind action from the very first, and loved the subject for thy sake. Were there no other poetry in it than thy gentle and pitying face there would be quite enough to hallow it in our estimation. The near companionship of misery has made thee compassionate. Sorrow and want have been close enough to thee to make thee familiar with their harsh features, and to fill thee with a sympathy which none can feel so deeply as those who have themselves suffered. We mean no disparagement to the lords of the creation; but we do say, that if a boy and not a girl had presided over that potato-can, the ragged and starving little urchin who has received the humble but welcome donation of a potato from the hands of that sweet girl, would have received neither pity nor relief. The girl's heart is ever precocious. The

FETCHING HOME THE CHRISTMAS DINNER.—DRAWN BY LEECH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

NEWSPAPER

CHRISTMAS TREE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—DRAWN BY J. L. WILLIAMS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

boy is usually a selfish animal; but the girl (blessings on all girls, big or little!) has sympathies alive and vigorous at a range when the boy has none. That charming . . . has no Christmas Dinner herself; for her, no steaming pot; for her, no pudding; she is out in the streets gaining a few pence by the sale of her humble merchandise, and will make her dinner in the streets off some of the potatoes which she is endeavouring to sell; but she sees some before her more wretched than herself, and, her heart being open as day to melting charity, she furtively bestows her scanty alms upon a need that is much greater than her own. Yes, we saw her from the first. We have been thinking of her ever since we began writing; and we have reserved her and her good deed for the climax of our article. If there be no poetry in her pale and interesting face, and in the heavenly charity of which she has been the instrument, there is no poetry in truth, and no truth in poetry. May she be saved from all the perils of mighty London! May that kind heart be her blessing, and not her bane; and may the poor who are kind to the poor find times grow better every succeeding Christmas!

THE CHRISTMAS TREE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE Christmas Tree represented in the above Engraving is that which is annually prepared by her Majesty's command for the Royal children. Similar trees are arranged in other apartments of the Castle for her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the Royal household. The tree employed for this festive purpose is a young fir about eight feet high, and has six tiers of branches. On each tier, or branch, are arranged a dozen wax tapers. Pendent from the branches are elegant trans. baskets, *bonbonnières*, and other receptacles for sweetmeats, of the most varied and expensive kind; and of all forms, colours, and degrees of beauty. Fancy cakes, gilt gingerbread, and eggs filled with sweetmeats, are also suspended by variously-coloured ribbons from the branches. The tree, which stands upon a table covered with white damask, is supported at the root by piles of sweets of a larger kind, and by toys and dolls of all descriptions, suited to the youthful fancy, reflecting the several ages of the interesting scions of Royalty for whose gratification they are displayed. The name of each recipient is affixed to the doll, bonbon, or other present intended for it, so that no difference of opinion in the choice of dainties may arise to disturb the equanimity of the illustrious juveniles. On the summit of the tree stands the small figure of an angel, with outstretched wings, holding in each hand a wreath. Those trees are objects of much interest to all visitors at the Castle, from Christmas Eve, when they are first set up, until Twelfth Night, when they are finally removed. During this period two trees of similar magnitude and general design stand on the sideboard of the Royal Dining-room, and present a brilliant appearance when all the tapers are lighted up, among the branches. These trees are not accessible to the curiosity of the public; but her Majesty's visitors accompany the Queen from room to room to inspect them when they are illuminated. Her Majesty's tree is furnished by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, whilst that of the Prince is furnished according to the taste of her Majesty. The other trees are jointly provided by her Majesty and the Prince, who plan and arrange the gifts on the table. The trees are constructed and arranged by Mr. Mawditt, the Queen's confectioner.

As the exhibition of the Christmas Tree is somewhat more of a German than an English custom, we present our readers with the following sketch by the author of "Orion," which will throw some light upon the festive purposes for which they are employed in Germany:—

A GERMAN CHRISTMAS TREE.

BY R. H. HORNE.

THE bright-eyed holiday children's "Christmas Tree" possesses everywhere the same general characteristics of fabulous splendour; but, as all these Trees are the product of imagination, their varieties are infinite, and in accordance with the individual mind of the "growers," and also with the length of their pockets. We will describe the last of these delightfully impossible specimens of the horticultural science, at the ceremony of whose verdant illumination we happened to be present. It was at the country-house of Dr. Claudius Shillingkite, of Cologne.

All the sons, daughters, nephews, and nieces of Dr. Claudius Shillingkite, together with many juvenile friends, down to little boys and girls of four and five years old, were assembled in the court-yard of the Doctor's house on Christmas-eve, which was white all over with snow. In the centre stood a gigantic Man of Snow, which the elder boys had been engaged, during the last three days, in making and setting up in an attitude, intended to be of great dignity. His dark and expressive eyes were formed of two large coals; a small bush covered with icicles made his beard. In his breast was a huge bouquet of mistletoe and red holly-berries. Hand-in-hand the children all danced about him in a circle, raced round and round him in a joyous whirl, and then leaped up and down, and shouted and sang. Every year they were indulged with a *Weihnachts-feier* (Christmas festival) of the most enchanting kind.

It was now evening; and as the shades of the sky grew more dusky, the elder boys and two of the elder girls gradually slipped away from the merry throng, one by one, mysteriously, and with signs to each other, and little pluckings of frocks and touchings of elbows. Something was to be done in the house which was to overcome all the rest of the children with wonder and ecstatic delight.

Now, we have forgotten to mention, and we hasten to repair the omission, that among this merry group of the juvenile members of the Shillingkite families and their small friends of various sizes, there were also several little rustics, children of peasants who lived on the outskirts of Cologne. These peasants were the tenantry of the Doctor, and sent him large quantities of grapes every year from their vineyards to make his physic with. Every year their children were invited in this way to join the party on Christmas Eve, and a most wonderful pleasure and honour it was felt to be. Among these latter on the present occasion we must mention two in especial—Zachary and Jane, the boy being nearly eight years old, and the girl just seven. The little rustics were brother and sister, both dressed alike in new Prussian peasant blouses of light blue, except that Zachary wore a very small leather cap with a peak, and Jane had the attempt of a hair-plait behind, not unlike the curl of a little pig's tail, and wore a pretty wreath of small ivy-leaves besides.

And Zachary and Jane were now about to behold a CHRISTMAS TREE for the first time in their lives! We shall, therefore, describe everything from this moment, not exactly as it was, but as it appeared to their all-wondering and enraptured eyes.

Little faces from the sides of the closed window-curtains of the large room in the house! All the children ceased to laugh and chatter, and cried, "Look!" They quite forgot the Man of Snow; but he, also, showed signs of excitement, for a smile of light gleamed across his pale countenance. The children clustered together in a group, looking at the lights that glanced from behind the curtains of three large windows on the ground-floor, and then suddenly, by some secret, yet unanimous impulse, they all began to leap up and down, as though this would enable them to see what was behind the mysterious curtains.

A bell now rang loudly in the house. Away flew all the children, pell-mell; and Zachary and Jane, being the smallest of these who made this delighted rush to the door, were both overturned, and rolled in the snow. Several young Shillingkites, however, instantly turned back, and helping them up, hurried them along, and into the passage after the rest.

"We are not hurt, and we don't mind," cried Zachary.

"And I don't care for a mouthful of snow; do I, Zachary?" said little Jane.

The passage which they entered, and where all were now huddling and laughing, and groping about, was quite dark.

"Where *are* we?—which is the way?—where are we going?" cried many voices at the same time.

Again the bell rang in the house, while a voice cried "*Auf's schnellste!*" (quick! quick!) from a room not far distant, to judge by the sound. Meanwhile the throng continued to press onward somehow or other, led by several children of the family, who of course knew the way very well, but pretended to be in as much doubt and confusion as the rest. Suddenly a side door opened, and displayed another dusky passage with a green star at the further end. Thitherward moved all the little feet in a tramping crowd, though getting slower and slower as they approached the green star, which turned out, on a closer inspection by two of the oldest and most courageous of the children, to be a hole in a dark curtain, with a beautiful piece of coloured glass fastened over it. The curtain was now drawn aside by an invisible hand, and a great light burst through, as the children found themselves urged onward by a strong pressure from the crowd behind into the very room where a blaze of illumination told them that the Christmas Tree was placed. Dr. Shillingkite himself, attired in a long white robe bordered with ivy-leaves, a black cord round his waist, a bear-skin cap on his head, and wearing a huge pair of spectacles with red glasses, received them at the entrance, waving one hand in a most polite yet important manner.

Dazzled and intoxicated with the light and splendour around them, the children all remained in one close group, little Zachary and Jane being placed in front, and standing hand-in-hand, gazing with bright round eyes at the astonishing Christmas spectacle that rose up before them at the opposite end of the room.

In a vase of enormous size, which seemed to be made all of ivory, with bands of gold (though, in truth, it was an old wine barrel covered with glazed paper and gold leaf), stood the stem of a dark fir-tree which rose up into a succession of expansive branches, putting out their arms in varied lengths, so as to form the outline of a fine pyramid. But the outline was scarcely visible, owing to the glancing rays of light that shot from every part. On every branch stood up a number of bright flames, sometimes like the flame of a candle, sometimes like the sparkling of steel or glass, sometimes like lamps of scarlet and violet and of green light, sometimes like little brilliant peeping stars. The number of the lights was only equalled by the number of minute fairies dressed in white, who floated about in the air all round the Tree, so as almost to touch it, and of little elves dressed in short jackets, made of the peel of russet apples, who popped in and out of the openings between the boughs, in all directions.

The children had remained motionless and breathless for some time; and then they all said "Oh!"—and began very slowly to approach a few steps nearer towards the wonderful Tree.

But the fairy-land inhabitants of the boughs and around them were only a part of their many charms and treasures. As to fruit of an edible kind, the abundance and the variety were alike unspeakable. Grapes, both white and red, hung in large bunches beside clusters of dried raisins; and now and then a wind seemed to shake the boughs, and down fell a shower of nuts and sugar-plums of all sizes, shapes, and colours, and rattled about over the floor, till Zachary and Jane, unable to contain themselves any longer, clapped their hands and laughed aloud, in which the whole company immediately joined.

But again the little rustics grew silent, and continued to gaze with rapture and a degree of awe at the beautiful Christmas Tree. New enchantments and fresh objects of curiosity were discovered every moment; so that they grew giddy with the vision of golden oranges and silver apples, rings and bracelets of all sorts of jewelled fashions, and sugar-work in all sorts of colours and devices, dangling by invisible threads from the same bough; while on the next bough, above, grew small picture-books and toys; and on the next bough, below, sat a row of canary-birds and bullfinches, who sang and piped every now and then, and danced up and down on their twigs.

"Suppose," said Dr. Shillingkite, "we should venture to advance close to the Christmas Tree! Now the youngest go foremost. Who are the youngest? Several of these have hidden themselves. It must be Zachary and Jane, I think. Yes, my small friends, it is your privilege to advance before all the rest."

Zachary felt little Jane's hand tremble in his; indeed, it was evident that they both trembled.

"Don't be frightened, dear Jane," said Zachary, in a whisper. "The good Tree will not set us on fire."

"It is a great light to go near," answered Jane, drawing back; "I feel it."

"But if it does burn us," said Zachary, "it would be with beautiful fire, like the dear God's heaven, and not hurt, you know, Jane."

"No," said Jane, trembling, "not to hurt us."

"Now," exclaimed Dr. Shillingkite, "approach! Enjoy, Baron Zachary, and you, Princess Jane Rosenkohl, enjoy to the utmost the *Weihnachts-spiele* (Yule games). Why do you stand still, Baron Zachary? Do you not know that this beautiful Tree, covered all over with brightness, and happiness, and the gifts of all the riches of the four quarters of the earth—a Tree whereon no living thing makes war upon another, and where fairies, and elves, and canary-birds, and bull-finches sing together in harmony—a Tree where Turks of baked dough and currants, and Jews who rejoice in preserved citron faces, and are dressed in light yellow robes of fresh lemon-peel, sit under the same tent with Christians, as you see there to the left, where they all sit round an egg, painted like the terrestrial globe—do you not know that the nearer you approach to the light and the warmth of this Tree, the more safe you are from all the scorchings of life which may happen in the house, and all the cold storms which may blow when you are unsheltered in the fields; therefore, approach, Zachary and Jane, and fear not."

"And so we will," said the little fellow. "Come, dear Jane."

The two little rustics now advanced hand in hand. On coming closer to the Tree they descried between the lower and broader boughs small stages made of straw. On one of these was represented a field in harvest time, with all the peasants at work with their horses and carts, piling up and carrying away the corn. On another stage they saw four lions and four lambs in a green meadow, dancing a quadrille; their music being the singing of guldfinches and nightingales who were perched on the backs of slumbering hawks and purring cats. A wonderful manufactory, full of machines and wheels all at work, filled a third and very large space. On another stage they saw a fine soldier in his helmet, but with a muzzle and chain, who was dancing round with a pole in his hands, while a handsome brown bear sat near him, holding the end of the chain with one hand and a Christmas pie in the other. On another stage they saw the waves of the sea, all moving and glittering; and presently a ship came bowing and swaying, and gliding on its way till it gracefully passed out among the dark green boughs, and a soft music was heard for a moment in the distance, as it disappeared.

"Oh, take me with you!" cried little Jane, enraptured at the fair vision of the ship, not knowing what she said, and holding very fast by Zachary's hand.

On another stage was represented a large infirmary or hospital; and an old green dragon, dressed in a nurse's gown and cap, was very busy in attending upon the sick; while a remarkably fine figure of St. George was seen in the dispensary, stirring up some medicine. Ingredients in a mortar—his breast-plate and helmet being full of cordials, and his shield covered with pill-boxes.

The youngest but one of Dr. Shillingkite's daughters called particular attention to this. "It is our dear father's favourite one," said she. "He furnished us with the figures himself, all made of corks cut of his drawers, and the cordials and pill-boxes are all his own."

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed all the children in a loud chorus.

"Do I stand here for this?" ejaculated the Doctor, in a great fluster of offended dignity. "Bring Lieschen before me, that I may give her something to do her good."

But Lieschen had vanished in the throng, and was nowhere to be found.

Again attention was called to the stages, and a new one, which had hitherto been unobserved, was discovered. It was a scene in a forest, where, at a rustic table in front of a pretty wooden hut, sat a Bengal tiger, playing chess with a young gentleman, a student of natural history.

There is yet another stage. It is the highest of all, and not very distinctly seen; but there it is to a certainty. Upon it there rise the walls of a Temple which is being built. Artists and workmen are all labouring away, and there is a great crowd, also very busy, and doing its usual part of looking on, and doubting if the thing in hand can ever be accomplished.

One more stage—the last—has hitherto been quite overlooked. It is the lowest of all on the Tree, and lies in a direct line beneath the stage with the Temple. This stage, just discovered by the children, is a very dark one, nearly hidden by the fir-boughs. Two hostile armies are arrayed in the background, with needle spears and rout-cake shields, and cannons formed of broken sticks of peppermint painted black, while two Kings, all made of rich sugar-work, and with bright sceptres in their hands, are standing in front, ready to order the armies to fight for a particular sugar-plum.

This was in direct opposition to all the Doctor had said of the universal peace and harmony and love of which the Tree was the illustrious emblem. Several of the children remarked this to each other; but their attention was again called to the military stage, where a tiny trumpeter was almost blowing his eyes out in sounding a charge. The two Kings advanced towards each other, and raised their dainty sceptres to fight. The deadly swords and spears of the armies were advanced—the cannons pointed—when, at this moment, a large corner-stone fell from the hands of the workmen above, who were building the Temple, and down it went between the two warlike sugar-work Kings, knocking them both into red and grey powder.

A shout, partly of alarm and partly of merriment, burst from the children; but this was changed into a more real alarm, with no fun at all, when they saw that some of the burning stars of the Tree, and lights, and coloured lamps, had set fire to a part of the boughs below. The two hostile armies were burnt up to nothing in no time; and even the records of the particular sugar-plum for which they were about to fight were lost to the page of history in the general conflagration.

Noble music now sounded from behind the Tree. Dr. Shillingkite and his two eldest sons, with Lieschen and another little girl, exerted themselves successfully in extinguishing the fire, so that it extended no farther among the boughs, with all the precious fruits and fancies. Again, the grand music sounded; and as it proceeded with its harmonies, the walls of the Temple were seen to rise in the light, higher and higher, till crowned with cupolas and screen-work, with statuary and spires.

"Want to go there?" ejaculated little Jane, with devout eyes.

"There won't be any more fire to climb up, to hurt the Temple, will there?" asked Zachary, in a most anxious tone.

"No," said the Doctor. "The fire of that TREE burns nothing that is good, or burns it only *for* its good; so that dust and ashes alone are destroyed, while the good life of things remains. As for all these wonders of the Tree—its toys, and elves, and ornaments, and fairies—these are the Gifts of Christmas Eve—the happy memorials of peace, abundance, and universal love. Share them among you, my children; and in the mode of sharing, remember that ye 'love one another.'"

THE NEW YEAR'S PROMISES.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

THE New Year came with a bounding step,
Jovial, lusty, full of glee;
While the brazen rhymes of the church-bell chimes,
Like an eager crowd exultingly,
Hurried along on the crisp cold air,
To herald his birth to thee and me.

He stood beside us fair and young,
He laid his warm hand upon mine;
Our hearth glowed bright with a cheerful light,
And our eyes lit up with a keener shine,
As we raised a goblet brimming o'er,
And pledged him in the ripe red wine.

I know not if the merry guests
Heard the words that I could hear;
If on that morn when he was born
They held communion with the year;
But this I know, he spoke to me
In low sweet accents, silver clear:—

"My sire," quoth he, "is dead and gone;
He served thee ill or served thee well,
But only did as he was bid;
Thou wert the master of his spell;
He took his character from thee—
Most wailing and most tractable.

"Such is my promise, weigh its worth.
If thou'lt be sad, I'll help thee sigh;
If thou wilt play thy life away,
What friend shall aid thee more than I?

Whate'er the colour of thy mind,
I'll wear it for my livery.

"If thou'll be busy, I will toil,
And aid the work that thou hast planned;
If thou wilt quaff, or jest, or laugh,
Mine hours shall waste at thy command;
If thou'll endeavour to be wise,
I'll aid thy soul to understand.

"Do with me as thou wilt, good friend;
I'll be thy slave in time to be,
But when I pass—whate'er I was—
I am the master over thee.
My father's ghost inspires my words;
Take heed!—make friends with Memory.

"To-morrow and to-day I'm thine,
But all my yesterdays mis-spent
Shall live as foes to thy repose,
And clog thy spirit's free ascent;
Pursue thee when thou know'st it not,
And haunt thee to thy detriment."

The New Year's face was calm and sad;
His words still floated through my brain;
When the guests around with a joyous sound
Gave him a welcome once again:
"May he be better than the last!"
Was aye the burden of their strain.

And the New Year's face grew bright as ours;
Friends, kinsmen, lovers, true and tried,
We formed the prayer that Heaven might spare
Our hearts to bless him when he died;
And thus we ushered the New Year in,—
And welcomed him to our fire-side.

CHRISTMAS EVE, AND WELCOME TO OLD FRIENDS.

BY JOHN A. HERAUD.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY MARSHALL.

CHRISTMAS EVE! The Eve before the great Festival of Birth. On the sandals of the Morn the motto written was "*Esperance!*" and the day has not yet worn out the pleasing epigraph. Few have learned, with the Hebrew preacher and our own Twickenham poet, to regard the mysterious fact of Birth with other than joyous anticipations. To almost all, the Day of Birth is the best of days. We are born—to live; and reason—to become wise. What! though Death close a certain series: Birth, in order of time, has precedence. What! though Death crown the human with immortality, he may not crown what never has been born. The stern Angel's highest honour is still to be "gently considered" as a new or second birth. By such soft epithets we would bribe the universal despot to smile upon us. But Birth is, from the first, known as a cherub visitant, and causes us at once to recognise the Divine in the human. Contemplate the new-born child!

Heaven has about us in our infancy!

Christmas Eve! Those now assembled in its celebration even await such an Advent, such "a good time coming," as the birth of a man-child—such as ensures the completest joy, the fullest gratification to the maternal longing. They await it, mystically—representing thus an imagined waiting, on such an eve, nearly two thousand years ago. They are, in fact, engaged in a kind of drama—and that drama a truly domestic one. In Italy, on the contrary, they make of such representations a public affair. They are enacted in churches, under cathedral roofs, before gorgeous altars, with set rituals, by priestly performers, accompanied by sublime harmonies, and set-off with new dresses, scenery, and decorations. And so, likewise, it was in England, in the days of "the Coventry Mysteries." But in these we are less vicariously inclined. We now take our piety home with us, and seat it by the family hearth, and expect it to become identified with the household moralities, and realised in the practical charities of daily life—not reserved as a thing exclusively for state occasions and public ceremonials—a show, and nothing but a show. These are not the days of sham, but of realities. Whatsoever is good must now be made common; must be numbered among the private amenities; found involved in the world's actual business, as its ever-guiding soul, its ever-inseparable spirit. English piety is less ostentatious, but it has more of the heart. Its influences are vital, and its fruits looked for in the personal conduct and character—not elsewhere.

The domestic drama here enacting is, in its nature, *impromptu*. Each individual does in it what is pleasing to him or her. Nevertheless, there is a certain tradition observed—that of Kissing under the Mistletoe, for example. Such a part, surely, might be soon learned—yet are some youths so bashful as to make it not seldom of difficult performance. But then this same delicacy of sentiment is an incident proper to the *rôle*; a situation is got out of it, an effect. The bashful must of course be encouraged—nay, knowing what is expected from the time, will probably himself seek to rid him of his now inconvenient reserve. "Him," we say—for it is the masculine biped that is most easily beset with this strange infirmity. But here your *true* lady will be adroit enough to help the gentleman out of his amiable difficulty; and, by making his part easier for the evening, may make her own the happier for life. Nor let her fear subsequent admonition—for still of every parental *Brabantio*, however harsh, this will be the creed—

If she confess that she was half the woo'er,
Discruction on my head if my bad blame
Light on the man.

At such a season, too, the heart may be allowed to speak—for it is at such that conventional restraints are accustomed to be thrown off. It is then that the better feelings have license of utterance. See that young man and maiden; in their sequestered nook, how, like stockdoves, they murmur their passion, by other ear than their own unheard. *He* is evidently putting the most important question of his life to *her* whom it most imports. "To be, or not to be." Look, what a happy thing is marriage, observe its blessed results; remark here a holy family—father and mother, and son and daughter. Let us, too, multiply felicity fourfold; and, *mirigre* the political economists, do justice to human nature. Time was, when the numbers of the people were esteemed the riches of the nation—time must be, when this truth shall again rise into the ascendant or the world dreams idly of a paradise restored.

The scene is altogether a gay, a joyous one. It is not only a festival but a festivity. Here are music, song, dance, sport, good cheer, "cakes and ale;" all things that make glad the heart of man, woman, and child. And "ginger," too, is "hot in the mouth." For there is the merry jest, the good natured gibe, the riddle, and the roundelay.

If I give thee honour due,
Mirth I admit me of thy crew

And let no cynical *Malvolio* censure our cheerfulness for profanity. "To the pure all things are pure;" the loudest laughter may be as sacred as the most silent of tears, let the motive to it be no less kind and generous. It comes not of scorn, contempt, or malignity; but of "full-throated" happiness—a fountain of sparkling waters gushing over or jetting upward, from mere excess of abundance. Happiness!—yet not complete; for the time's felicity is proper to expectation, not fulfilment. It is arrayed in the robes of hope, not of possession. It is Christmas Eve—not yet Christmas Day.

But now the Eve has passed, and the night has also passed; the morning has arisen, "with healing on his wings." Again, in this nineteenth century, the world's Saviour is mystically born, and his birth dramatically celebrated, both in the Baron's Hall and in the Peasant's Cottage. What yesterday was merely indicated, shall to-day be bountifully expressed. Our forefathers made of this a jovial time—worshipping Bacchus under a holier name. *Sir Toby Belch* and *Sir Andrew Aguecheek* were good fellows and honourable, in the days of Elizabeth—ay, and since. In those of Queen Anne, drunkenness was as much the vice of the well-born as of the ill-bred. Thanks to the educators of modern times, we have at length been taught the gain of temperance, if not the virtue. Having made the acquaintance of the Muses, we now emulate more refined and elegant pleasures. By cultivating our tastes, we have mended our manners. The child of the nineteenth century is born to better influences than was the heir of the seventeenth—the dull sot of modern infants, invested thus with a better fortune than welcomed the boy Shakspeare, enjoys advantages unparalleled in history. Every year, too, adds to the general experience. Not a Christmas can pass without some new Truth having been born into the world. This year, especially, has had its own truth—this year of revolutions, republicanisms, and direction which truth let us cherish, and hail with angel-hymns; for in its evolution the Destiny of Europe is included.

Let the master of the Baronial Hall welcome both the New Era and the New Truth. Neither will do him any harm—the purpose of both is simply to make him a better and an abler man. Power and wealth can no longer safely enrobe them in "the comfort of fur" of dullness. They must be bright and cheerful as a Christmas fire; their garments should be gay as the season, and their hearts and their countenances as full of benevolence and of sympathy. Knowledge must make their brows to shine with that smooth and polished surface which distinguished the forehead of Canning. Not in bulk or might of limb; not in their large possessions; but in wisdom they must look to be strong; seek their safety in their wits, not in their thews or their coins, their sinews or their acres. If they desire dominion, thus only shall they secure it; if they long for treasure, thus only shall they find it. For the study of the horse and the dog—noble animals—now let them study a nobler, Man! For the stable and the kennel, let them enter the library and the lecture-room. And when thus they have qualified themselves for the exercise of authority, then will the people's obedience be readily conceded; and when thus they shall have learned how wealth may be impartially distributed, and find their true interest in the equitable application of the science, then may they safely be entrusted with the stewardship of riches. No man will envy his neighbour the enjoyment of what he holds for the benefit of all.

Our forefathers in their rude fashion doubtless aimed at this; and the Hospitality of the Hall at this festive season is not only a romantic fiction, but an historical fact. All were welcome—all, from Christmas Eve to Twelfth Night, were welcome—to good cheer, to right good substantial carnal comforts. Heart and hand went together, and Bounty had more than a mere name to live. She had a real existence, and nature and art were made tributary to her charitable behest. Let us, however, reflect. More is required now from every man than was then expected from any. The bountiful motive is indeed the same; but the method of display is an improved one. The relations of society are changed. They are no longer of a merely material character; they now respect the mind as well as the body. Beef and beer are excellent, but education is more excellent. The soul demands instruction as her greatest good; she pants for it as the hart for the water-brooks, and will not be balked of her strong desire. Let her drink of it fully and freely, without money and without price; and, through the length and breadth of the land, let there be public channels dug for the unrestricted supply of the healing stream. A little knowledge may or may not be dangerous; but there is no peril in drinking deep of the spring.

Than our fathers there were no deeper drinkers—no deeper thinkers. But the better attribute was too exclusively confined to a class. Some of that class we would indeed welcome as Old Friends and true Aristocrats—Spenser, Sir Philip Sydney, Shakespeare, Bacon, Taylor. None better understood the significance of Friendship. That old Grecian and Roman virtue had not yet suffered the damage which, we fear, it has undergone during the subsequent commercial period. We have not lately heard of many Beaumonts and Fletchers. All the more hail we this Christmas time, since it brings back an old sentiment which cannot become obsolete without imperilling the dearest unions. Friends who see not—cannot see—one another at any other period of the year, meet uniformly at this. Regularly as Christmas comes round—true to the day—the same friends dine at the same board—the same in number, though not in age; unless, indeed, the ever-greedy Death, in certain of his sublime abstractions, may have withdrawn from the Christmas circle some whom Heaven had previously invited to its own "high banquet-table."

And what a blessing is this to the humbler classes—to the peasant and the mechanic—to those whose daily subsistence is dependant on their daily endeavour—who, according to Wordsworth, "understand the wisdom of the prayer that asks for daily bread." Necessity, that stern mother, had kept them apart so long, and would, but for this yearly custom, separate them for ever. But, now, "Welcome to Old friends!" O welcome! Thank God that again we thus meet, and can congratulate each other! Is there not happiness in the clasp of the hand—in the glance of the eye? See how parent and child—with that "pious brute," the household dog—all come forth to greet the acquaintance of "auld lang syne"—to assure them that they can never be forgot—that they never have been—that they have been eagerly expected that they are as welcome as ever!

To those capable of this sublime sentiment, what good gift need be denied? And why should not they and their betters be again friends as of yore? Let the Worker recognise the Employer as his oldest and best friend; and let the latter give him good reason to do so. Let him not deny to any class that most precious of all gifts—the gift of Education. Let it not be withheld, in whole or in part, from any. Give to all the full opportunity of complete education, and the task of government would become so easy as almost to supersede its necessity. The wheels of society would move readily, as if instinct with life. The apparatus, kept in constant repair, would answer immediately to the directing hand. Already, this is so to a considerable extent in England. Men are now more disposed to rely on moral than on physical forces; hail the demonstration of the former with peaceful rapture, and condemn the latter even though exhibited in support of a just cause. What an immeasurable benefit is here secured! a benefit calculated to make the present Christmas signally happy. Henceforth, not only the end, but the means whereby it is attainable, must be equally recognised for good. Violence must be repudiated as an unmitigable evil—

Your gentleness shall force,
More than your force move us to gentleness.

Of old this quality of gentleness was supposed to be confined to the Family of the Hall. It is so no longer. If Christmas in the Hall is now marked by more elegance and refinement than were known in any previous century; you shall find, also, that in the Cottage modern Christmas has his amenities, and that the poor man's pleasures have become both intellectual and moral. Gentleness is no longer a distinguishing quality, but accepted as a popular law. It belongs to every one; to the peasant and mechanic as well as to the peer and the squire. So much is it a mark of our recent progression, that the complaint of those who would have the world stand still now generally is, that "now-a-days every one would be a gentleman—thinks himself a gentleman—apes the manners of a gentleman." Is this such a dreadful evil, that it should excite special alarm? Or is it not alarm, but wonder that is excited? Not the evil, but novelty that is apprehended? Untried things, of course, are of uncertain operation; but, from gentle aims and accomplishments, nothing peculiarly unpleasant, one might think, need be expected. Of the opposite quality, we have had enough experience; and might consent to try this, if only for the sake of the change.

The sake of Change! Are there some who deem the motive unworthy? Let such learn that it is not necessarily so. Variableness is grateful. Nature observes it—in morning, noon, and eve—in the weeks and months and seasons of the year. Change! Why, it is the sentiment of this time—of this tide of Christmas—of this transition period between the Old and the New. These are the Last Days of the Old Year; this day week will be the First Day of the New Year. The "Merry Christmas" it is, that inaugurates the "Happy New Year." If it be true, as the Royal Sage asserted, that the Day of Death is better than the Day of Birth, be it remembered that, at this season, we have both epochs, and the good of both urged on our peculiar consideration. Now, at this moment, while we are so merry, the Old Year is dying. We are like Hercules in the house of Admetus while Alcestes was expiring. But, like him, we are not permitted to be disturbed with the knowledge of the melancholy circumstance, lest the laws of hospitality be violated. We have a right to be merry, notwithstanding. The Lord of the Year has so decreed it. Let the departed, therefore, be taken forth and buried in secret. Be assured that He looks forward to his advantage in it. To Him shall the New Year be brought as a New Bride. The veil, that so classically shadows her face, only for awhile conceals her identity from her Beloved. Withdraw that, he shall perceive that the Old and the New are one, except that (O startling paradox!) the New is a day older. In this respect only "another"—in all regards else "the same." Yes! Time is always old and always young. Though flowing from the most ancient of days, still (to borrow a figure from Charles Lamb), like the river which supplies our native Babylon with its richest boon, Time rejoices in his eternal novity.

THE WAITS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "ORION."

'Tis heavy mist—'tis golden gloom;
Strange shapes emerge in grey and white!
Am I in bed, or in my tomb?
Dreaming, or waking?—Day, or night?
There comes a stir of wings around—
A restless darkness and a sound.

I hear soft music in the air;
It breathes a sweet unearthly strain,
Floating about like angels' hair!
It ceases—pleasure melts to pain.
Yet rapture wakes and thrills afar,
And lives in silence, like a star.

How thoughts fly back to childhood's hours,
When, full of bliss, thus half-awake,
We roved enchanted halls and towers,
While fairies sang upon the lake;
Or distant angels quired a hymn,
Of Jesus born in Bethlehem.

Again the music—moving near!
Thus did it swell in my young heart,
And made each loving hope more dear—
For Beauty is of life a part;
Once seen, she never leaves your side,
Though all the world reject, deride.

Beneath my window!—'Tis the Waits!
Fine strings, and deep melodious horn.
The vocal clarionet relates
Some tale of true-love left forlorn.
And now it changes to a dance,
Merry, yet touch'd with old romance.

The darkness of our curtain'd rest
Is chased and cheer'd at Christmas time:
How cold the air beyond the nest!
The snow-flakes fall, and creep, and climb!
Icicles shine—the flagstones freeze—
I feel it; and I hear—a sneeze!

Reality! before thy face
Flies Poetry—but yet returns,
Unwilling thus to win the race,
And from thine earth-boos largely learns.
Let us look out into the night,
And see "the music" in its plight.

This "music" goes not to the wars.
Yet must with care its life defend;
Therefore it muffles head and jaws,
And often quaffs a treacherous friend.
Cold night, my lads! or, rather, morning;
Though darkness quells all signs of dawning.

Beneath the faint lamp's frosty rays
There leans a figure, hard and spare;
A gentleman of "better days,"
Who lived too fast, and wore life bare.
He dress'd well kept his horses, hounds—
A flower-pot now holds all his grounds!

THE CHRISTMAS WELCOME.—DRAWN BY MARSHALL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

Forth from his garret to the street
He wanders with a restless heart,

And thinks of youthful moments sweet,
While hopes, once strong, like ghosts depart.

Perhaps, remorse with sorrow tak[illegible]
Some share in thoughts that music wakes.

THE CHRISTMAS EVE.—DRAWN BY MARSHALL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE CHRISTMAS WAITS.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.—(SEE PAGE 411.)

Yet boyhood dances in the cold,
As poets sing. I, too, would dance;

But, from my nest so long unroll'd,
I now am spoilt for that blithe prance.

Leap back! and draw the curtains round—
Dream music brings the sweetest sound!

CHRISTMAS OFFERINGS.—DRAWN BY HARVEY.—(SEE PAGE 407.)

The Comical Christmas Chronicle,

HOLIDAY HERALD, AND JOCULAR JOURNAL FOR THE NEW YEAR.

ALBERT SMITH, EDITOR.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1848.

Advertisements.

FOR CHINA DIRECT.—The fine New Aerial Ship "THE HEAD OVER HEELS," Z. 99; R. DERICK DOO, Commander, touching at the top of Mont Blanc and the summit of the Pyramids. For flight and passage apply to the Cast'n Tavern, Air-street.

FOR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.—The En-New Balloon, "THE GULL," wi[illegible]-bottomed; CAPTAIN LARK, Commander. Carries an experienced parachute. Destination unknown, depending upon the wind; affording a fine scope for speculation. Freight according to weight.

RAPID COMMUNICATION WITH CALAIS, by the Quesh Ann's Pocket-pistol, of P[illegible]. By a slot connected with a line, in the manner of Electric Mess[illegible] passengers are [illegible] when [illegible] at the Custom-H[illegible] N[illegible] respectfully treated with.

FOR BOTANY BAY, the fine old convict ship "CRASHER," [illegible] CAPTAIN BULGE, Commander, will sail [illegible] the next positions. For passage apply to any of the justices at the Old Bailey. Work will be found [illegible] all the passengers immediately on their arrival.

RAILWAY SPECULATION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Application will be made, early in [illegible] Session, for leave to bring in bills for the following Railways: Liverpool and New York, Folkestone and Boulogne (Sub. to [illegible]), Herne Bay and the Moon, Leicester-square and Mid[illegible]ian Bay, and the New Line from the late Quadrant to the Middle of Next Week.—BOO and CHIVVEM, Agents.

GOOD FUN FOR CHRISTMAS PARTIES.—Just imported from Fatland, per *Snapdragon*, a CARGO of JOKES, [illegible] new, and others quite as good. Several [illegible] to be found among the stock, which will be sold [illegible] to comic writers and burlesque authors, requiring but little alteration. Also, Potted Puns, pat[illegible] very recommended as agreeable additions to show parties. A few Squibs upon last year's topics will be sold at a merely nominal price.

SAMPLE PACKETS, for Dull Family Dinners, at this Festive Season, will be forwarded to all parts of England, post free, for Sixpence, containing:—

One joke on the viands, such as "tongue," "rum," &c.
One ditto on passing events, such as Louis Napoleon, &c.
One Conundrum, such as "When is beer not beer?"
One Smart Reply, such as "You're another."
One Comic Parody, such as "Come it genteel."

Give your orders early.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. THE FESTIVE SEASON. Dr MORTAR begs to call particular attention to his new selection of MEDICINES for the present Season and Generalship. A BOX of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS will contain

2 Bottles Iodine Delight.
1 do Lotion for Tincture of Jalap.
1 do Best Decoction of Aloes.
1 Box Old Roman Antibilious Pills.
1 Dozen Ounces Purified Epsom Salts.

The above will be sent, on receipt of a Post-Office Order for Half-a-Guinea, to any part of the kingdom, addressed

Dr. MORTAR, Croton-crescent.

CRIME CHRISTMAS-BOX.—A large SAMPLE HAMPER of really useful PRESENTS will be sent by Mr. GOODHEART, upon receipt of an Order accompanied by a Remittance, containing—

1 Fine Turkey.
1 Pound of Best Norfolk Sausages.
1 Large Plum Pudding.
1 Home-made Quartern Loaf.

Mr GOODHEART ventures to suggest this as an improvement upon the wine and spirit presents, supposed to be all that is essential for Christmas benevolence and festivity.

THE SEA-SERPENT.—This hitherto-unsubdued-to-be-fabulous monster having been at last caught ALIVE, will be exhibited, during the Holidays, on the Eastern Counties Railway, which has been specially fitted up for that purpose. The head will be at Shoreditch; the mane, at Saffron Walden; the fore paddles, now for the first time discovered a *mile and one*, at Cambridge; the hinder ones, at Norwich; and its fish-tail will be expanded over the triangular land between Yarmouth and Lowestoft. Refer to Bradshaw's Map, for localities. A variety of objects [illegible] to attach, such as mermaids, sea-gulls, islands, volcanoes, whales, and lobsters, for sale

A GALLERY OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE. NEW ADDITIONS [illegible] every day. [illegible] and [illegible] will [illegible] to-morrow. [illegible] will be [illegible] such as [illegible] of Cocks are truly national, being much given to "[illegible]," and to [illegible] "wound up." Some cheap Wooden Combs show the facility [illegible] the Yankees can cut away teeth but their wisdom ones. To-[illegible] some [illegible] recommended by [illegible]

E. THE NEW MOTIVE [illegible] Patent Blowers [illegible] power works [illegible] in the steel [illegible] will impel the ship [illegible] With many other [illegible]

JOHN SMITH.—If the person of this name, who lived in London during the winter of 1846, will apply to Mr. Brown, of Liverpool, he will hear of something he don't like.

JOE.—You are implored to return to your home. You shall have a latch-key, no cold meat, smoke in your bedroom, visit the Fickles, get up when you like, keep your boots in the parlour fender, and quarrel with your uncle. Everything will be done to make you comfortable.—Upper Clapton.

MATRIMONY.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, aged 25, of excellent connexions, but no prospects, and first-rate family, but limited income, is desirous of forming an alliance with a Young Lady about five years his junior. It is essential that she be possessed of the usual pounds, a [illegible] musical taste. The Advertiser will enable her to [illegible] the [illegible] stage. She must [illegible] considerable [illegible] attractions, be an accomplished musician, a [illegible] and [illegible] French, German, Italian, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, FIVE O'CLOCK.—The funds have improved to-day. We found a shilling in the pocket of an old resuscitated waistcoat; and a man came to pay us a half-crown that we never expected. Our Stock has been transferred well. This has been effected by reversing its front, and bringing the new part—the long ends usually buttoned under our waistcoat—up to the tie. The part worn under the chin, which was somewhat ravelled, has been clipped straight with a pair of scissors. We do not anticipate an alteration for some time.

We have not invested very profitably in railways, intending to go to Slough, and finding that the Great-Western had stopped their day tickets.

Shares of all kinds have been buoyant, except ploughshares, which continue to sink when put in water.

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE NEW TENNYSON.—This is a new addition of the works of the above popular poet, in which many of his most famous pieces are adapted to the present time. We subjoin an extract:—

MARIANA AT RAMSGATE.

(AFTER SHE LEFT THE MOATED GRANGE.)

With penny chairs the level sands
Were thickly covered far and near;
And two distinct unearthly bands
Made dismal music 'neath the pier.
The people all looked slow and strange,
Mammas did wet-shod children scold;
Unflinching were the bathers bold,
Within the telescopic range.
She only said, "I'm very weary,
Day after day the same;"
She said, "This Ramsgate is so dreary,
I'm sorry that I came."

Her yawns came with the waves at even,
Her yawns came o'er the rocks were dried;
She thought 'twas ten when only seven,
With nought to do but watch the tide.
After the ceasing of the bands,
When gas-lights flickered in the wind,
She drew aside the window-blind,
And gazed athwart the Goodwin Sands.
She only said, "I'm very weary,
Day after day the same;"
She said, "This Ramsgate is so dreary,
I'm sorry that I came."

And at the library at night
A man sang songs she knew of yore,
Or played old dances, polkas blight;
And from the room the wearing bore
Of "numbers one, too, three, and five!"
Came to her of a life bereft,
Till all the visitors had left,
Once more in lodgings small to strive.
She only said, "I'm very weary,
Day after day the same;"
She said, "This Ramsgate is so dreary,
I'm sorry that I came."

And ever when the waves were low,
And the hush'd winds were sure to fail,
She saw the yawning people go
For a delusive shilling sail.
But when the waves were quite at rest,
And all the wind had passed a sell,
The shadows of the party fell
Upon the still sea's glassy breast.
She only said, "I'm very weary,
Day after day the same;"
She said, "This Ramsgate is so dreary,
I'm sorry that I came."

All day within that seaside tomb
The people yawn'd, and star'd, and sigh'd;
At morning wished that noon was come,
And wished at noon for eventide.
Old novels cheer'd them when within,
Old worn-out tunes were played without,
Old newspapers were lent about,
Old square pianos made a din.
She only said, "I'm very weary,
Day after day the same;"
She said, "This Ramsgate is so dreary,
I'm sorry that I came."

The children digging on the shore,
Slow people boring, and the sound
Which to the donkeys, tired and sore,
The drivers made, did all confound
Her sense; but most she suffered pain
When the appointed time drew near
To dress and moon about the pier,
And stare, and gape, and yawn again.
Then said she, "I am very weary
Of Sackett's, shrimps, and sand;"
She said, "I'm off—this Ramsgate dreary
I cannot longer stand."

IN DE LUNATICO INQUIRENDO.—An interesting investigation took place at the Gray's-inn Coffee-house, on Tuesday, respecting the case of Mr. Hunwell Quirk, who was said to be incapable of managing his affairs

The poor gentleman's replies were most satisfactory; but the following facts were sustained by creditable witnesses:—

He had once asked for beer at a *parvenu* dinner-party.

He had once followed a fire-engine to see where it was going to.

He had taken a ticket in a Derby Sweep and a Frankfort Lottery.

He had bought some wild ducks at the door.

He had been security for a friend, and had put his name to a bill.

He had taken the after-dinner assurance of a man, that he should be glad to see him whenever he called, at his word.

He had believed in a Republic.

Putting all these together, he was found mad.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE was built in 1667, one year after the Fire of London, by Mr. William Shakespeare, assisted by Mr. Congreve, a great rocket-maker and dramatist, from the designs of Mr. Barry, a celebrated equestrian clown, and afterwards an eminent architect. Shakspeare lodged, during the building, at Old Hummum's, as it was called, and Mr Hummum, senior, left many anecdotes of him. He was an extraordinary musician, and capital solo performer on the trombone. He produced several operas, which had great success; amongst which we may mention "Hamlet, the Moor of Athens," "Romeo and Cleopatra," "The Merry Wives of Venice," "Cymbeline," "The Two Gentlemen of Windsor," and other well-known works. Dr. Ben Johnson, who wrote the "Dictionary," was a great friend of Shakespeare's, as also was Hamlet, the great jeweller. Covent-Garden Theatre is situated at the angle formed by the union of Regent-street and Mile-End road, in the parish of St. Mary's, Islington. In the adjoining Bow-street, country gentlemen are provided with beds, at the police quarters, gratuitously, and under the superintendence of the chief magistrate. The right to occupy these cheap lodgings is held by a regular tenure—that of breaking a lamp or striking a policeman. This is a curious instance of the quaintness of some of our early institutions, and the laws which regulated them.—*From the "Stranger's Guide to London;" a useful and interesting work.*

ANTICIPATION OF NEXT YEAR'S EVENTS.

VER on the look out for novelty, we have been enabled, through an extended application of our celebrated telescope, by means of which we have long been enabled to see into the middle of the next week, to arrive at the following events of the ensuing year:—

JANUARY.

Wonderful event—all the theatres in London are full on the same evening, and actually cover their expenses. A star of the first magnitude. Palmyre Amato, in perihelion with the dress-circle at Drury-Lane every night. Young England opposed to education, as the end of the holidays approaches. Mr. Poppins is sure that he has paid all the bills that come in, before; unfortunately, he cannot find the receipts. Everybody determines to turn over a new leaf, and nobody carries out the determination. Revolution in Paris. France an absolute Monarchy.

FEBRUARY.

Great floods; panic; and general run upon the banks, by all the rivers; colour of all low pastures changed from green to lake. Mr. Poppins receives a bundle of valentines by every post, intimating his chance of dying a bachelor, and portraying him in exaggerated, not to say totally unlike, illustrations. Ordering the servant not to take any more in, he rejects a remittance from his friends. Revolution in Paris. The Government of France changes to a Republic.

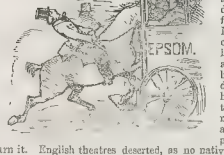
MARCH.

All the hares go mad with joy at the close of their hunting season. Tiles and chimney-pots resemble club scandals, and are blown all over town in no time. Mr. Poppins finds quarter-day come round before he expects it, and feels convinced it occurs more frequently than it ought. The first flight of singing-birds from Italy arrives; and six operas are opened for foreign performances. Revolution in Paris. The Government of France becomes a limited Monarchy.

APRIL.

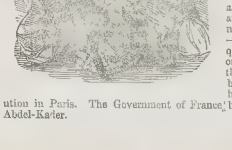
The great Sea-Serpent is seen half-way across the Atlantic, on the 1st, by no end of people; and large books are written to prove that it is something else. Mr. Poppins looks out his spring wardrobe; sends his white trowsers to be let down a little longer; and finds, with sorrow, that he must have a new pale-t, the old one being too far gone to return. Plenty of Bath buns appear, they having been told to go there because they were so cross on Good-Friday. Revolution in Paris. France an Empire, and Louis Philippe re-called to be at its head.

MAY.



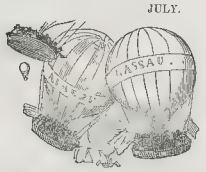
A Great Derby Sweep of everybody's cash takes place amongst those who are desirous of securing "a fortune for sixpence." Mr. Poppins ventures on a bolter, which he hires cheap, to Epsom; and bolts into an omnibus at Sutton. He also draws the winning horse in a "distribution," but don't get any money. He also sends an unlucky friend five pounds, who don't receive it. English theatres deserted, as no natives are good enough in which there is not an R. Revolution in Paris. Louis Philippe compelled to come back to us, and France becomes a Protectorate.

JUNE.



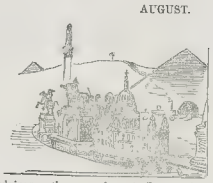
The summer sets in with its usual severity; and the new "Umbrella Polka" is played for the first time at Cremorne, with indifferent success. Mr. Poppins is astounded to find that another quarter-day is approaching; he does nothing but pay—pay—pay—until it gets quite a shame. The only wonder is where the money comes from; but it does come, somehow or another. Revolution in Paris. The Government of France becomes despotic under Abdel-Kader.

JULY.



The aëronautic mania commences, and continues throughout the month. Frightful collision of balloons over London, on a general *fête* day. Mr. Poppins emigrates to Gravesend to economise, which consists in his paying two steamboat fares a day, and marketing every night, because lodgings are so "slow." A lassie about a cargo of American ice, during which it all melts. France proclaims a Sultan, in whom the Monarchical power is vested.

AUGUST.



Opening of the new Cairo and Suez Railway, by which London goes out of town. Last being the only spot left tranquil for travellers. The Emperor commences shooting at the Moors, on the 12th, in Algeria. Mr Poppins has a brace of grouse sent him from Perth, which are five days coming—he can stay a week at his London lodgings—then come down to Gravesend, whilst he has gone for four days to Boulogne—and are at last brought under the notice of the Sanitary Commission: carriage, sixteen shillings. Revolution in Paris. France nothing.

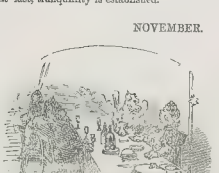
SEPTEMBER.

The st ma ce him, he to s day, as he walks up L. ham-place. Total desertion of London. Mr. Poppins indignantly disputes the fact that quarter-day has come on again—it cannot be three months since he paid his last; his landlady entertains a different opinion, on which he returns from Gravesend. Revolution in Paris. The Government of France becomes miscellaneous, under several heads.

OCTOBER.

A glorious harvest makes up for all past losses. Pennyroyal a halfpenny a dozen; and every wheat-ear as large as Indian corn. Mr. Poppins looks out his winter things, and thinks that his old palatot, revived, will do for the dark evenings. Some Irish invited to a "Fête of Fraternity" at Boulogne, get up a fight, to show their notions of union thing. Revolution in Paris. France elects a Czar, and issues posting bills to the effect that, at last, tranquillity is established.

NOVEMBER.



Grand Civic Banquet in Guildhall, attended by Gog, Magog, the Queen on Bow Church, and the Grasshopper on the Exchange, in celebration of our old first tailor's still remaining term and unchanged. Mr. Poppins, having an uncle a common-council-man, dines with the Lord Mayor, and has a headache all next day, which he says was the gas, the waiting for dinner, and the brass band in the gallery. Revolution in Paris. Barricades thrown up in ten minutes; and a Red Republic proclaimed in a quarter of an hour.

DECEMBER.

Revolt of Turkey, the Subjects being determined to have Kalafat for Christmas dole. The year ends happily for everybody; and Hope has a polka with Time, for pure joy. Mr. Poppins remembers, in the middle of the Christmas dinner, that it is quarter-day, which takes away his appetite, as he was not at all prepared for it, and therefore determines that next year he will really begin to save. Revolution in Paris. Other European powers, disgusted with the constant riots in France, settle the question by dividing that country amongst them. France extinct as a nation.

A NOVEL ENTERPRISE is about to be tried at the Strand Theatre, which, it is well known, is too small to support a company of more than one. On boxing-night the new lessee, with all the zeal of great energies, will open the gallery door at a quarter-past six, and having admitted the rush of three boys, and taken their money, will close it, and proceed to the pit. Here he will remain for five minutes, and then remove to the box pay-place. When everybody has arrived, he will go round by the stage-door; and having played a tune on the drum, in the orchestra, by way of overture, he will draw up the curtain and appear in a monopolylogue, written expressly for him by a popular author; and between the parts he will go round with cakes and ginger-beer. As soon as this is over he will run round again to the front, and having unlocked the doors, will call the carriages, and let out the audience. When all have departed, he will throw the canvass over the fronts of the boxes, collect all the play-bills left behind (to get into practice for taking up bills), go round the house with a lanthorn to see that all is safe, and finally retire home much fatigued with his exertions.—*From a Correspondent.*

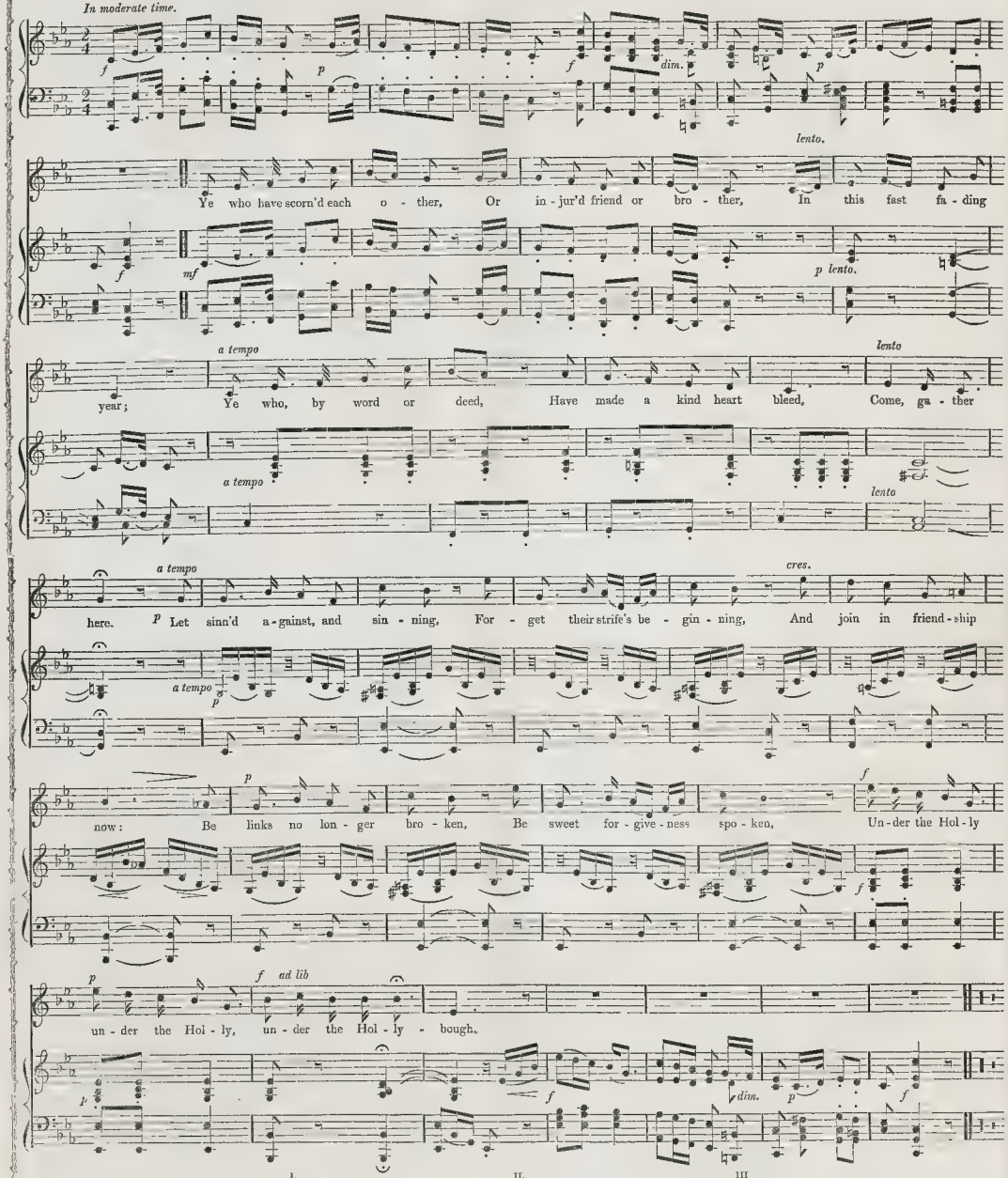
THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY.

UNDER THE HOLLY BOUGH.

A CHRISTMAS LYRIC.

THE MUSIC BY C. W. GLOVER,

Author of "Jeannette and Jeannot."


In moderate time.
Ye who have scorn'd each o - ther, Or in - jur'd friend or bro - ther, In this fast fa - ding
lento.
year; Ye who, by word or deed, Have made a kind heart bleed, Come, ga - ther
a tempo
lento
here. Let sinn'd a-gainst, and sin - ning, For - get their strife's be - gin - ning, And join in friend - ship
cres.
now: Be links no lon - ger bro - ken, Be sweet for - give - ness spo - ken, Un-der the Hol - ly
ad lib
un - der the Hol - ly, un - der the Hol - ly - bough.
dim.

I.

Ye who have scorn'd each other,
Or injured friend or brother,
In this fast fading year;
Ye who, by word or deed,
Have made a kind heart bleed,
Come gather here.
Let sinn'd against, and sinning,
Forget their strife's beginning,
And join in friendship now,
Be links no longer broken,
Be sweet forgiveness spoken
Under the Holly-bough.

II.

Ye who have loved each other,
Sister and friend and brother,
In this fast fading year-
Mother and sire and child,
Young man and maiden mild,
Come gather here;
And let your hearts grow fonder,
As Memory shall ponder
Each past unbroken vow;
Old loves and younger wooing
Are sweet in the renewing
Under the Holly-bough

III

Ye who have nourish'd sadness,
Estranged from hope and gladness,
In this fast fading year;
Ye with o'erburden'd mind,
Made aliens from your kind,
Come gather here.
Let not the useless sorrow
Pursue you night and morrow;
If e'er you hoped, hope now—
Take heart, uncloud your faces,
And join in our embraces
Under the Holly-bough.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 351.—Vol. XIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1848. [Sixpence.

RETROSPECT OF 1848.

The year that is now closing, and that so soon will have glided from the present, and become a "portion and a parcel of the dreadful past," will stand gigantically prominent in history. No year within the memory of living men has been so remarkable for the number and the magnitude of its events, whether we consider them simply as they affect present times, or as they are likely to mould the ideas and the destinies of the future. To the vast multitude of mankind 1848 has been a year of surprises. To the few who look beneath the surface of society, who know the laws by which ideas make to themselves physical instruments out of the passions and the necessities of men, who discover hidden causes, and from a knowledge of causes can predict their inevitable results, the year has been one of wonder, but scarcely of surprise. Long ere the year began it was seen that the policy pursued by Louis Philippe and M. Guizot would produce revolution in France; that revolution in that country would give an impetus to the cause for which the Italians had both plotted secretly and agitated openly, for the last thirty years; that Germany would commence the long-meditated task of establishing free institutions; and that Europe generally would be roused into commotion, wherever there was a country that had not settled, after some fashion or other, the great question of the right of the middle classes to a share in their own Government. The death of Louis Philippe was supposed by most of those who thought deeply upon political questions, to be likely to fire the train of revolution; while some, who thought more deeply still, predicted that his continuance in life, and in the policy which had signalised the years before his fall was even more likely than his death to open the flood-gates of democracy. In October, 1847, the French had presentiments of a catastrophe. They saw even then the dark shadow of a coming revolution. Some were of opinion that whether Louis Philippe lived or died, there would be a revolution in six months; others, again, gave him a longer lease of power, and predicted that within a twelvemonth the French could scarcely fail to make another great trial for the achievement of constitutional liberty on a broader basis than was compatible with the system of M. Guizot. The calculations were but too correct. The anticipated blow was struck in France; the anticipated consequences followed throughout Europe.

But—foreseen or unforeseen, calculated or uncalculated, predicted or unpredicted—the events of 1848 are so great in themselves and so certain to be prolific of others as great, that the future historian cannot, by possibility, hesitate as to the gigantesque proportions with which it will be necessary to portray it on his page. It is destined to form an era in the history, not of Europe only, but of the world; and to be one of those grand resting or starting points from which humanity dates its progress or its retrogression. The overthrow of monarchies; the breaking up of empires; the degradation of authority; the saturnalia of mobs; the banishment of great princes; the transformation of exiles into mob-applauded potentates; the exaltation of the mean; the humiliation of the lofty; the battle of race against race, and of principle against principle—with all the melodramatic incidents of sieges, bombardments, abdications, assassinations, and the conflicts of mobs and armies in the crowded thoroughfares of great cities—are but a few of the events that in rapid succession have marked the progress of 1848. And now, at the close of this remarkable year, when a comparative calm has succeeded the hurricane, let us consider what the mighty hubbub has been about. Let us look at the mistakes that have been committed by the peoples and the rulers of the Continent: let us reflect upon the causes that have preserved our institutions intact, amid the wreck around us; that we may, from a retrospect of the past, gain new lessons for our guidance in the future.

It is obvious to all that the revolutions and commotions of 1848 are not things of to-day merely, but that they took their rise in times far remote. They are the consequences of ideas that have been working in men's minds for ages. They cannot be considered as whims and caprices, the spirts of popular effervescence, or the frantic outbreaks of an unruly rabble. We must, if we would throw prejudice apart, and look at them truly for our instruction, go deeper into their history and philosophy. These commotions date, in fact, from the invention of printing. That invention emancipated the mind of humanity. Knowledge, which before had crept like a worm among men, afterwards hovered like an angel over them. She no longer pursued her slow way in the darkness, but flashed her full effulgence in the sight of mankind, from a height previously unattainable. The printing of the Bible was the first great achievement. The Protestant Reformation was the inevitable result. Great revolutions are not accomplished in one age. We may see a portion of the process; but to see a whole revolution, we must look both behind and before. Europe has been operating a mighty revolution ever since the printing of the Bible taught men to think; and the revolution is far from completed at this hour. We, in our insular position, set the nations the example. Two centuries of the printing press were sufficient to enlighten the sturdy intellect of the English; and ere the seventeenth century had closed we had not only won our religious but our civil liberty, and settled them both on a lasting foundation. A thoughtful, an industrious, an enterprising, an orderly, and a religious people, we understood freedom in the greatest fullness of its meaning, both for the individual and for the community; and we established it upon the broad basis of toleration for each other. The nations scarcely knew what we were doing, but they became aware by degrees of the great task we had accomplished.

The liberty, civil and religious, which we acquired in the seventeenth century, was transplanted, in vigorous offshoots, across the Atlantic; and at the end of the eighteenth century, the world looked on with admiration at a new development. The United

FRANCIS JOSEPH, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

States of America established both principles; and Europe, fired by the example, attempted the task which more precocious England had accomplished for herself more than a century previously, and which she had taught her Transatlantic children to accomplish also. France was foremost in the endeavour, but having more energy than understanding—more desire for freedom than knowledge of its laws—more aptitude to break down than to build up a system—more love of violence than attachment to order, she failed in the attempt, and retarded, by her impetuosity and her excesses, her own progress and that of all the nations around her. But the struggle of France, and of all the other nations of Europe in which the printing-press is an instrument of power, has never since been discontinued. The great idea has been constantly at work. From 1789 to 1848 is but a short interval in the life of nations. Sixty years, though long to men, are but little to mankind. It took our ancestors a period considerably longer to acquire for us the blessings which we enjoy; and if sixty years have been insufficient to procure similar blessings for the French, the Germans, and the Italians, we have but to await with patience the ripening of the seed; and to reflect that no nation ever became free until it understood freedom, and that the nations of Europe are as yet but at the study of the rudiments.

The year 1848 will teach them all, it is to be hoped, a useful though a hard lesson. They have one and all repeated an old error. They have loved freedom without understanding what it means. They have had a blind passion for it, not a rational love; and they have been unable to comprehend the fact which we in England understand thoughby, that true freedom voluntarily resigns a portion of her rights, that she may secure the permanent enjoyment of the remainder; and that each man's freedom to do as he pleases eventuates at all times and in all places in the most deplorable of tyrannies—in anarchy, in convulsion, and in civil warfare. They have not acquired the necessary knowledge that freedom cannot result from violence; that it is a thing of reason and conviction alone; or like the lightning's vivacity, or like unrestrained and unrestrainable ferocity of the children of Nature. These may depend upon physical strength for their support; but liberty among civilised men can only be conquered and maintained by moral means. It is a thing of the mind. The French and Italians in a high, and the Germans in a smaller degree, are as yet backward in this lesson. They will learn it, it is to be hoped, in due time, and amid the order which has been promised in the enjoyment of constitutional privileges. They seek no change. Our case is theirs. They know freedom when they have got it. They know how to bear, and to forbear. They know that order is the fountain of liberty, and that a people who are continually resorting to physical violence for the redress of wrongs, whether real or imaginary, must eventually, however they may seem to conquer, degenerate into a people, who, as they suffer, so deserve. We have no doubt, under the pressure of many real grievances. The happiness of man is not the creature of political forms—or systems of Government, however perfect. The evils existing amongst us, which sometimes draw from the ignorant an exclamation of discontent or hatred against the established order of society, are not to be remedied by political changes. Kings or presidents are equally powerless to make the people happy. Happiness is always attainable for them must spring from themselves—from their own industry, for their own intelligence—from their own religious and moral feeling.

Happiness is not to be attained by violence. It cannot be snatched. It must be deserved long, now peaceably, and wisely secured. This is the great moral that the French and their imitators have yet to learn. It is so obvious, that after the Revolution was not a month old before they began to perceive it. It is happy for us that we became aware of it at an early period of our history; and that we accomplished in the seventeenth century, the task which other nations are struggling so blindly to accomplish in the nineteenth. Whatever evils may exist among us, we have learned to amend peacefully and by the force of reason. We acted upon that principle when we had no such striking examples for our guidance. We will cling to it all the more firmly by reflecting on the events of 1848—whether they occurred amongst ourselves, or amongst the less fortunate nations of Continental Europe.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

On the 2nd of December an event took place which created an immense sensation throughout Europe, and the consequence of which it is impossible to calculate. On that day, Ferdinand of Austria abdicated the throne in favour of his nephew, the Archduke Francis Joseph, in the presence of Windischgrätz and Jellachich, who had been summoned to Olmütz to be witnesses of the solemn act. Many rumours are afloat relative to the sudden abdication of Ferdinand; and it is not impossible that one of the causes is the precarious state of the Emperor's health: but the greater probability is, with the view that the affairs of Hungary imperatively demanded the step. Hungary has always been the great difficulty of the Austrian Government: by the concessions of March it was placed in a false position to the rest of the Monarchy; however, honesty on the part of the Crown might, during the following three months, still have allayed the storm; but the Imperial councillors brought matters to a crisis which could only be decided by the sword. Ferdinand had, as King of Hungary, at his coronation at Presburg, sworn the ancient capitulation, and thereby virtually acknowledged the liberties of the Magyars, the integrity of the empire, and consequently the incorporation of Croatia, Dalmatia, Sclavonia, and Transylvania with Hungary, as inseparable parts of Hungary in virtue of the royal sanction. By taking the field against his subjects, by separating Sclavonia from the Hungarian Monarchy, Ferdinand would have broken his oath. His counsellors knew well he could not be induced to do this, and accordingly he abdicated.

Francis Joseph, the present Emperor of Austria, is the eldest son of the Archduke Francis Charles (who resigned in his favour), and of the Archduchess Sophia, stated to be a highly-gifted woman. Francis Joseph was born on the 18th August, 1830, and is consequently in his 19th year. The young Emperor has enjoyed a first-rate education, and is particularly distinguished for his acquirements as a linguist, speaking eleven languages to perfection. Francis Joseph has from early youth displayed a great predilection for military affairs, and has particularly been instructed in the service of a soldier in all its branches. He is of prepossessing appearance, and is said to be good-natured, but at the same time entirely under the influence of his mother, whose ambition sees in the elevation of her favourite child a vast field for the display of her political finesse

Loss of a German Emigrant Ship.—On Wednesday night week, the ship *Bramone*, Captain Matson, from Hamburg for New Orleans, with 115 emigrants and a general cargo, struck on and drove over the Goodwin Sand, and after coming to her anchors, cutting away her main and mizen masts, and losing a third anchor and chain, struck on the Pan Sand. A Margate lugger, the *Coy Queen*, being in the vicinity, observed her signal of distress, and, in consequence of the weather being at once fair and calm, readily approached her. Another large lugger, the *Intrepid*, of Margate, also made the ship, and the boats succeeded in saving the lives of 118 passengers, and the crew (20 in number), who were landed in Ramsgate Harbour about eleven o'clock in the afternoon, but in a very distressed condition, and several suffering severely from exposure to cold and wet. The crew of the luggers exerted themselves to the utmost to save the lives of the unfortunate Germans, without any prospect of remuneration.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Bolton Election.—Mr. Thomas Ridgway Bridson has become the Conservative candidate on reform principles. He professes strict economy in public expenditure, and pledges himself to do away with all acknowledged abuses.

The National Rate Question.—At a meeting of the Leicester National Rate Association, held last week, it was resolved that the borough members (Messrs. Ellis and Harris), with the mayor, and Messrs Whetstone, Dabbs, and W. Biles, should form a deputation to wait upon the county members upon this question. It was further resolved that the secretaries be desired to write to Nottingham, Bradford, Norwich, and other large towns, inviting their co-operation, and requesting the appointment of deputies, who should all assemble in London, to the purpose of having another interview with the Government and the Poor-Law Board.

Tenant Right.—The Peterborough Farmers' Club, at their last meeting, discussed the question, "What measures could be adopted to cheapen the cost of the production of food?" A lengthy debate ensued, in the course of which the question of tenant-right was introduced by a gentleman who had attended the meeting. The following resolution was then agreed to:—"That it is desirable for the tenantry of this country to have their capital so secured as to enable them to farm in accordance with the requirements of the age, which would cause a demand for labour, and produce an increased quantity of food at less price."

Proposed Cheese and Cattle Fairs at Crewe.—At a public meeting held recently at Crewe, in Cheshire, and attended by the principal farmers, tradesmen, and general dealers in the vicinity (Mr. J. Wilkes in the chair), the property of taking immediate measures for the establishment of cheese and cattle markets was discussed, and the question decided in the affirmative, it being the impression of the meeting that no place in the kingdom possesses greater local advantages, or offers greater means of transit. It is stated that a deputation waited upon the directors of the London and North-western Railway Company, on Tuesday, and were promised every assistance in the erection of the buildings and enclosures necessary for carrying out the project.

The Ancient at Riddermineter Grammar-School.—A special meeting of the town-council of Riddermineter has been held to receive the petition agreed to at the public meeting, complaining of the removal of the mayor from the foolscalip of the grammar-school, and begging the corporation to take such steps as to them might appear desirable to procure his admission to that body. The petition having been read, it was moved by Mr. Brinton, and seconded by Mr. Tudor—"That a memorial be drawn up by the council, and presented to the feoffees of the grammar-school, asking them to take the necessary steps to make the Mayor of Riddermineter for the time being a feoffee ex officio." To this an amendment was moved by Mr. Harvey, and seconded by Mr. Roberts—"That the council do not receive the petition at present." On the question being put in the course of the discussion that the bishop of the diocese had replied to the town's meeting petition, [illegible] ing he would as soon as possible after Christ-

Restoration of St. George's Church, Canterbury. This ancient edifice having lately been cleared out to the very walls, for the purpose of repairing its roofing, some curious relics of early times have been brought to light. One of the divisions of the old pews was found to be formed out of old oak panelling. On the upper part were carved, in a most delicate and beautiful manner, the representations of winged cherubs, and on the lower portion an elegant border of exquisitely-chiselled quatrefoils. The whole have been carefully preserved, with the intention of their being again introduced in some part of the renewed pulpit or pews. In the south wall, near the east end, were discovered traces of elaborately ornamented *sedilia*, or stone seats. One of the three is of rather larger dimensions and lower than the others. This has apparently been used since the Reformation, as a window, opening into the street, on which side of the wall is a square stone casement. The ancient iron hooks and the latchet hook of this window are as perfect as if they had only been placed there yesterday, so that they could not have been much used after they were fixed. Upon the east wall, and near to these seats, was found, immediately concealed beneath a coating of lime, a *piscina*—a hollow and perforated basin of stone, placed in a small niche formed in square stone work in the substance of the wall. The font in this church is the same, probably, as those placed in many churches in the time of Edward VI., whose initials are remaining on one of somewhat similar construction in St. Alphage Church. The vase or bason of each is sufficiently capacious for the immersion of infants, a practice which was continued in the Reformation. In the south wall, about the centre, was exposed, on taking down the panelling of the old pews, a handsome oaken chair or arch, probably of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, constructed of squ re stones in the body of the wall; and, about three feet high, was discovered a tomb, where none of but dust remains now in it. Although the tomb mentioned in the course of the foundress of the sacred edifice, but at what period placed here is unknown. A quantity of ancient small tiles have been found, and human relics, which had been for many years entombed in the earth, but of what date

POSTSCRIPT.

BURGLARY AT KENSINGTON.—On Thursday, information was received by the police of an extensive robbery, on the preceding night, of valuable jewellery ancient and foreign coins, Bank of England notes, &c., to the value of upwards of £300, from the residence of Count Carlo Pepello, 11, St. George's-terrace, Gloucester-road, Kensington. The burglars are supposed to have entered an empty house in the terrace, ascended to the top, and proceeded onwards along the roofs of the adjoining houses to No. 11, which they entered by removing a pane of glass from the attic window. The robbery was effected while the family were at dinner in the dining-room.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

UNITED STATES.

The mail steamer *Britannia*, which arrived in Liverpool on Thursday, has brought intelligence to the 14th instant from New York. Public interest was concentrated more in the intelligence from the gold regions of California than upon any other topic; and in reference to which the papers are almost completely filled.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made his report to Congress, which, as usual, is a very lengthy one. It possesses nothing of interest to Europeans.

Some cases of cholera had appeared at New York; and lively apprehensions had begun to be entertained of the spreading of the disease.

Mr. Macready had had a most enthusiastic reception at Baltimore, on the 12th inst.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR.

On Christmas-day, the Queen and Prince, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, attended divine service in the private chapel in the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay performed the service, and administered the holy sacrament. The Royal dinner party in the evening included the Duchess of Inverness and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Baron Stockmar, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, Col. and the Hon. Mrs. Phipps, the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, Mr. Glover, and Dr. Mayer.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert took an early walk in the Home-park and Slopes. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl Grey, Viscount Canning, the Hon. Colonel Phipps, and Colonel Bouverie, went out shooting in Windsor-park. Mr. Field has had the honour of completing his sittings for a miniature of her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, by command of her Majesty. The Royal dinner party included, in addition to the Royal Household and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl and Countess Grey, the Earl of Liverpool, and Viscount Canning.

THE THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—On Thursday evening, Shakspeare's play, "The Merchant of Venice," was performed, by command of her Majesty, in the Castle. The stage for the performance was in the Rubens Room. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite in waiting, sat on a raised platform in the centre of the apartment. The other persons honoured by commands to the entertainment were seated on either side, on seats of crimson satin, damask, and gold. The following was the programme of the Royal entertainment, which commenced at eight o'clock:—

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Duke of Venice	..	Mr Diddear
Antonio (the Merchant of Venice)	..	Mr Phelps
Bassanio (his Friend)	..	Mr. A. Wigan
Salanio }		Mr Horne
Salarino }	(Friends to *Antonio* and *Bassanio*)	Mr Conway
Gratiano	..	Mr Webster
Lorenzo (in love with *Jessica*)	.. ..	Mr Leigh Murray
Shylock (a Jew)	..	Mr Charles Kean
Tubal (a Jew, his Friend)	.. ..	Mr Howe
Launcelot Gobbo (a Clown, }	servant to *Shylock*	Mr Roe
Old Gobbo (Father to *Launc ot*)	..	Mr Addison
Leonardo (Servant to *Bassanio*)	.. ..	Mr Field
Balthazar }	(Servants to *Portia*) ..	Mr Clarke
Stephano }		Mr Coe
Portia (a rich Heiress)	.. ..	Mrs Charles Kean
Nerissa (her Waiting-maid)	.. ..	Mrs Keeley
Jessica (Daughter to *Shylock*)	..	Mrs Compton (late Miss Hughes)
Director	..	Mr Charles Kean
Assistant-Director	..	Mr George K ne
Prompter and Stage Manager	..	Mr Frederick Webster

The theatre was arranged and the scenery painted by Mr. Thomas Grieve. Her Majesty's private band attended in an orchestra. The Queen and Prince Consort, and Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl and Countess Grey, the Earl of Liverpool, &c.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ORDINATIONS.—The following Ordinations have lately taken place: On Thursday, the 21st, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at the parish church at Croydon, six deacons and seven priests; by the Bishop of Oxford, six; and Bishop Thorpe, ten deacons and seven priests; by the Bishop of Chichester, at the Cathedral, eleven deacons and seven priests; by the Bishop of Sodor and Man, at the Cathedral, Dr. nglas, three priests. On Sunday, the 24th, by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, at the Cathedral, fourteen deacons and eleven priests; by the Bishop of Lincoln, at the Cathedral, eight deacons and ten priests; by the Bishop of London, twelve deacons and seven priests; by the Bishop of Oxford, twenty two deacons and twenty priests; by the Bishop of St. David's, at St. David's College, Lampeter, seven deacons and eight priests.

CONSECRATIONS.—All Saints, Liverpool, by the Bishop of Chester, Dec. 22.—Brompton, near Chatham, by the Bishop of Rochester, Dec. 20. Towards the erection of the church, the Rev. Mr. Conway, curate of St. Nicholas, Rochester, contributed £4000, and his sister, Miss Conway, £2000. Mr. Conway has further endowed it with £80 per annum.—Kemptown, Brighton. The new church erected by the Marquis of Bristol is nearly ready for consecration. Arrangements to put the seats are to be free.—Leek. The new church dedicated to St. Luke, and which has just been consecrated, still requires funds to complete the tower and spire. The church is in the early English style, and will accommodate about 1000 persons.

CAMBRIDGE HULSEAN PRIZE. The Hulsean Prize has been adjudged to H. T. Wroth, M.A., St. John's College.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—At the adjudication of the prizes, on Commemoration-day, one under-graduate, Mr. Carver, obtained the following—for English and Latin declamation, Latin verse, and Reading.

THE Bishop of Ely's next Ordination will take place on Sunday, the 4th of March next. All papers to be sent to his Lordship's secretary, J. Burder, Esq., 72 Parliament-street, Westminster, on or before the 3rd of February.

PRESENTATION.—The Rev. H. J. Lockwood, late curate of Whitstead, Suffolk, has been presented with a silver salver by his late parishioners, as a testimony of their regard and esteem.

SUPPRESSED IRISH BISHOPRICS.—A petition to the Queen has been adopted and signed, with one or two exceptions, by the clergy of the diocese of Dromore, for the restoration of the suppressed bishopric.

THE Rev. G. A. F. Hurt, has been appointed chaplain in ordinary to her Majesty, in the place of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel.

LORD FEILDING has addressed a letter on church matters to Mr. Rochford Clark, in which he recommends the gentleman to be more moderate in the language which he uses towards those who differ from him. His Lordship further recommends that we should amend our own faults, rather than give exaggerated statements of the failings of others.

THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL'S EXPLANATION has just issued from the press. The following is an extract: "As in the following work I have frankly avowed the union between the Church and State, I feel constrained to bear my humble testimony to the piety and worth of many who uphold it. I have stated, without reserve, the influence of the system upon prelates; but how many instances occur in which men, raised to the most conspicuous honours, have manfully resisted their temptations! Of those prelates with whom I have the honour to stand in opposition, none I admire for their simplicity, benevolence, and liberality; and I others still more for consistency. I have warmly to say, that the present Government administered their ecclesiastical patronage. Still more anxious am I to do justice to my beloved and honoured brethren, the evangelical ministers of the Establishment. Having acted with them for many years, I can speak of their principles with confidence. Numbers of them, whose names I should rejoice to mention here with honour, are as sincere in adhering to the Establishment as I wish to be in quitting it. Of many of them, I am convinced that they surpass me in devotedness to Christ. Worthy successors of Reginald and John Venn, of Newton, Cecil, and Thomas Scott, of Robinson and Simeon, I hope that, remaining, come enthusiastic in the Establishment, they will have the respect and affection of all good men. May they enjoy, amidst the comfort and usefulness to the end of their ministry! While I condemn a State prelacy, I honour each pious prelate; while I mourn the relations of godly pastors to the State, I no less rejoice in their godliness. The reasons for separation appear to me clear; but I do not expect others to think as I do. In claiming my own liberty of judgment, I learn to respect theirs. To remain in the Establishment with my views would be criminal—with many it is a duty. If by any of my expressions I have unnecessarily wounded the feelings of my Christian brother, I ask him to forgive me. If I have uncourteously fallen into any exaggeration, I deeply deplore it. Throughout the work I have made a clear distinction between hypocritical and non-evangelical clergymen,—between those who preach the Gospel and those who do not preach it."

"I sparing liberality no fear of censure—should obliterate the distinction; t many Archbishops, who are not ranked among the Evangelical party—who do not support their institutions, and who do not usually act with them may be converted and faithful ministers of Christ. Lastly, I must express my regret that I have not done more for the welfare of a friendly, considerate, and willing church, to which I have been for twenty-two years a pastor, and with whom I hoped to have spent the remainder of my days. Sterner duties, which the study of the Word of God has forced upon my attention, have to be fulfilled. But I cannot put them without an earnest prayer that my successor may receive much grace to build them up in piety, nor without my grateful thanks for their abundant and unvarying kindness."

PRIZE ESSAY.—A prize of fifty guineas has been awarded to the Rev. Thomas Woodward, formerly scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, now curate of Feltard, diocese of Cashel, for the best essay on the following subject: "What evidence does Holy Scripture afford for the opinion that demoniacal possession ceased with the ascension of our blessed Lord; and how does our practical knowledge of human life correspond with the notices of Scripture on the point?" The judges were, Rev. Thomas Dale, Rev. W. Goode, and John Poynder, Esq.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

THE CITY GAS BILL.—Mr. Deputy Harrison's amendment, condemnatory of cheap gas, which was carried at the previous Court of Commissioners of Sewers by a majority of one, was rescinded on Saturday by a similar majority, so evenly are parties ranged for and against supplying to Farringdon without cheap gas at a cheap rate. The bill having been thus again brought forward, its clauses were then gone through *seriatim*, and alterations were adopted (also by a majority of one) to the effect of limiting the power of the Commissioners to borrow to the amount of £100,000 in case of £500,600, and of preventing them from possessing the power of purchasing the gas-works and mains compulsorily of the existing companies, and of making gas themselves for the supply of the city. The bill is thereby rendered almost nugatory.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO LONDON.—The Hendon and London Water-works and Navigation, which has been for some time under consideration, has now assumed a tangible form, and a highly respectable meeting of the promoters was held on Friday, the 22d inst., at the offices of Messrs. Burchell, Kilgour, and Parsons.—Mr. M'Clean and Mr. Blackwell, the engineers of the company, explained; and Mr. Cubitt corroborated the general plan of the undertaking. They stated that it was proposed to bring into London one hundred million gallons of water daily, at such a level as would supply the greater portion of the Metropolis without the pumping, being a little above the reservoirs of the New River Company and other water-works, for whose service it could be rendered available; and that the water required for the elevated portions of the northern districts would be raised to the necessary height by power obtained by the descent of the water required for the lower districts. The quantity was stated to be so abundant that the pipes would be always full, so as to afford an instant supply in cases of fire, and also that a constant stream should pass through every dwelling, and the sewers have always flowing through them a body of water amply sufficient for their effectual cleansing; it was, in effect, bringing a great portion of the river Thames into London at a height of upwards of one hundred feet above its present level, and pouring it through the houses and sewers, instead of letting it flow through Vauxhall-bridge. Mr. Cubitt further stated that his attention had been much directed to plans for supplying the metropolis with water, but this proposition appeared to him the most complete in its general outline, and deserving confidence from its simplicity and its extreme facility. In the description of the plans it was stated by the promoters that a charge of only one-halfpenny per thousand gallons, instead of the present price of the water companies (varying from 4*d.* to 6*d.* for that quantity), would return a profit equal to 10 per cent. on the proposed outlay. In answer to objections as to the combination of navigation with the water supply, Mr. Cubitt and Mr. Rosendale exposed the fallacy of any pollution of water from the passage of a few boats. The objection would seem natural to those who had only observed stagnant canals, but would be removed by the reflection that one hundred barges a day could produce no effect upon the vast body of water in question, while the purity must be deemed absolute when compared with the water of the Thames, even at Chelsea, which had received between it and Hendon the drainage from a population exceeding seventy-five thousand persons, besides the consumption derivable from the sewerage of London, brought up by the tide, and had in general suspension by the same power, and thereby carried, it appeared that upwards of one-half of the capital had been already subscribed, and that the plans and sections had been deposited, and all the necessary notices attended to in order to go to Parliament, with the view of obtaining an act during the ensuing session; and the object of the present meeting was to bring the matter immediately before the public, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers for the remainder of the capital. A series of resolutions was then passed, expressive of the approbation of the meeting, appointing an influential provisional committee, &c., and the gentlemen present subscribed their names for shares, and pledged themselves to promote the undertaking.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S CORPORATION.—On Tuesday a meeting of the "Corporation for the Relief of Merchant Seamen, their Widows and Children," was held at the Society's Offices, Bush-lane, E. Lindsay, M.P., in the chair. The minutes of the last court, and the cash accounts for the quarter ending Sept. 30, were read and approved, after which the meeting proceeded to consider the cases of upwards of fifty applicants. The secretary stated that during the present year there had been 1606 applicants before the committee, to nearly all of whom temporary relief or permanent pensions had been granted.

WHITEMAN TRACT SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening the thirty-second annual meeting of the Southwark branch of this association was held in the Southwark Chapel, Long-lane, Southwark. D. W. Wire, Esq., presided. The secretary read the annual report. From this document it appeared that during the year 66,145 tracts had been distributed, of which number 4800 were sent to the Benevolent Society, 5375 given to the subscribers, 8300 sent to the Thames-bethel, 4800 to the workhouses, 250 distributed on board ships, and the remainder by the society. The association is debtor to the treasurer for the sum of £13. The report was adopted.

THE MANSION-HOUSE.—In consequence of a resolution carried in the Court of Common Council, considerable alterations are to be immediately commenced at the Mansion-house. It is well known that numerous complaints have been made of the annoyance to which merchants and others engaged in transacting important business at the Mansion-house have been constantly subjected, on account of the confined space of the justice-room. The proposition, though but committee, has recommended that a new justice-room should be built, under the direction of the City Architect. On Tuesday evening the plan recommended in the Egyptian-hall, and the corridor leading to that place of feasting.

THE CITY OF LONDON SEWERS ACT.—On Monday next the new act for the sanitary improvement of the City of London, and for the better cleansing, paving, and lighting the same, will come into operation. It contains 266 clauses, and eight schedules of forms, repealing for two years several other acts of Parliament, and carrying on the Additional Sewers Act, passed in 1834, for sanitary purposes. New regulations already framed will shortly be enforced. The sole power of cleansing, lighting, and paving the city of London is vested in the Commissioners of Sewers, and the improvements in it and proper place for which to deposit their dead before interment, and for remedy whereof it is enacted the Commissioners of Sewers may, if they shall think fit, provide a place in which the poor, under proper rules and regulations, may be permitted to deposit the bodies of their dead previous to interment, and to cause the bodies so deposited therein to be decently taken care of so long as the Commissioners shall allow the same to remain. New houses are not to be built without plans and notice of building is to be given to the Commissioners. Full powers are given to the Commissioners with respect to all sewers within the city and liberties thereof. Penalties are to be enforced against persons making improper drains, not complying with the provisions of the statute; and on non-payment of fines the offenders to be committed to Giltspur-street Prison for any period not exceeding three months, unless the penalty or forfeiture be sooner paid and satisfied. Fines are to be declared to be a public act, and to be judicially taken notice of as such: it is to be called "The City of London Sewers Act, 1848," and to remain in force for two years, from the 1st January, 1849, and thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament.

WORKING MEN'S ESSAYS ON THE SABBATH.—On Wednesday, the prizes offered to working men for essays written by them on the important subject of the Sabbath to the labouring classes, were awarded and distributed at a crowded meeting assembled in the large room at Exeter Hall. The report stated that Mr. Henderson, of Leeds, had offered three prizes of £25, £15, and £10 respectively for the three best essays written by working men on the temporal advantages of the Sabbath. The number of manuscripts sent in amounted to no less than 1045, and it was therefore impossible to award the prizes, but a number of supplementary prizes of £5 each to the writers of the best essays His Royal Highness Prince Albert announced his intention to give ten prizes of £5 each out of his private purse, and seventy-eight prizes of £1 each were at the disposal of the adjudicators. A resolution expressing the satisfaction of the meeting at the report of the adjudicators, and a second, expressing the satisfaction of the meeting at the manner in which they had stood forth as defenders of their Sabbath, having been carried, the names of the ten successful competitors for the prizes given by his Royal Highness Prince Albert were announced, and several of the unsuccessful competitors to that name, stood forward upon the platform and received the prizes from the hands of Lord Ashley, who presided on the occasion. The gentleman, in presenting the prizes, said he was instructed to express the deep satisfaction which the Prince Consort and her Majesty felt in witnessing his movement on behalf of the due observance of the Sabbath which was being promoted among the working classes (Cheers) He was also commanded by his Royal Highness to express the deep interest with which both the Queen and himself regarded the temporal and spiritual welfare of the working classes of this country (Cheers) The names of the other successful competitors for the £5 prizes having been called over, and the prizes having been presented to them by the chairman, the winners of the three premiums of £10, £15, and £25, given by Mr. Henderson, stood forward and received their prizes. A vote of thanks to Lord Ashley terminated the proceedings.

RAGGED SCHOOLS FOR DESTITUTE FOOR CHILDREN.—The benevolent and charitable will at this season of the year, find ragged schools an excellent medium to convey their bounty to the most destitute of their fellow-creatures. About 900 children attending the St. Giles Ragged School in the country quarter on George-street, St. Giles were supplied on Christmas Day with hot roast beef, potatoes, bread, and plum-pudding, at the expense of a few benevolent individuals.

STREET CLEANSING.—THE STREET ORDERLIES. The report of the committee and council of the National Philanthropic Association for the Employment of the Poor presents the following statement on the subject of street cleansing by "street orderlies:" "The 'street orderlies' (48 in number) have each allotted to them daily a space varying from two to three thousand superficial yards, from which they are ordered to remove without delay the deposits from the passing cattle. These deposits are then removed in a cart or wheelbarrow every quarter of an hour to some adjacent stable-yard, and in a few hours carted away by the market gardeners, or else to a laystall near the canal or river side. The immediate removal of these deposits preserves the streets clean, as the dirt on stone pavements chiefly arises from this source. The streets that have been cleansed by the street orderlies are the Haymarket, Coventry-street, [illegible]-street, Piccadilly, Panton-street, Jermyn street, and St. Martin's-lane, Princes-street, Rupert-street, Tichborne street, Queen-street, Argyll-street, Dean-street, Market-street, Old Compton-street, Carlisle-street, Georges-yard, Ham-yard, Lisle-street, South side of Leicester-square, Green-street, Hemming's-row, New-street, Bedfordbury, St. Martin's-place, Oxendon-street, Dukes-street, &c. This, which is termed the sanitary system of street cleansing, was commenced in Great Windmill-street on the 9th day of August last, and the men employed have been either the inmates of workhouses or labourers in parishes, &c. otherwise in such a destitute condition as would have compelled them speedily to apply for parish relief. The system adopted by the National Philanthropic Association keeps the streets clean by preventing their dirt. The street orderlies have, moreover, constantly present personal [illegible] since they have been engaged, presenting in this respect a singular contrast to the usual conduct of parish scavengers." The report concludes with an appeal to the public for further support.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Dec. 1848. On and after the 1st of January, 1849, the first half-ounce of postage of 6*d.* the half-ounce on letters from the United Kingdom, addressed to Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, and conveyed by the direct Hamburg packets, or by private ship, direct from London, or Hull to Hamburg, will be reduced with 6*d.*, the rate due to Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, which the rates the transit rate payable to Hamburg. This combined rate of 10*d.* for half-ounce, &c., may either be paid in advance or left unpaid, at the option of the sender; but the payment of the British rate only, according to the existing practice, will not be permitted.

GAS EXPLOSION AT KING'S COLLEGE.—An explosion of gas took place on Tuesday evening at King's College. Some fresh pipes have been laid down to convey gas to portions of the building in which it had not been hitherto employed. A workman engaged in laying down the pipes cut through one of them, not knowing that it was already in connection with the main pipe, and a quantity escaped into a large passage on the lower story, into which a person having entered with a light, an explosion immediately occurred. No other damage was done, however, than that the breaking of about 112 squares of glass. No one was injured by the accident.

NUMEROUS FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—Between the hours of ten A.M. on Tuesday night and the same hour on Wednesday, no fewer than ten fires occurred in the metropolis, which kept the firemen and engines during that period in continued movement. One fire took place at 3, Tennis-court, Middle-row, Holborn, between three and four A.M. It was occasioned by the carelessness of a boy, in which a quantity of shavings were deposited. Timely information having been forwarded to the fire stations, the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the lower part of the house, which, with the exception of No. 2, Hungerford-court, Fetter-lane, by which a child nearly lost its life. It appears that a young child had been left in the bookbinders' room, when it set fire to a quantity of paper cuttings, and the flames quickly enkindled her. The engines were promptly at the spot, and thus fortunately rescued, and the fire soon extinguished. The third fire was at 26, Colville-place, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, belonging to Mr. Alfred Vile, proprietor of the Rose and Crown Tavern. It was caused from some partially consumed tobacco falling in the stuffing at the end of the sixth lounge. The inmates soon got the flames out, before any material damage was done. About the same time as the above, at No. 35, Fish-street hill, belonging to Mr. Arthur Snowden, butcher. It was caused by a spark falling from a lighted candle, which set a cupboard and the furniture in the second floor in flames.—About an hour previously, at 4, Union-court, Broad-street, by the carelessness of a servant girl, took place on the premises belonging to Mr. Donald Robertson, a dairyman, No. 15, Sherrard-street, Golden-square. This was also caused by a spark from a candle, which set the bed and furniture in flames.—The seventh fire occurred at No. 1, Bow-common-lane, Bromley, in the occupation of Mr. N. Nealing, which did considerable damage.—About the same time a fire broke out in Hungerford-market, and it occurred in the first floor, and was not extinguished until the bed and furniture therein were destroyed.—The eighth fire was at 5, East-street, Finsbury, the property of Messrs. J. Roscoe and Son, oil and colourmen. The firemen, by dint of great exertion, got the flames out, but not until the shop and its contents were severely damaged.—The ninth fire was at 74, Houndsditch, belonging to Messrs. Jones and Co., leather-sellers. It was caused by a bottle, filled with whisky, bursting with the heat of the counting-house fire. The firemen soon got the flames out, but not before the stock with the basement was damaged by fire, &c. The other fire was in Argyle-street, New-road, but the damage done was not considerable.

FIRE IN SOUTHWARK.—On Monday night, about eight o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. Plummer, a coal dealer and timber-merchant, 106, Great Dover-road, Southwark. The premises, which were four stories high, extended backwards a considerable distance, the back portion being filled with timber and coals. A body of flame shooting through the front shutters, and commenced knocking at the door, which he did for some time without receiving an answer or seeing any of the residents. At length he was obliged to make a retreat, as the flames shot through the windows, and extended almost over the road in one body. When the engines arrived, the whole of the timber in the open yard, as well as the front premises, was enveloped in one broad sheet of flame, which was not extinguished until the whole of Mr. Plummer's extensive premises were gutted, the bare walls only remaining. [illegible] were extensively damaged by fire, and the roof fell in. The loss is very considerable.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3. The deaths in London during the week ending Saturday last numbered 1118, the average being 1194. The mortality has been still more under the average but for the continued prevalence of scarlatina, which destroyed during the seven days 110 persons, the average being only 47. The births were 1021 boys and 1000 girls. The number of deaths from this cause in the week ending September 23 and Saturday last, a period of three months, have been 1076, of which 265 occurred on the south side of the Thames. In the last five weeks, therefore, the greatest number of deaths has occurred in the eastern districts of the metropolis.

THE WEATHER.

The week ending the past week has been chiefly remarkable for the great change in the temperature. During the early part of the week the weather was fine with a dry air and a very low temperature, which was from [illegible] the average for the season; and during the latter part the air has been moist, with a high temperature, which exceeded the mean value for the season by several degrees. The following are some particulars of each day:—Monday, the sky was cloudless throughout the day; the direction of the wind was E.N.E.; the day was exceedingly cold, and, in the night, [illegible] a great deal colder than the previous weather; the average temperature of the air was 29°. Tuesday, the sky was cloudless till late in the evening; the direction of the wind was N. and the day was very cold; the average temperature was 31°. Wednesday, the sky was overcast for the most part till the evening; the direction of the wind was E., and the average temperature of the air was 32°. Thursday, the sky was partially covered during the early part of the day, and was overcast at the latter part, the direction of the wind was E., and the average temperature of the air was 34°. Friday, the sky was, for the most part, overcast, the direction of the wind was S.S.E., and the average temperature of the air was 40°. Tuesday, the sky was overcast, and an occasional thin rain was falling; the direction of the wind was S.S.E., and the average temperature of the air was 47°. Wednesday, the sky was partially covered by cloud before noon, and wholly covered after noon; rain began to fall at 9 P.M.; the average temperature of the air was 49°, and that for the week ending this day was 37½°.

The following are the exact thermometrical readings for each day:

Thursday,	Dec. 21, the highest during the day was	34	deg., and lowest was	30 deg.
Friday,	Dec. 22,	39		34
Saturday,	Dec. 23,	50		24
Sunday,	Dec. 24	44		34
Monday,	Dec. 25	45		34
Tuesday,	Dec. 26	53		34
Wednesday,	Dec. 27	53		41

Boxhearth, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1848. J. G.

THE SHRINE OF ST. EDMUND.

This unique relic, which in latter times has formed the nave of the church of Greenford, in Essex, has recently been condemned, from the serious inroads made on its otherwise sound timbers by the ravages of a species of insect well known for its rapid and destructive habits. This curious church has long been known to antiquaries, and identified as the original shrine of St. Edmund, erected by the monks A.D. 1010, the body resting in this place for nearly two hundred years. The dilapidation of long been removed from the latter town for safety, on a sudden attack made by the Danes on the coast of Suffolk. An account of its early history formed the subject of a paper by Mr. Burkitt, read at a recent meeting of the British Archæological Association, and in which records were quoted establishing its identity. Drawings and plans were exhibited, showing the form of the original shrine, which from time to time has been greatly altered to adapt it for a modern church. The examination was extremely simple, and consisted of oak trees spit in two, and fastened together with wooden pins to a plate or sill. These split trees, placed upright and fitting close formed the four walls. On the demolition of the building the worm-eaten wood was removed, but a considerable portion being found in a state of perfectly sound state has been restored. It is to be hoped that means will be taken to preserve this primitive relic of former times, which has weathered the storms of more than 800 years.

ORDNOR TERRITORY.—This *Buffalo Advertiser* has the following respecting territory, which a short time since excited much interest. There are few who take into consideration the extent of our territory west of the Rocky Mountains. To say nothing of the vast territories of California and New Mexico, of which Vancouver's Island, 260 miles in breadth, contains 2,000 square miles—an area larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut. Queen Charlotte's or Washington Island, 160 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, contains 4000 square miles. Of both of these immense islands, that lie between the 49th parallels of 49 and 56 degrees, the soil is said to be well adapted to agriculture. The straits and circumjacent waters abound in fish of the finest quality. Coals of good quality, and other veins of minerals, have been found.

NEW YEAR'S NIGHT IN AN IRISH CABIN.—DRAWN BY TOPHAM.

NEW YEAR'S NIGHT.

The accompanying Illustration is from the pencil of Mr. Topham, with whose charming Illustrations of Irish character our readers are already familiar. It represents the interior of a Cabin in the south of Ireland, upon New Year's Night, when, as well as on Christmas Eve, the interior is lighted up with a "real mowl" candle, and the peasantry give way with all the buoyancy of their nature to the full enjoyment of this season of hope. At the close of, perhaps, the only meal at which (except the Christmas dinner) butcher's meat makes its appearance, the floor is cleared for the dance; the table is removed to the wall, and Tim, the piper, who has been specially invited for the occasion, is mounted thereon, upon a stool, beside the candle, and then commences the famous Irish Jig.

The dance, which is generally kept up late, is sustained with unflagging vigour, in all the perplexities of "double shuffle," "heel-and-toe," &c., by a young couple from the neighbourhood; while the more aged, as well as the more youthful, form admiring groups of observers. It is upon such occasions as these that the young lover, who may have taken part in the dance, or who is yet waiting for his turn, prefers his suit with greatest effect upon the coy but willing girl of his choice. The various incidents of a festive meeting of this sort, and the several characteristics of youth and age, are cleverly depicted by the Artist. It is a truthful representation of many a scene in the south and west of Ireland at this period.

SCENE FROM "THE HAUNTED MAN," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.—(MR. WRIGHT AS "TETTERBY")

ADELPHI THEATRE.

No novelty was required at this theatre, on Tuesday, with the attractions of the only version of the "Haunted Man," and the last burlesque—the "Enchanted Isle." The house was as crowded as it always is; but where every night at this lucky theatre appears to be a Boxing Night, there is little to remark upon.

We have engraved the great comic scene of *Tetterby* (Mr. Wright), with his "almost any amount of small children you may please to name." The scene is *Tetterby's sanctum* room, at the back of his shop. Mr. Wright's performance is a piece of rich humour throughout, with little or no exaggeration, though the character is a tempting one. The infantine folks never fail upon the stage; and in this case, their freaks, combined with their father's drollery, form a lively relief to the piece. But the best accompaniment to this scene is the extract from Mr. Dickens's work—a truly Boxian scene, quoted in our Number of last week.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS FOR THE WEEK.

During the past week there has been an unusu number of musical entertainments.

On Saturday night, at Exeter Hall, the Sacred Harmonic Society gave a remarkably fine performance of Handel's "Messiah," conducted by Costa. This sublime oratorio has assumed a fresh form, and the combined phalanx of amateurs and professors enter into the execution with renewed vigour.

The programme of the sixth of the London Wednesday Concerts, at Exeter Hall, opened with gleanings from Auber's "Masaniello," that is to say, the late Mr. T. Cooke's adaptation of the "Muette de Portici," liberties being taken with the text, which, in these times, strangers of foreign operas would not venture upon. It is gratifying to learn that Auber's "Masaniello" will be one of the great lyric novelties at the forthcoming Royal Italian Opera season, since it abounds with such magnificent choruses; and the overture alone, with Costa's band, would be a principal object of attraction. At the last Wednesday Concert, Thalberg played for the last time, being about to commence a provincial tour, undertaken by Mr. Beale. Master Roucheray (a very clever boy), violinist, and Vivier, the king of horn-players, were the other solo instrumentalists: and there was a goodly array of vocalists, in the Misses Poole, Dolby, Ransford, Nelson, Stewart, Pyne (sisters, two); Messrs. Sims Reeves, Whitworth, T. Williams, and Ransford. The band played Lavenu's "Zanoni" overture. Mr. Stammers has been hitherto extremely fortunate in his speculations; and we hope he may be induced to select music of a higher class in future.

Mr. Henry Russell gave his entertainment on Tuesday, at the Westminster Literary Institution, and on Wednesday at the Whittington Club, in aid of the funds of the Early Closing Association, on which occasions he sang a new song, "A Voice from the Counter."

There was a Concert at the Sussex Hall, in the City, on Wednesday; the principal singers being Miss Lucombe, Miss R. Isaacs, Messrs. J. Parry, Weiss, H. Smith, Genge, and Maurice Davies.

There was, on the same evening, a Concert at the National Hall, Holborn, at which Miss Bettz and Mrs. Temple, Messrs. H. Smith, Handley, Signors Nappi and Minati, were the leading vocalists.

On Thursday evening a Concert took place at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end, at which Misses Birch, Miran, R. Isaacs, Messrs. Harrison, Leffler, J. Parry, and the Cases were the principal *artistes*.

The Dumbolton Serenaders, besides their performances at the St. James's Theatre, on Wednesday and Friday evenings, had concerts at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, Thursday and Saturday.

Mr. Allcroft's Twelfth Annual Concert at the Princess' Theatre was well attended. There were upwards of fifty pieces in the programme. Mdlle. Nissen, M. Thalberg, the Dumbolton Serenaders, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Phillips, C. Braham, Allen, Harrison, Miss Lucombe, Miss Birch, Mdme. Dulcken, Master Thirlwall, and Mr. Lazarus were the leading professors.

Handel's "Judas Maccabeus."—The London Sacred Harmonic Society, under Surman, announced this oratorio for the 20th, at Exeter Hall.—The Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa, has announced the same work for Monday, Jan. 8.

M. Jullien.—The provincial tour has commenced; and on Friday, M. Jullien, with his band, was to be at Liverpool. Madame Thillon has been engaged to sing at these concerts.

A young lady, named Newcombe, a pupil of Thalberg's, will appear next season, as a *pianiste*.

Musical Events.—Lablache (the Titan of basses) and Madame Persiani have been engaged by Mr. Beale for tours in the provinces this winter.—Benedict's opera of the "Crusaders" has been produced with great success at Hamburg.—Nearly £3000 were realised at the two concerts for the Manchester Infirmary at which Mdlle. Lind sang gratuitously: M. Halle, the pianist; the Manchester Madrigal Society, and the German *Liedertafel* in that town, also gave their gratuitous services; and the prices of admission were one guinea to the Concert Hall, and 10s., 5s., and 2s. 6d., to the Free-Trade Hall.—Mdlle. Lind will sing on the 5th of January at Liverpool, in aid of one of the hospitals.

St. James's.—Auber's beautiful opera, "Le Domino Noir," and "Le Maître de Chapelle," by Paer, will be produced at the St. James's Theatre on the opening night, Monday, Jan. 15. M. Coudere will perform the character of *Horace*, as originally represented by him in Paris, when Auber produced that opera.

Foreign Musical News.—The decision of the new Minister of the Interior, on the subject of the grant of privilege for the Italian Opera in Paris, had not been given at our last advices; the Commission des Théâtres had several meetings, but had not accepted any of the tenders. The offer made by Bouccil stood the best chance; but there were also in the field M. de Meley (husband of Grisi), M. Mouton (for some English capitalist, said to be Mr. Lumley), the brothers Escudier, Merli, &c. Halévy's "Val d'Andorre," at the Opéra Comique, and the new musical burlesque, "Le Propriété c'est le Vol," at the Vaudeville, continued to be the great attractions in Paris. The rehearsals for Meyerbeer's "Prophète" were continued with great activity at the Théâtre de la Nation. The composer had received from the King of Prussia a medal and autograph letter, thanking him for his new composition, executed on the 25th anniversary of the King's marriage. Teresa Milanollo, sister of the late Maria, gave a concert in Paris on Tuesday last, at the Salle Herz, in aid of the funds of the Association of Artistes Musiciens.—A new opera, in two acts, by M. Ambroise Thomas, entitled "Raid," was to have been produced at the Opéra Comique in Paris on Wednesday. Carlotta Grisi is dancing at Berlin, and Fanny Elssler at St. Petersburg.—M. Flavio has been singing in Brussels in Verdi's "Jerusalem," Halévy's "Juive," Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," and "Robert le Diable," and Auber's "Massaniello," with great success.—Massol is Director of the Belgian Grand Opera; he has been singing in Verdi's "Nabucco," with Mdlle. Julien.—Advices from the Havannah state that the Italian company has met with the greatest success. The *prima donna* is Mdlle. Steffanoni, from the London Royal Italian Opera, and Marini and Palonini, from the same theatre, are also in the *troupe*, with Beneventono as tenor.

THE HOTEL DU RHIN, PLACE VENDOME, LATE THE RESIDENCE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

note the development of the political education of the country. The election of the 10th December had given the Government an immense power, and it relied on the patriotism to perform it of the Assembly to enable it to accomplish its duties.

M. Ledru-Rollin next rose and attacked the Ministry for violating the constitution by its first act, namely, the delegation to General Changarnier of dictatorial powers, which placed at his disposal 150,000 troops, and double that number of National Guards, leaving him twenty-four hours before he was called upon to account for his conduct to the Minister of War, whose responsibility was not consequently complete, but chimerical. The law on the National Guard he said had also been violated, for it expressly forbade the centering in one person the command of the troops and National Guards. He also condemned the appointment of Marshal Bugeaud to the command of the Army of the Alps, and the removal of the head-quarters of that army to Bourges.

M. Odillon Barrot defended the conduct of the Government. The constitutional and legal scruples of M. Ledru-Rollin were not justified. The responsibility of Ministers was complete, and the Minister of War could delegate a portion of his authority to a General the moment he recognised himself responsible for his conduct. It was a measure of foresight, commanded by the situation of the country. The appointment of General Changarnier was merely temporary and commanded by circumstances, and the moment the Government should perceive that the country had returned to its normal condition, it would revoke the extraordinary powers with which General Changarnier had been invested.

After some further discussion, in the course of which M. Léon de Malleville, Minister of the Interior, amidst the laughter and irony of the House, expressed his satisfaction at hearing examples of illegality in the mouth of a member of the Provisional Government, and complimented him on that personal progress, the Assembly passed to the order of the day, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first Engraving represents M. Louis Napoleon taking the oath of fidelity to the Constitution, as detailed in our Journal of last week. The President, in the tribune, wears the Order of the Legion of Honour around his neck, and a star upon his breast: he is in the act of replying to the oath, which M. Marrast has just read. Amongst the officers around the foot of the tribune were General Changarnier and General Lebreton.

In the second Illustration, the President is shown on his way to his residence, the *Palace of the Elysée National* (formerly Bourbon), with the Avenue on the right, leading to the Champs Elysées. The palace is situated at the corner of the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré: it was built in 1718, for the Count d'Evreux, and was afterwards purchased and occupied by Madame de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV. At her death Louis XV. bought it of the Marquis de Marigny, as a residence for ambassadors extraordinary. In 1773, M. Beaujon, the famous banker, enlarged and embellished it, after whose death the Duchess of Bourbon purchased and occupied it till 1790, the period of her emigration. In 1792 it became national property, and during the Revolution was used as the Government printing-office. In 1800 it was sold, and converted into a garden for public amusements. Murat bought it in 1804, and resided there until his departure for Naples, when it again became the property of the Government, and was a favourite residence of the Emperor. In 1814 and 1815 it was inhabited by the Emperor of Russia, and by the Duke of Wellington. When Napoleon returned from Elba, he occupied it until the defeat of Waterloo terminated his short revolution of the *Cent Jours*. In 1816 Louis XVIII gave it to the Duke de Berri, on whose assassination it descended to the Duke de Bordeaux. The Palace is very superbly appointed, though it has, externally, a lonely and deserted appearance. It will be recollected that Ibrahim Pacha was lodged in this Palace on his visit to Louis Philippe.

The third Illustration shows the *Hôtel du Rhin*, the residence of M. Louis Napoleon during the recent election, and the scene of many a striking incident of electoral enthusiasm. The house is a fine mansion, being in the Place Vendôme, designed by Mansard, and completed by the financier Law.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The drawingrooms of Paris are becoming thronged. The fashionables resort to them in crowds; official receptions are in preparation, and Fashion, more brilliant than ever, has just resumed her empire.

The late weather has caused furs to be adopted to complete all *toilettes*. Sable is the most in fashion for morning walks. Nothing is more rich in effect, or more *distingué*, than a velvet or rich damask dress, trimmed with this magnificent fur. Canadian marten *may* take its place, but is far from producing the same effect. Ermine is worn for dinners and evening cloaks; this showy fur is not fitted for the promenade, but requires a carriage.

Cloaks and mantles (of velvet) are trimmed with fur: some attempts have been made to line them with furs; but this lining makes them so heavy, so devoid of grace, that they are only tolerated as carriage or theatre cloaks. Again, cloaks called "wrappers," lined with levantine, are generally adopted. Satin mantles fitting to the figure are long from the skirt behind, and very short and circular in front; trimmed with a broad black lace, and surmounted with quilled ribbon. The cape descends rather lower than the figure; very much cut away on the arms, and finished in front; at the waist trimmed all round with lace, surmounted with quilled ribbon; another ribbon also quilled encircles the throat, and terminates at the waist with a rosette of ribbon and long ends: the sleeves are long, half full, trimmed with lace and quilled ribbon. These mantles are generally worn by young people.

Cashmere dresses are trimmed with two rows of deep fringe, headed with gimp. Damask or *moire* dresses are extremely elegant, when the front is trimmed with two rows of lace, rather high, arranged in zig-zag, uniting in the middle of the skirt with a knot of ribbon without ends. The boddice, with a circular peak, is trimmed like the skirt with lace, arranged in zig-zag, commencing from the shoulder to the bottom of the boddice, and meeting in the middle with knots of ribbon. The sleeves are worn just rounded at the bottom, and open on the arm, bordered with lace. Puffed sleeves are often worn; only they should be in cambric, muslin, lace, or blonde, according to the material of the dress or the rest of the *toilette*.

Ball dresses are more transparent, and more fully trimmed than ever; flowers are worn on them in profusion; and embroidered nets, with gold and silver silks, are very attractive.

Tunics are spoken of: both a reminiscence of the Empire. In all cases these tunics could not be but extremely graceful and becoming. The elegant Princess Mathilde is said to set the fashion to all our elegant Parisiennes, who already flock around her. Feathers, flowers, and diamonds play the principal part in the head-dresses.

Velvet dresses are so much adopted for morning calls, that ladies of distinction wear them little for evening. Pekin satins, brocades of gold and silver, plain satins, or brocaded with brilliant colours, ornamented with laces and jewels, make splendid dresses for ladies who do not dance, and allow young persons to adorn themselves with light tissues—so fresh, so transparent, so becoming by the freshness of their age. "Napoleon" tulles are all the rage amongst our young dancers. They are the greatest and most charming novelty of the day.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be regularly obtained, by Packet, FREE OF POSTAGE, to the following British Colonies and Foreign Countries, viz.:—

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THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS. EVERY EVENING. Commence at Eight o'Clock. MORNING PERFORMANCES during the Christmas Holidays, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY. Commence at Two o Clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Enormous Success of the Holiday Novelties.—Increased Attraction.—First Appearance of Herr BENGLER the most astounding Rope-Dancer in Europe.—The entertainments rise each Quarter to Seven, to the new and ensuingly successful Spectacle of the WARS OF THE JEWS, or, The Fall of Jerusalem and the Doomed City. To be succeeded by Herr BENGLER in the TIGHT ROPE. After which, the Incomparable SCENES of the CIRCLE, supported by the First Equestrian Talent of the day. To conclude with the unprecedented, triumphant Comic Pantomime of ROBIN HOOD; or, The Forty White Bucks: and the Enchanted Princess of Sherwood Forest in which the wondrous Arabs will appear.—On Thursday next, Jan. 4, a Grand Juvenile Night.—Box Office open from Eleven till Five.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

EXETER HALL.—BRAHAM, SEN., and SIMS REEVES.—In compliance with the suggestions of many of the Subscribers that the opportunity offered by the Wednesday Concerts would not be lost, of hearing, in conjunction with Mr Sims Reeves the celebrated Mr Braham, the Directors have great pleasure in announcing the completion of an engagement with that gentleman for two evenings performances, upon each of which he will sing, among other morceaux, a Duet with Mr. Sims Reeves

Mr. BRAHAM will appear for the FIRST TIME on Wednesday Evening next, January 3rd, at the SEVENTH of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.

VOCAL PERFORMERS Miss A Williams Mrs M Williams Mrs. Rainford, Miss Poole, Miss Nelson, Mrs Alexander Newton, Mr. Whitworth, Mr Leffler, Mr. Ransford, Mr T Williams, Mr SIMS REEVES, and Mr BRAHAM (his first appearance).

PIANISTE Miss Kate Loder and Mr W H Palmer (his first appearance here).

PIANO FORTE—Mr Wirfen (his last appearance but one)

The ORCHESTRA will be on an extensive scale, and complete in every department.

Leader and Musical Director, Mr W. Cooper.

Tickets, 1s and 2s. Reserved Seats, 4s., Stalls, 7s.; may be had of Mr Stammers, 4, Exeter Hall, and of all Music-sellers

*** For Programme, see "Times" of Monday, January 1.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—PARIS.—In addition to the numerous attractions of this Establishment now exhibiting (Day and Evening), a new grand PANORAMA of PARIS by MOONLIGHT, as seen from a balloon suspended over the gardens of the Tuileries, comprising 46,000 square feet, produced under the direction of Mr WILLIAMS Beardsell, and painted by Mr Danson, in which all the leading features of the metropolis can be distinctly traced.—Open from half-past Ten till Five, and from Seven till half past Ten o'clock. Made from Two till Five, and during the Evening. Admission, 1s.; Children and Schools, Half-price. Caverns, 2s.

ROYAL CYCLORAMA and MUSIC HALL, Albany-street.—A new extensive building, annexed to the Colosseum, IS NOW OPEN, with a colossal Nocturne Cyclorama, representing LISBON, and DESTRUCTION of the CITY by EARTHQUAKE in 1755. Designed and produced under the direction of Mr. WILLIAMS Beardsell, assisted by Messrs. Danson and Son. The Views are viewed by appropriate Music by Mr Pitman, on the new grand Apollonicon, producing the effect of a full band.

Open daily at 11 for representation at half-past 2, second ditto at 4. Evening at 7 first representation at half-past 7, second ditto at 9. A Grand Overture will precede each representation. Admission to reserved seats, 2s. Children and Schools Half-price.

IN consequence of the great rush of Visitors to view BANVARD'S GRAND MOVING PAINTING of the MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS, in TWO VIEWS, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, the Proprietor respectfully announces that it will be open as EVERY DAY during the Holidays. This immense Painting is the largest in the world, and exhibits more than 3000 miles of American Scenery. Doors open half an hour before commencing. The Day Exhibitions will commence at 11 o'clock, and the Evening at Half-past Seven o'clock. Admission to Lower Seats 2s Gallery 1s

POMPEII. PANORAMA of the RUINS of POMPEII, just formed, at the PANORAMA ROYAL, Leicester square, a VIEW of the CITY of POMPEII "the Gay of the Dead," with the recent Excavations, the uncovered Temples, Triumphal Arches, Mount Vesuvius, and all the surrounding classical and beautiful scenery. Two VIEWS of VIENNA and PARIS, showing the localities where the late political events took place, are also now open.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE by Mr. Pepper on the Popular Subject of the ELECTRIC LIGHT, by Dr. Bachhoffner, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings. Popular Lectures on CHEMISTRY, with Brilliant Experiments, by Dr Ryan, on Monday Evening, Wednesday, and Friday. First Lecture on Monday Evening next. Dissolving Views by BERTON and SWIFT. Panoramic Illustrations. Childe's PHANTASMAGORIA with very curious New Effects. Microscopic and Diorama. MICROSCOPES at One o Clock daily. NEW CHROMATROPE. DIVER and DIVING-BELL. WORKING MODELS explained. Music directed by Mr Walter.—Admission, 1s., Schools, Half price

PUNCH'S ALMACK'S, PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS, MONDAY last, and EVERY MONDAY after WEISPRETT having resigned all share and interest in WEISPRETT'S SOIREES DANSANTES in favour of the present Proprietor, his former partner, these popular REUNIONS will henceforth assume the title of PUNCH'S ALMACK'S, and continue as heretofore to be conducted to enhance, if possible, their high reputation, and render them the most brilliant assemblies in Europe. The Band will be immediately select, and conducted by PUNCH in propria personæ. The Programme of next Monday will include a New Polka, a new Quadrille, a new Valse, and a new Galop, all arranged expressly for those Balls by Punch, and performed by him himself. The names from Punch's own cellar, and Mr. Corrie will officiate as M C.—Tickets (as usual), 7s. and subscription Two Guineas each, at Mr. COBBE'S, 59, Great Marlborough-street. Commence at half-past 10, conclude at 3.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 3. First Sunday after Christmas.
MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1849.—Circumcision.
TUESDAY, 2.—The Moon enters her first quarter at 7h. 38m. A.M.
WEDNESDAY, 3. The Sun rises at 8h. 8m., and sets at 4h. 54m.
THURSDAY, 4.—The length of the day is 9h. 13m.
FRIDAY, 5. Several stars are occulted by the Moon. (See the *Illustrated London Almanack*.)
SATURDAY, 6.—Epiphany. Twelfth Day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 6, 1849

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 36	5 50	6 19	6 35	7 03	7 25	7 50	8 12	8 39	9 2	9 36	10 0	10 34	11 30	Mid

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Alpheus.*"—*The line, "Small by degrees, and beautifully less," is from Prior's poem of "Henry and Emma"*

"*J. W. B.*" *Renfrew.*—*See our present Number. The views of Ancient Rome, by Piranesi, are much prized. A quarto volume of views in Rome in its present state has been engraved on steel, by Cooke.*

"*A. B.*," *Berwick.* *The width of the Broad Railway Gauge is 7 feet; of the Narrow Gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.*

"*G. A. W.*"—*Received.*

"*J. N.*," *Grosvenor-square.*—*The MS did not reach us in time.*

"*A Dog Fancier*" *will, perhaps, send us his full address*

"*Oatley*" *We cannot attend to the trifling matters in question.*

"*W. F. MC.*"—*It is not illegal to send postage stamps by post.*

"*Toby*"—*We have always understood the veritable Peter Parley to be a disputed matter.*

"*S. B.*"—*Yours is a question of business, which it is inconvenient to answer.*

"*Jupus.*"—*We will inquire anon.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*The price of the new "London Post-Office Directory" is 35s.; of Burke's "History of the Landed Gentry," 31s. 6d.*

"*Inventor*" *will find, in No. 1307 of the Mechanics' Magazine, a copious description of the New French (Aneroid) Barometer. At the last meeting of the British Association, Prof. Lloyd thus described the new instrument:—"A cylinder of copper, with a very thin and corrugated end, is partially exhausted and hermetically sealed; and the effect of the varying pressure of the atmosphere on its thin end is magnified by a system of levers, so as to affect the index of a dial, very little larger than a watch-dial."*

"*J. C.*," *Belfast.*—*The Royal Humane Society has been established 74 years for the purposes in question. The Society's office is at 3, Trafalgar-square, London.*

"*P. B.*" *Ealing.*

"*L. S.*," *Dublin.*—*The drawing has been received, but we cannot engrave it.*

"*A Five Years' Subscriber*" *should direct the person who has mounted the great to varnish it.*

"*L. W.*" *is thanked, but we have not room for the "Dream."*

"*A Cannot Man*" *is thanked.*

"*T. P.*" *We will not has sight of the nefarious nuisance.*

"*Naval Medal*" *A Correspondent who inquires as to the inscription on the Naval Medal, is informed that it is to have no name whatever inscribed on the base, as the name of the engagement in which the wearer took part will be engraved upon the bars.*

"*The Plague of Life*" *is recommended to make inquiry in the neighbourhood where the lady is stated to reside; if there be "no such person," the letters will be duly sent out to the writer.*

"*D. G.*," *Stratford-on-Avon.*—*The question of damage we cannot precisely answer. We believe it has been decided that the public are not liable to the full extent of damage in such case.*

"*E. W. E.*," *Newton.*—*The New French Constitution has been published in the Times.*

"*Claude Emile*," *Middleton-upon-Tees* *Noad's "Lectures upon Electricity;" Brees's work on "Civil Engineering."*

"*P.*"—*At Boles' Music Warehouse, Ludgate-hill; or Keith, Prowse, and Co., Cheapside.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*The first Duke of Rutland was named John Manners, 10th Earl of Rutland. His son, and grandson, the 2nd and 3rd Dukes, both bore the same name. The 4th Duke was Charles, and the 5th (the present), John Henry. There never was a Duke of Rutland before the above-mentioned John Manners.*

"*Petunia Miles.*"—*We have already frequently given the information requested. The gap of an Ensign in the line is five shillings and threepence a day; of a Lieutenant, six shillings and sixpence; and of a Captain, eleven shillings and sevenpence. The price of an Ensign's Commission is £400; of a Lieutenant's, £800; and of a Captain's, £1800.*

"*Delta.*"—*Our correspondent is clearly entitled to quarter his mother's arms, and would be allowed to assume his maternal grandfather's name.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*We do not think there are any arms or crest appertaining to the name of Riches*

"*An Enquirer*" *A commission in the army is not easily obtained, without good interest at head-quarters. The other queries are answered above.*

"*E. E.*" *There is no such record*

"*A Sister.*"—*A divorce cannot be had, without great difficulty, and at considerable expense. The lady could not, under the circumstances, marry again without incurring the risk of a prosecution for bigamy.*

"*Kirkby Lonsdale.*"—*The weather vane at Lloyd's has not been described in our Journal.*

"*J. M.*," *East Horsley.*—*The song by Eliza Cook, with music by Wallace, will be found in No. 193 of our Journal.*

"*A Constant Looker-on.*"—*Mademoiselle Jenny Lind was born in 1820; Ibrahim Pacha in 1789.*

"*Astrea*" *may obtain tickets to view Windsor Castle of Ackermann and Co., Strand. See a paragraph in page 359 of our Number 347.*

"*W. K. N.*" *The price of Taylor's work on "Singing" is 8s. 6d.*

"*J. M. H.*"—*We believe the line you quote is to be found in Matthias's "Pursuits of Literature," a satirical poem.*

"*G. B.*"—*We regret that we have not room for the lines.*

"*A. H.,*" *Manchester* *We do not know the address.*

"*Jem*"—*Eaton Rix's work on "Fencing"*

"*Subscriptor,*" *Cromford* *Any bookseller will procure the book for you.*

"*T. C. D.,*" *Dublin.*—*Apply to Dean and Munday, Threadneedle-street, for the book on "Rabbits."*

"*A Purchaser*"—*Apply at Doctors' Commons.*

"*G. E. L.*" *Under consideration*

"*Norman,*" *and "Nec timere, nec timide."* *We cannot advise you.*

"*Eta,*" *Birmingham.*—*Apply to Mr. Wyld, Charing-cross.*

"*J. W.,*" *Devon.* *We cannot engrave the animals.*

"*Pisa,*" "*F. L.*," *Exeter,* "*A. B.*" "*Pecunia,*" *and "H. G.," North Bucks, should send impressions of the coins to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.*

"*Hibernia.*"—*John Abernethy's birth-place was either Abernethy, in Scotland, or Derry, in Ireland; it is much disputed which. We think the former.*

"*E. H.*" *Edinburgh;* "*Percha.*"—"*Prickwick*" *was Mr. Dickens' first work.*

"*A. M.*" *Hackney.*—*Surveyors must be in demand in all new colonies. Advertise.*

"*Brighton*" *must owe a week's notice.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Dublin.*—*The Rev. G. King's School is at Lansdowne-place, Holloway.*

"*Donegal*" *should write to the Engineer.*

"*Anne,*" *Carnemoor* *The Shamrock has three leaves.*

"*Viola.*"—*E. Anson, Esq.*

"*Reynald Reginier.*"—*The height of the Venus de Medici is 4 feet 11½ inches, without the plinth.*

"*A. T. B.*" *An illegitimate son cannot bear arms at all, unless he obtains a grant of such from the Earl Marshal.*

"*W. C. C.*"—*No one, except a few privileged persons, is allowed to take an extract from a will at the Prerogative Office* *Address a letter to the chief clerk there, and you will obtain the desired information*

"*C. F. B.*"—*To determine the approximate mean temperature for the day from six extreme values, it is necessary to use two self-recording thermometers—the one to register the highest, and the other the lowest temperature which have taken place since the previous examination (usually twenty-four hours). If these readings be taken at any given time in the morning, the maximum reading will be that of the preceding day, and the minimum reading will be generally that of the day*

"*Norman.*"—*According to the statement submitted, Smith would be entitled to quarter, in the regular way, the arms of his mother Browne with those of his own father. Grand quarterings are only used when the wearer has two surnames.*

"*Q. K. Z.*"*Rathernathe.*—*Officers of the army and navy take precedence according to their rank. A captain in the navy ranks with a colonel in the army.*

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Esther Copley's Knitting Book.—Christmas Eve.—Oracles from the British Poets.—Rohner on Musical Composition.—Family Pictures.—Milton's L'Allegro.—The Lancashire Witches.—Johnson's Rural Reader.—Puppet Showman's Album

Music.—O Time, thy hours of pleasure.—How painful are the pangs we feel.

SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, JANUARY 6, 1849, WILL BE PUBLISHED

A SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1848.

THE new President of the French Republic has entered upon his functions—appointed his Ministers, disposed his Generals, named his Ambassadors, and settled most if not all of the preliminaries for a moderately liberal and firm Government. Parties in the National Assembly have begun to split into new combinations; and M. Ledru-Rollin has already assumed the leadership of a formidable Opposition.

M. Odillon Barrot has done a generous deed in consenting to be the chief of the new Ministry; he has given his talents and his high character to his country in a great emergency. M. Thiers, more wary, politic, and selfish, holds aloof. There is no popularity in store for any man—however able, eminent, and virtuous—who serves France at the present period. Her difficulties are too many and too formidable. M. Thiers knows this well. He knows also that without a portfolio he will for some time to come be more powerful than he could be in office; and that his influence as an independent member of the Legislature may be exercised without any sacrifice of popularity and character. Hence he will bide his time, and consent to serve the new President and the country without responsibility. The principal appointments which have been made up to the present time seem to be judicious. It is not to be wondered at that the name of Bonaparte—so great a recommendation to 5,000,000 of electors—should be a recommendation to the President himself. Every available member of the family has already been nominated to office. Jerome Bonaparte, the President's uncle, and ex-King of Westphalia, has been named Governor of the Invalides—a very natural and fitting appointment; and one of the President's cousins, closely allied with the party of the Mountain, has been gracefully and cleverly removed from such bad company, and appointed French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's. Marshal Bugeaud has been appointed to the command of the Army of the Alps, amid the general approbation of the country, though not without some dread at the Bourse of Paris that the state of Italy is but too probable to afford speedy occupation to the hero of a hundred razzias. General Changarnier, the military right hand of the President, takes the command of the National Guard of Paris and of the troops of the line of the first division. This appointment has been severely canvassed, and led to a sharp discussion in the Assembly on Tuesday last. M. Ledru-Rollin denounced the appointment as unconstitutional, on the ground that the office of Commander of the National Guard was expressly forbidden to be given to any officer in active service in the line.

M. Ledru-Rollin stated that the total force under General Changarnier would amount to nearly 300,000 men, and that the General was under no responsibility to the Minister of War. M. Odillon Barrot defended the appointment, the unconstitutionality of which he did not very urgently deny, supporting it mainly on the national and social necessity of providing for the peace of Paris—an object which the Government could guarantee by this arrangement, but which it could not guarantee, were less extensive powers confided to the General in the chief command of the National Guards. He alleged also that the arrangement was merely temporary, and would be set aside as soon as the public security was fully established, and society had relapsed into its normal state. The Assembly supported the new Government by a small majority, and passed to the order of the day. It is evident, however, from the whole discussion, and from the general temper of the Assembly, that the new President will not find it an easy matter to carry on the Government until that body shall have fulfilled its office and been dissolved. It is expected that this cannot take place until February, when the ordinary legislative assembly will be called together.

THE marvellous tales that have reached this country, in the American journals, relative to the quantities of gold found in the new acquisition of California, have hitherto met with but a qualified credence. The proneness to exaggeration, which seems to have become habitual with newspaper writers in the United States, is so well known in the sober "old country," that most people feel inclined to look upon these stories of boundless wealth to be had for the gathering or the digging, as travellers' tales, to be taken *cum grano*. The President of the United States is, however, a personage not to be accused of the failing of American journalism; and when we find that Mr. Polk, in his last voluminous message to Congress, has fully confirmed all the accounts previously received, we are bound to believe that these wonderful stories are true in the spirit, if not in all cases in the letter. In fact, there is no reason to doubt that California abounds with gold, and that it is to be, and has been, obtained with very little labour—scattered over a large plain—to be picked up in lumps on the surface—to be sifted from the river sands or the arable soil—and to be scraped out of the crevices of the rocks, with no greater expenditure of labour than a man's hands, aided by a gully knife, can bestow.

The President states in his Message that the accounts of the abundance of gold in California were of such an extraordinary character, that they would scarcely have commanded belief had they not been corroborated by the official reports of public functionaries who visited the mineral districts, and derived the facts which they detail from personal observation. Reluctant to credit the reports in circulation as to the quantity of gold, the officer commanding the United States' forces in California visited the district in July last, and reported to the War department what he had witnessed. Mr. Polk, in laying the document before Congress, stated that at the time the report was written, the number of persons engaged in gold digging and sifting amounted to about 4000, but that since July it had been very greatly increased. He added that there was reason to believe that the supply was very large, and that gold was to be found at various places in an extensive district of country. As might be expected in this new El Dorado, where labour is the best of capital, labour for ordinary purposes is not to be had at all; the richest man must make his own bed and clean his own boots. All other pursuits are abandoned except that of gold hunting. The whole male population, and a large number of women and children, have gone to the gold country. Ships arriving on the coast are immediately deserted by their crews; and the American officer commanding the troops in the new territory finds it no easy matter to fill the soldiers in the allegiance of the State, when that mighty potentate, King Mammon—mightier than any King or President that ever lived and reigned—summons them away to do him service. The region where the gold is found is between the Sierra Novada range of mountains and the ocean, and is watered by the river Sacramento, with its tributaries, the Consumnes and the San Joaquim. The following extract of a letter from Monterey, of a month or six weeks later date than the official despatch communicated to Congress by President Polk, gives some interesting, and, it is believed, authentic accounts of the social consequences of this "golden madness:"—

> Monterey (says the writer) is nearly deserted; all the male portion of the inhabitants, with very few exceptions, has gone to dig for gold. Thus far, all who have returned have brought back two, three, four, and some as much as ten thousand dollars each in gold dust. It is now so abundant, and coin so scarce, that it can be bought at 9 dols. per ounce. Some has been sold for 7 dols the ounce. Thirty and forty dollars per day are considered a poor day's gains. One man found over 800 dols. in one day. I have seen many persons from there, and all agree that from 50 to 100 dols. per day can be made by any person who is willing to work.

Another letter of a later date states "that up to the middle of September the quantity known to be gathered is to the value of £550,000, and this does not include considerable amounts of which no account could be obtained. It is confidently believed by the best informed that the outskirt only of the great gold region has been touched on: more than one instance has happened of men who had encountered the shining substance in their passage westward across the mountains, and viewed it with indifference as some valueless substance, but who quickly retraced their steps, on hearing it to be gold. The Mormons, driven by persecution from their native country, have been among the most considerable gainers. The entire extent of country abounding in this amazing wealth is considered to be considerably underrated at 500 square miles, and the depth to which it extends is of course entirely unknown."

All this is very wonderful; and Brother Jonathan is very lucky. It is not always that an unjust war is the means of enriching its perpetrators to such an extent as this. The Anglo-Saxons are a great race; and notwithstanding the Mexican war, we are half inclined to believe that they deserve the Dorado for having discovered it. Under the stagnant rule of the Spanish race in Mexico, the riches of California were unknown and unsuspected. It was no sooner ceded to Brother Jonathan, than his keen eyes discovered its secret, and his nimble fingers turned it to account. California is indeed a splendid acquisition. Independently of its gold, which, plentiful as it now appears, may soon be exhausted, the country and the climate are admirable; and in a few years California promises to be one of the most flourishing states of the Union, and the emporium of a magnificent trade with all parts of the world, especially with the East. We had thought that in this age of revolutions the stories to be told by the Old World would have surpassed those of the New; but California seems destined to rival even Europe in the romance of its history.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

n Tuesday (Boxing) night, so great was the rush of people on the ing of the gallery door of the Victoria Theatre, that the stairs gave way, and ads, of 18 and 14 years of age respectively, were killed, either by suffocation by the fall from the stairs to the ground. Several others sustained severe ries, such as concussion of the brain, contused wounds, from being trampled n, &c.

he Baths and Washhouses in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields were opened Tuesday, under the presidency of the Rev. Sir H. B. Dukinfield, late vicar, delivered an address congratulating the company on the occasion

he Austrian Government have introduced some modifications into law respecting recruits for the army. The exemption of the nobility from ary service is abolished, and the age for serving is fixed from 20 to 26 years

burglary was committed on Sunday night at the house of Count Pepello, at Kensington. The robbery is supposed to have been committ- ing time the family were at dinner. The property stolen consisted of jeweller, gun coins, and in Bank of England notes, numbered 90,117 to 90,134 inclusive amounted to upwards of £500.

number of masons employed by Messrs. Thomas and William Smith, nbuilders, at their new dock at North Shields, are out on the strike. The firm refused to comply with certain deductions in the rate of wages proposed by employers.

he Durham papers state that the excavation of the interesting ns at Kepshead will shortly take place. The investigation cannot fail to be ing valuable to the science of geology.

he Military Commission, over which the Quartermaster-General of the s, General Sir W. Gordon, Bart., G.C.B., is President, pursues their labours great zeal and efficiency; they hold their meetings at his office at the e Guards, and the daily ration of the soldier is one subject under considera-

t a recent meeting of the guardians of the Cleobury Mortimer Union, y Tudor, a resident in the parish of Wheathill, voluntarily came and paid the amount of relief advanced to him while unable to work from the cation of his arm. The guardians present immed.ately subscribed the nt and returned it to Tudor, and expressed their admiration of his sterling ity.

Chartist leader, named James Frankland, Secretary to the Preston Society, has, by means of aiding figures in his book to sums lent, and inums at last which were more than all, defrauded the society of £300, which he has got clear off to America. He was a professing teetotaller, and dent Chartist.

Yeo, Cockburne, Esqs., is appointed Stipendiary Magistrate in the Hies; and John Hare, Esq., is appointed Clerk in the Treasurer's office, Kong.

Salisbury butchers last week were selling meat at 3½d., and prime- at 4½d. per pound.

r Clydesdale, of Glasgow, Thomas Auld, master, laden with cotton, Charlestown or Glasgow, was totally wrecked on the island of Colonsay on night of the 16th. The crew, including the wife and infant son of the mas, consisted of of that number, 15 were taken on shore, and the rest drowned.

se of the first grand soirées for the winter season at Paris was given Monday night week by the Countess of Elgin, in the Rue de Varennes, at i more than 500 of the élite of Paris were present. The evening was ed by a concert, to which Madame Sabatier, Madame Ledru, and M Gerald he lead of their talent, and concluded by a grand ball. A collection was for a charitable purpose, which produced a sum of 8000f.

consequences of the re-examination of the insurgents of June, on ch the Duke of Aumale, the Minister of War, and the Prefect of Police, of the Invalides, he said, "The Emperor has given us at his last re- and I am happy to pass you by the hand at my first!" It was General who received the salute of the late ex-Emperor Napoleon at Fontainbleau.

e remains of a pavement, considered to be Roman, were discovered e below the surface of the ground at Eastbourne, a few days since, by the men employed in constructing the sea-wall between the Wish and the Sea ese are said appears to have depend on the strenuous exertions and activity of every class he work has been damaged, probably by the operation of the p.ough. The as been visited by many persons.

he proceeds of the Jenny Lind Concerts for the Royal Infirmary at ester amount to £2772 7s. 6d., to which must be added the handsome do- of £105 from Mr Alexander Glendenning, per Mr. J. C. Harter; so that ther amount is £2877 7s. 6d. This is not exactly the sum we wished for, £400, leaves a net sum of £2477 applicable to the erection of a new wing to the ester Royal Infirmary

week a publication was given at the Son Inn, Cockermouth, electors of that borough to their two members, Messrs. Aglionby and am, in compliment to them for their uniform consistency and unflinching ion, gentlemen, friends, and members of the Legislature. John Steel, fficiated as chairman.

e Mormonites have recently received several accessions to their in the neighbourhood of Carnarthen, from which place a numerous intend setting out for New Jerusalem early in the spring. Several of the patriotars have purchased supplies of clothing to take with them, and in instance a farmer has sold off the whole of his property in order to pay the es of the voyage

e Communal Council of Antwerp proceeded last Saturday to the ion of a member of the commission to be instituted for the restoration of dintings by Rubens. M. C. Leys was chosen by the council. This con- will be formed of five members, of which two will be appointed by Go- one by the province, one by the city, and one by the bench of the wardens of the parish of Notre Dame

an inquiry held on Thursday, before the Sheriff of Surrey, to compensation to the firm of Rowe, Gordon, and Dunn, reading in Gravel- Newmark, for premises required for the purposes of the London and western Railway Company's extension to London-bridge, the claimants compensation to the amount of £14,742 6s. 10d., and the Jury returned a of £12,804 19

tractarian disputes in Devonshire have caused a degree of ex- nt which seems not likely to abate. A meeting took place at Plymouth ek, at which a memorial to the Archbishop was adopted, and a resolu- ssed, to the effect that the tractarian evil "receives encouragement from ed Bishop." The cases of the Rev. James Shore and the Rev. Mr. Gorham ferred to.

r men, masked and disguised, broke into the house of Mr. John a few ti, at Colchester, near Newcastle, on Friday morning se'night, o'clock. Two of them stood over the inmates with pistols cocked, the other two ransacked the house, whence they took a bank receipt- money from the servant girl, a gun, a sword, and some finger rings and

a regulation established at the Post-Office, some months ago, it be remembered that money orders issued in October must be presented before the end of the ensuing month December, otherwise their payment fall on the holders additional expense and trouble. The rule in question n that orders issued during any calendar month should be presented for ment by the end of the second calendar month therefrom.

Dublin Company's steamer, on arriving in Kingstown harbour on ulight, ran foul of one or two of the vessels with which the basin is . The night was both dark and foggy, and no blame can be attached to on board the steamer. One brig was injured in her bulwarks, as also the to her paddle-box and figure-head.

brig *Margaret*, of and from Stockton, coal laden, and bound for Ayre, was wrecked on the morning of the 30th, in attempting to make the . The mate and crew got on shore by means of life buoys The of the master, who was washed overboard, was recovered the same

following appointments have been made in the Order of the Bath: el Duncan MacGregor to be K.C.B.; Lieutenant-Colonel Rowan to be Lieutenant-Colonel George Bulle to be C.B.

Bonnie Mary, from France, corn-laden, was wrecked near Round- Galway, in the late gales—captain and three men saved, and the *William* of Cumberland, Lyons master, for Liverpool, with timber from Nova was at the same time wrecked at Inch Island. The crew and cargo were

Burnard, a Devonshire artist, has been authorised to execute a f Mr Richard Lander, the enterprising traveller in Africa, who was a of Truro. The figure will be placed on the Lander column at the top of Truro; Truro; its height will be about eight feet, and the material will ss, either Portland or magnesian limestone, of which the new Houses ament are built, and the design will be as simple and effective as

readers of Jeremy Taylor will be interested in learning that the hitherto attributed to him, entitled "Contemplations on the State of ss been ascertained to be from another hand; a recently published by Archdeacon Churton, having shown it to be taken from a work by erg, a Spanish writer contemporary with Taylor. The "Contempla- ill, therefore, not be included in the Rev. R. P. Eden's edition of Jeremy Works now in course of publication in ten volumes

Tuesday night, shortly after six o'clock, a woman named Mary was murdered in Abingdon-street, Northampton. She was walking sister, when the assassin approached and stabbed her several times with the party suspected is a shoe maker

st the troops were filing off at the review in Paris on Monday, ge form of an eagle was thrown up most in front of which the Pre- The author of this demonstration, which might have caused nance, was a dou ie named Red, Rue du Berlin, 26. Proceedings have ituted against him

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

IRELAND.

MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.

On Friday se'nnight the court gave judgment on the plea of abatement, which had been argued on the previous days. Judge Perrin, at considerable length, went into the law of the case, and expressed his opinion that the plea was bad. Baron Richards fully concurred in the judgment of Mr. Justice Perrin, stating that in his opinion the plea was bad both in form and substance. The clerk of the Crown then called on Mr. Duffy to plead to the indictment; upon which Mr Butt applied to the court to quash the indictment against the prisoner in the county before he was called on to plead to the present case, which was in the city. The court refused to do so. Their intention was not to allow the prisoner to be harassed by both; but as soon as he pleaded to the one in the city, to quash the other. The prisoner being again called on to plead, Mr. Butt handed in the general demurrer to every count in the indictment. The Attorney-General immediately joined in a demurrer, and said he was ready to argue it, and was determined, if it should in argument be ruled against the prisoner, to press for final judgment upon it.

The indictment is similar to those previously preferred against Mr. Duffy, and charges him, in nine distinct counts, with having compassed and imagined the determinment of her Majesty from the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom, and with having intended to levy war against her, in order to compel her by force and constraint to change her measures and counsels. The prisoner is charged with having manufactured those two intents by certain publications in a newspaper called the *Nation*, of which he was the registered proprietor, and which were published on various days between the 3rd of June and the 29th of July, 1848, the titles of which are the following:—"The Uses of Union" "Ireland's Capacity to assert her Independence" "Value of an Irish Parliament" "Letter from Thomas F. Meagher in the Dublin Clubs"—"Cause Bell!" "The Hour of Destiny"—"The Tocsin of Ireland" "Jacta Alea est."

On Saturday, the arguments on the demurrer continued, when Sir Colman O'Loghlen was heard against the sufficiency of the indictment. Having concluded his argument, the Crown was afforded some time for consultation; and it appearing impossible to terminate the argument by Christmas, it was decided by the Court, both sides according, that the case be adjourned until Thursday last.

THE ORDER AGAINST THE PUBLICATION OF MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL RESCINDED.—On Friday morning (se'nnight), at the sitting of the Commission Court, Judge Perrin (in the face of repeated refusals at one time even to listen to argument upon the order of non-publication, and who, on Thursday se'nnight, had made a formal decision on the point, confirming and abiding by his order, now announced that the Court had come to the conclusion that the order prohibiting publication should be rescinded, and that publication of the proceedings might take place as usual in ordinary cases His Lordship intimated that this resolution had been come to in consequence of the course the proceedings had taken. Doubtless, the learned Judge advanced to the fact that for several days the Court had been occupied with preliminary matter, and that the same would probably prevail for some days; and, therefore, that no disadvantage could arise from publication of mere law argument, and their judgments thereon.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.—On Saturday last the Lord Mayor and corporation of Dublin proceeded in full regalia to the Castle, to present his Excellency with the address of congratulation on the state of Ireland preliminary agreed to on the 9th by the Legislature sole y for the maintenance of public order, and not alone to protest the peaceable subjects of her Majesty, but to abstain from all unnecessary severity against those by whom the safety and well-being of society were endangered. I am, therefore, much gratified that the corporation of Dublin should now record their opinion that the duty which devolved upon me has been performed with moderation and has been attended with success. On the part of her Majesty's Government, and my own I can assure you that there exists a sincere desire carefully to investigate the causes of discontent in Ireland, and, as far as possible, to remove them by improved legislation. To reply, however, upon legislation alone as a cure, or even a palliation, for evils that are chiefly social in their character, would be to foster a vain delusion, and to neglect those remedies which are within the reach of individuals, and must depend on the strenuous exertions and activity of every class in the community, rather than on the wisest enactments of Parliament. That which, above all things, Ireland now stands most in need of, as the basis of her future improvement, is internal tranquillity. No progress is possible a country ever did, or can, prosper under a system of political agitation which arrays against each other men who should be united for their common good, and which is at war with the first principles of industry and the enjoyment of wealth; and to that scale order upon which public confidence depends This system has long been practised in Ireland. I need not dwell upon the results it has produced, but I will venture to express my earnest hope that the warnings of experience may not be disregarded, and that the ingenuity and talent by which Irishmen are pre-eminently distinguished may henceforward be devoted to the true interests of this country, and to the improvement of those great social relations which might long since have rendered Ireland a land of comfort and prosperity."

THE "LONDONDERRY" STEAMER.—Mr. Brewster, Q.C., applied on Saturday in chambers to the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench to admit the captain of the *Londonderry* steamer to bail. His Lordship, after hearing counsel upon the affidavits on which the motion was grounded, and on consideration of the whole of the circumstances, granted the application. An order to the Derry magistrates to take bail in the case was accordingly issued on the same evening.

INTRODUCTION OF THE OMNIBUS IN DUBLIN.—Dublin, which has been hitherto "the most car-driviest city in Europe," is about to lessen her proportion of "shanties." An omnibus company, understood to have become convinced that London is overdone in the way of omnibuses, is about to transfer its stock in trade to Ireland. The Dublin "Jarvies" have, therefore, thought of revising their fares and the mode of charging them Heretofore the practice was to charge a fare of 10d., practically 1s., for "a set down" or drive, which in some cases probably was not of greater extent than a street or two. Henceforth this charge will be limited to 6d., and the whole list of charges and distances will be revised for the advantage of the public. To do the "Jarvies" justice, they are not so much to blame as the divisional magistrates, who, having had always the power of revising these charges, neglected to do so.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BELFAST.—On Saturday morning the most destructive fire that has occurred in Belfast for many years, broke out on the premises of Messrs. Ferrar and Co., silk mercers, Donegal-place, a short time before two o'clock. Before the engines were on the ground, the flames were raging furiously. They speedily communicated to the adjoining buildings, forming a portion of one of the finest ranges in Belfast, which were quickly an entire mass of flame. The destruction of property is very large, calculated at from £70,000 to £71,000. The whole of Messrs. Ferrar and Co.'s stock was consumed, and nearly all the goods warth was saved from any one of the other premises Great delay took place before a supply of water could be procured—fully an hour, it is stated, and even then the supply was very deficient. The heat was so intense that it was impossible to approach within thirty or forty yards of the burning pile; and the shutters on the opposite side of the street, one of the broadest in Europe, were blistered for one hundred yards up and down. Several persons received severe injuries, and some appear to be seriously hurt. How the fire originated is unknown, as everything appeared safe when the premises were locked up at a late hour on the previous night

THE *Belfast Chronicle* reports a few more cases of Asiatic cholera in that town.

DISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO ENGLAND.—Frequent disputes as to the distances sailed by the Atlantic steamers has led to the compilation of the following table, for reference now and hereafter:—

By Mercator's Sailing	Miles
Boston Dock to Liverpool Dock	3251
Battery, New York, to Liverpool Dock	3161
Boston Dock to Southampton Dock	3164
Battery, New York, to Southampton Dock	3046
By Mercator and Great Circle	
Boston Dock to Liverpool Dock	2945
Battery, New York, to Liverpool Dock	2863
Boston Dock to Southampton Dock	2849
Battery, New York, to Southampton Dock	2767

These calculations allow for the *détour* made by the British steamers in touching at Halifax.

THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS. The *St. Louis Republican* has the following:—"The steamer *Monchonis* arrived at St. Louis on the 13th (Nov.), from the Upper Mississippi, with a delegation of twelve Chippewa Indians, six of whom are chiefs, and from the Lake Superior country. This delegation are on their way to Washington, for the purpose of interceding with the President to secure, either by grant or purchase, a portion of the lands sold in the Government survey since, and thus to retain possession of their villages These noble men of the forest bring with them three bark canoes, of exquisite workmanship, besides a full supply of implements for hunting and for war. They are dressed in Indian costume, with a profusion of trinkets, feathers, claws, porcupine quills, snake rattles, &c., and on the breast of the principal chief we noticed, suspended by a massive gold ring, a silver medal, presented by the younger Adams, as a token of peace and friendship, in the year 1825. They are all fine-looking men—tall, erect (a characteristic of the race), appear to possess much of the dignity and haughty bearing peculiar to the half civilised or savage Indian. Nevertheless, they are said to be peaceable and well-disposed men—warm friends of the Government for many years past, and profess to think a great deal of their great father, the President. We are informed that this delegation embarked in their canoes about six weeks since, from La Pointe, on the river Bois Brule, and traversed this great inland sea to the straits of Ste Marie. They then disembarked, packed their canoes, war and hunting implements, entire wardrobe and provisions, on their backs, and travelled on foot across the country several hundred miles, for the purpose of seeing and presenting in person their petition to the head of the nation."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIR C. NAPIER'S SQUADRON.—This squadron, whose departure from Portsmouth we noticed last week, it is understood, is to take the following course. It first touches at Lisbon, and then goes to Gibraltar, where Sir C. Napier will find *Polyphemus*, st. sl., and take her under his command, *pro tem*, and proceed to Tangiers with all his force; and having settled matters there, *Penaz Regent* will go to Naples, to join Sir W. Parker's squadron, calling at Palermo on her way. Sir C. Napier will next return to Gibraltar, and it will then depend upon his despatches from home whether he will proceed on his previous-determined cruise. If he receive no instructions to the contrary, he will sail to Madeira, and thence to Santa Cruz, where *Greetze* will leave him for the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, &c. The squadron will then return to Gibraltar, and after remaining a short time there will return to Lisbon, where Sir Charles will most likely find *Railney*, 92, *Vanguard*, 80, and *Sidon*, st. fr., from the Mediterranean; all these ships being ordered to be detached from under the command of Sir W. Parker, and to be placed under the orders of Sir C. Napier. In the meantime he will have sent home *Regent* from Gibraltar, and have despatched *Powerful* to Sir William Parker. At Lisbon he will send home *Plantagenet*.

THE COMMAND-IN-CHIEF IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—It is stated that Vice Admiral Sir W. Parker will retire very shortly from the Command-in-Chief of the Mediterranean, which he has now held for more than three years and nine months.

ROYAL ARTILLERY. There is now no doubt that a considerable augmentation of this branch of the service will take place, as it is intended that in one of the Royal Horse Artillery, the field batteries, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the battalions are to take the routine of duty in the East Indies, in lieu of any part of the world where their services may be required.

IMPROVED KIT FOR THE SOLDIER.—A proposition is now under consideration by the military authorities for the adoption of a new great-coat and knapsack for the army. The great-coat is to be of a lighter and superior texture to the one at present furnished by the Ordnance Department, and the knapsack will, it is said, be made in construction and shape, have the further advantage of not being made by five or six pounds the weight now carried on the infantry soldier's back. Hitherto the great-coat has been fastened by straps outside the knapsack; the plan proposed is that the new great-coat shall be carried inside when not required for the soldier's use

BARRACK CANTEENS. The following circular relates to the new regulation prohibiting the sale of spirits in barrack canteens:—"Horse Guards, Sept. 27. Sir,—I have the honour to express the Commander-in-Chief's desire that you report to me, for his grace's information, the result of your observation of the working of the system which prohibits the sale of spirits in regimental canteens. You will be pleased to state distinctly your opinion as to the effects (prejudicially or otherwise) of that measure upon the habits and dispositions of the men, and, generally, upon the health and vigour with which last-mentioned point you will, of course, obtain the opinion of the medical officer of the battalion under your command. (Signed) J MACDONALD, Adjutant-General. To the Officer commanding the Regiment." Answers to the foregoing circular have been forwarded to head-quarters. The following opinion comes from one of the most aristocratic commanders of a highly distinguished regiment:—"My opinion is, that no real benefit, either as regards health or habits of the soldiers, has been gained by prohibiting the sale of spirits on regimental canteens; and I am further of opinion that it tends to induce the soldiers to resort to the public-houses in the neighbourhood where spirits are sold, and the men are thus thrown more into the society of the civilians. Crimes resulting from drunkenness have not decreased since the introduction of the new system, and the medical officer has found no difference in the health of the men."—*Observer*.

A NEW FIELD FOR EMIGRATION.—Under the auspices of Admiral Grenfell, the Brazilian consul at Liverpool, a considerable number of respectable farmers, from whom, indeed, intend shortly to embark on that part to Rio Grande, a tract of country lying to the south-west of Rio Janeiro, with assistance from the Brazilian Government, sanguine hopes are entertained of the ultimate prosperity of these adventurers, who will, it is said, be followed by other parties of their countrymen

THE REALISATION OF COMMUNIST DOCTRINES.—It is generally known that a well-known Frenchman landed some time ago at Galveston, in Texas, in the "far west" of America The Paris *Constitutionnel* this week throws some light on the results of the undertaking, by quoting a letter from the *Courrier de Vendôme*, written by M. E. Dubuisson, late chief, formerly of the Rue Royale, 103, Paris, who formed part of the second advanced guard sent by M Cazot to Icaria This letter gives a deplorable account of the cab ition. It says that it is not true, as had been represented, that a million acres had been conceded to the Icarians; that one of the establishments destined to receive women was not fit for a stable; that on arriving in Icaria, after a long and difficult navigation, the emigrants found that the expedition had to run part of severe privations, they found nothing but corpses, and no cultivated land. The letter adds, that the day after arriving the exiles unanimously resolved to abandon Icaria, which they did, leaving their effects behind; and M. Dubuisson gives a detail of his pecuniary losses, and of his having failed to obtain assistance from the agent in Icarian society at New Orleans. The *Constitutionnel* also publishes a letter on the same subject, dated Paris, the 24th inst., from a M. Lemaire, who communicates a letter from another member of the expedition, in which a similar woeful account is given. The unfortunate Communist—a young man who had given the greater part of his fortune to Cabet—writes that, on arriving in Icaria, where both water and air are pestilential, nine men out of seventy died, and the rest fell dangerously ill He says that, though suffering from fever and want, he succeeded in reaching New Orleans, after walking 120 leagues through the forests, and that he was there received in the hospital. He speaks in strong terms of what he calls the deception of Cabet.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN

The struggle with the Carlists in Catalonia still draws its slow length along. Twenty-five thousand men are on the march at the date of our latest advices from the other provinces to reinforce the army of Catalonia.

PRUSSIA.

Our advices this week from Berlin state that the preparations for the elections were being carried on actively, the ministerial party already dividing the city into electoral districts, of which there were to be twice as many as at the last election, a circumstance of which the democrats complained; they stated that it divided their strength, and weakened their opposition. The ministerialists intended to start a new Conservative paper on the 1st of January. M. Arago, the French Minister at Berlin, it was reported, would be replaced by M. Crémieux.

AUSTRIA

There is no intelligence of interest this week from Vienna

The young Emperor has not yet visited the capital, in which the state of siege stands still as unabated, though in a mild form.

The San Jellachich has been appointed Civil and Military Governor of Dalmatia.

ITALIAN STATES

PIEDMONT.—At Turin, on the 19th, the Chamber of Deputies voted a monthly subsidy of 600,000 *lire* in favour of Venice during its struggle with the Austrians

ROME.—Our Intelligence from the "Eternal City" states that the conditions which the Pope has laid down before returning to the capital, are, that the present Ministry should be dismissed, the Chambers dissolved, the Charter of the press temporarily suspended, the National Guard dissolved, and the clubs suppressed These terms were considered inadmissible by the leaders of the movement, and His Holiness, it is understood, refuses to return until he shall have received answers to a letter which he has addressed to all Catholic European Courts, requesting their aid in his present difficulties. It was understood that the Pope intended immediately to remove from Gaeta to Gerita Vecchia, which was perfectly tranquil, but an earnest wish was universally expressed to see a Constituent Assembly convoked

HUNGARY.

The long-threatened campaign has begun, and so far the Imperialists have had the best of the contest.

An army bulletin, from Presburg, under date December 18, announces the entrance of Windischgrätz and the second army corps into that town (the second town in Hungary Proper), which had been wholly abandoned on the previous day by the Hungarian troops, after they had removed the bridge of boats. On the 18th, also, Windischgrätz removed his head-quarters to Carlburg (a town on the Leitha, between Presburg, in the direction of Pesth), and Wiesselburg was taken by the Imperialists of the first army corps, after a fierce contest, which lasted during several hours On the same day, also, Jellachich marched towards Neuhausel, a town situated within a few miles of Raab, in which latter place the Magyars, it is said, will make a grand stand

The armed working men of Presburg had abandoned that town before the arrival of the Imperialists. It was impossible of making any lengthened defence, and before the commencement of the insurrection the Magyars never contemplated making a stand therein. The post has been re-established between Vienna and Presburg.

According to intelligence from Lemberg and Pancsowa, the Magyars had attacked the camp of the Servians, and taken it by storm. They were also preparing to bombard Legrade. The Hungarian forces had quite abandoned Siebenburgen (Transylvania).

The Imperial troops suffered greatly from cold and privation, many picquets having been found frozen to death.

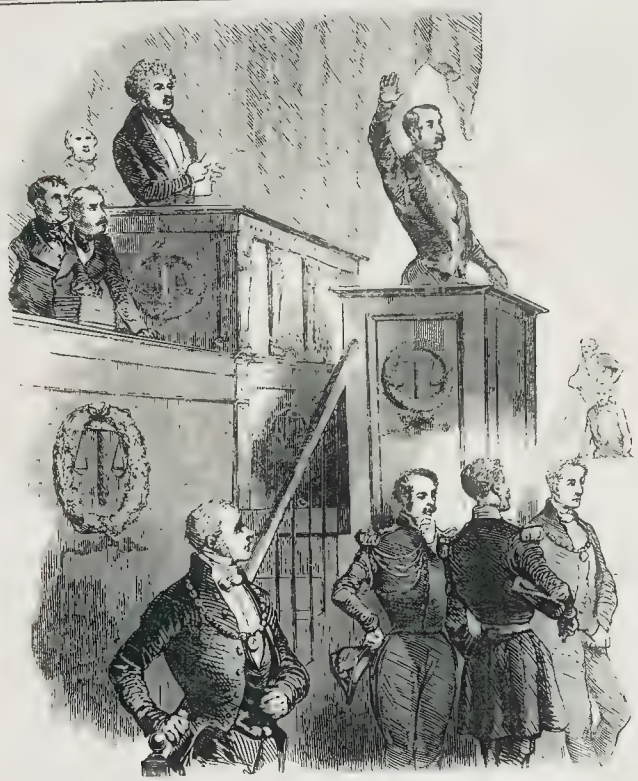
The ultimate success of the invasion was considered by many in Vienna as extremely problematical.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, December 27th, 1848.

Before my last letter could have left Paris, the unexpected *mouvement* it announced had been accomplished, and the President de la Republique had passed by my windows on his way to the Elysée Nationale, where his Ministers awaited him The short speech he had made at the Assembly was entirely written by himself, and merely shown to these gentlemen for their approval The details of this event must be long since known to you through the papers; but the following circumstance, for the authenticity of which I can vouch, has not, I believe, found its way into print. On the evening of his installation the President wished to retain his Ministers to dinner. The invitation was particularly pressed, but one more frank than the rest—one whose especial functions rendered him quite *au fait* on this point—respectfully observed that it would be indiscreet



LOUIS NAPOLEON, THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE.

to accept dinners from one whose limited revenue necessitated the practice of economy, rather than the indulgence of hospitality. The lesson, though accepted at the moment, does not seem to have been very effective in its results; for the President is mounting his establishment with princely magnificence. Ten *coupés de pied*, ten *hommes de peine*, and ten *postilions* are already engaged. The kitchen appointments are also *en règle* in the same style and proportion of expense.

The review on Sunday was very imposing. It appears that many are dissatisfied with the uniform chosen on that occasion by the President. But, it may be asked, when did any man ever succeed in pleasing every one? The hat worn by the Prince was similar in form to the one worn by his uncle when First Consul. During the day there were some "few and far between" cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" It is wonderful how this gay-hearted people *persifler* on the gravest questions: I heard it observed, "*Il n'y a rien plus facile à faire qu'un Empereur.* I would engage to make one with a *cornet de dragées.*" We really are to have *divorces*, which great fact was long doubtful; and after the day, so big with hope and expectation to all classes and all ages in this country, has passed, I will tell you some of the many pretty conceits and quaint devices which will no doubt be brought to light by the ingenious Parisians.

The entertainment given last week by Lady Elgin might really be termed a *soirée monstre*. It began with a concert; then followed some admirable recitations by Madame Charles Ledru; then a *quête* for the poor, which realised, it is said, 8000 francs; and then a ball, which did not terminate till six o'clock the following morning.

Nature's voice is seldom heardin vain; and it seems so natural for the ashes of the dead to be confided to some near relative, that the appointment of Jerome Bonaparte to the Invalides finds a certain degree of favour with all parties. The strangest and most contradictory feelings and opinions are every day to be remarked. When the ex-King's residence at Neuilly was destroyed, in accordance with what was then called popular opinion, who would have believed that, before the close of the year, a project would be on foot for rebuilding it by public subscription? And yet so it is; and so popular is the idea, that the subscription already amounts, it is said, to 900,000f.

The *succès* of the new Ministers yesterday, I am told, was very *petit*; and both last night and this morning the advent of M. Thiers to office is freely spoken of.

FRANCE.

The new President, whom all accounts concur in representing as having, on his election, become suddenly very popular with the Parisians, without any apparent cause save that of his name and the possession of some of those advantages of person and manner which might be expected as a matter of course in a Bonaparte, held a grand review of the National Guard on Sunday, at which he met with a very enthusiastic reception from all classes. Between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, the *rappel* was beaten in all the quarters of Paris, for the National Guard to turn out for the Grand Review of the President of the Republic. Notwithstanding the coldness of the weather, the *rappel* was generally responded to, and by half past eight all the legions were assembled in the positions previously set apart for them. The troops collected in their respective positions at a somewhat earlier hour. All the officers were *en grande tenue*, and the men were provided with their campaigning kit. Each regiment was preceded by its band, and had its flag. The regular troops consisted altogether of 40,000 infantry, 3000 cavalry, and eight batteries of artillery. There were also a squadron of the horse Garde Républicaine, another of the gendarmerie of the Seine, another of the gendarmerie Mobile, a division de Gardes, and a detachment of the Garde Républicaine on foot. There was, moreover, a detachment from the Invalides, carrying the lances employed only on great occasions. The Invalides were headed by General Petit and other officers. The Garde Mobile was assembled on the Place de la Concorde.

Amongst the early arrivals at the residence of the President, the Palace of the Elysée National, were the Minister of War with his staff, M. Pierre Napoleon, cousin of the President, in the uniform of a chef d'escadron of the foreign legion, and a considerable number of other officers, who were to accompany the President to the review. At about ten o'clock, the President, who had until then been in conference with his Ministers, entered the saloon, and after a few minutes' conversation, he prepared to leave the Palace for the review.

The following was the order of the *cortège*: a picquet of Lancers, of the horse National Guard; the President of the Republic, in the uniform of a general of the National Guard, wearing the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, on horseback, having at his right hand the Minister of War, and on his left M. Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte. He was attended by all the general and other officers, who had arrived for that purpose at the Palace. An immense crowd had assembled round the Palace, and when the President appeared there were loud and enthusiastic shouts of "*Vive Napoleon!*" "*Vive le Président!*" "*Vive la République!*" The President, who is described as exhibiting a very graceful and commanding figure on horseback, appeared to be much gratified at his reception, and bowed repeatedly. He arrived at the Arc de Triomphe, by the Rue du Colysée, and then rode, with his staff and General Changarnier, down the entire line of troops in the Champs Elysées, the Place de la Concorde, the Rue Royale, the Boulevard de la Madeleine, the Rue de la Paix, and Place Vendôme, the Rue de Castiglione, and the Rue de Rivoli.

Along the whole line he was received with an enthusiasm which it is impossible to describe by the National Guards and the people generally. The air resounded with cries of "*Vive Napoleon!*" There were also cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" At the Place de la Concorde the President took his position to witness the filing off at about twelve o'clock. The Minister of War, General Changarnier, General Lebreton, Questor of the National Assembly, and the Prefect of Police were at this time close to his person, as were also several representatives of the people. The filing off was the signal for new and loud acclamations; and the weather being at this time very fine, the effect was beautiful. During the filing off of the National Guard, several National Guards, of different legions, abandoned the ranks to present petitions to the President, all of which he received with great courtesy. When General Petit was passing, the President advanced and shook him warmly by the hand. Throughout the day he appeared to feel considerable emotion. The presence of a great number of veterans of the old Imperial Guards, wearing their ancient uniforms, figured in the review, and were the "observed of all observers." At one o'clock, the filing off had terminated. Everything passed off in the most admirable manner.

The Socialist-Democrats continue to cause apprehension from the boldness and violence with which they labour to propagate their pernicious doctrines at their frequent *réunions*. They had several banquets on Sunday and Christmas day, in various localities of Paris. Among the latter was one of French, German, and other foreign Socialist-Democrats at the Barrière du Maine. 480 persons were present, and among them 80 ladies. No representative attended. There were inscriptions to Barbès, Blanqui, Massenhauser, Albert Blum, Raspail, Louis Blanc, Caussidière, and Courtais. Toasts and speeches of the usual wild, ultra character were delivered, and among them, one to Robespierre, Coulhon, and St. Just. The banquet passed off without any disturbance of order.

The following is given as the result of the votes in the three provinces of Algeria:—Louis Napoleon, 36,314; Cavaignac, 20,854; Lamartine, 3024; Ledru-Rollin, 5404; Raspail, 142.

On Tuesday the National Assembly resumed its sitting, when M. Odillon Barrot made a ministerial statement, something in the nature of a programme, and a debate was raised by Ledru-Rollin, and the ultras, on a charge (facetious enough when coming from them) of unconstitutional conduct on the part of the new President, in conferring extraordinary military powers upon General Changarnier, who is not only allowed to retain the command of the National Guards of the department of the Seine, but also has been appointed General Commanding the First Military Division, which places the whole garrison of Paris, together with the Garde Mobile, under his command. The Republicans declared that that was an excess of power which had never, at any former period, been conferred on any officer, and that it was dangerous to the liberties of the State—conveniently forgetful of the history of the past six months.

The debate is noticed below at some length.

The question of an amnesty to the prisoners of May and of June has been taken into consideration by the Cabinet, but no decision has been come to.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY.—At half-past 2 o'clock, M. Marrast, President, took the chair.

M. Odillon Barrot, President of the Council, having entered the tribune, said: The Assembly had learned the declaration of principles made by the President of the Republic, in which the new Cabinet fully concurred, and he now came forward to repeat the same engagements, in presence of France and new Chamber. He did not intend to lay before the Assembly an *exposé* of the situation of the country; but would give some explanations relative to the principle on which the Cabinet had been constructed, and the political course it intended to pursue. The Cabinet was composed of men belonging to the different political shades that had united in the election of the 10th of December. The nation had evinced such an accord, such a spirit of union, that the Cabinet would respond to it. It would neither be patriotic nor wise to disregard such a manifestation. The country wished for order, for maternity and moral order; order in the streets, and in the Administration and Government. That order could only be firmly established on the day when the period of revolutionary agitation should be closed. In strongly concentrating the national force it had given the best guarantee of its determination to maintain order, and it had thereby put it out of the question that it could be disturbed in future. Security was the first want of all. It was indispensable that calmness and confidence in the future be restored, so that otherwise manufactures and trade would not revive. Symptoms already perceptible showed that the resumption of affairs was not a mere hope, but a reality. Agriculture, trade, and manufactures had of late considerably suffered, and cruel sacrifices had been required from the first (the 45 centimes). The new Cabinet would exert itself to introduce the severest economy in the public expenditure, and to impart a salutary impulse to public works, which was far preferable to their direct execution by the State. Its efforts would tend to encourage individual activity. M. Odillon Barrot then added that he would not enter on any *exposé* of the foreign affairs of France. Negotiations were pending which imposed great reserve on the Government. All he could say was, that the Cabinet would not rashly engage the word of France, and that it would exert itself to preserve peace as the interest of France and Europe. In conclusion, he declared that he and his colleagues would do everything in their power to restore security, consolidate the Republic, and pro-

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC ON HIS WAY TO THE PALACE OF THE ELYSEE NATIONAL.

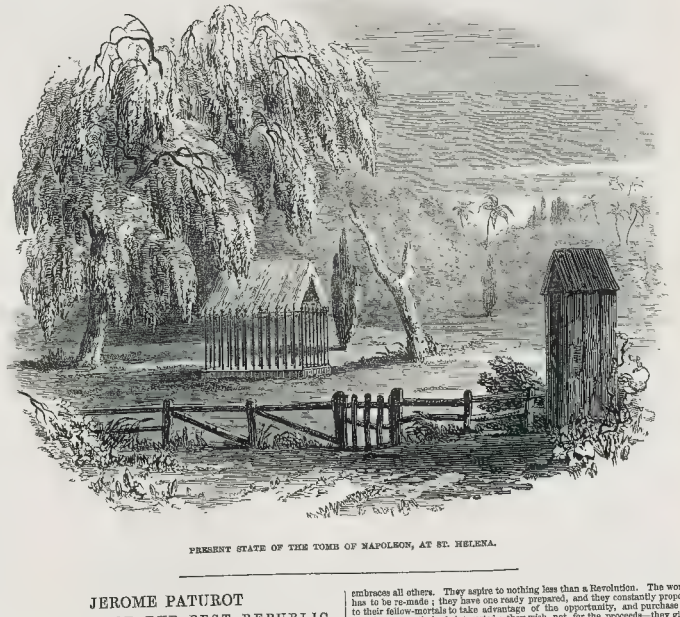
danced. The vapour thus obtained from the perchloride in the tubular chamber A, passes through the pipe No. 2 into the second cylinder D; and, after exerting its elastic force upon the piston, it escapes through the pipe No. 4, is condensed, and, by means of a force-pump, returned in a liquid state to the vapouriser A. The perchloride is in this way worked over and over again, without material waste, being alternately vapourised and condensed, as already described. The steam, after having performed its work in the cylinder C, escapes through the pipe No. 3 to the condenser, and is thence pumped into the boiler.

The first engine on this principle was exhibited at Paris in 1846, and one of 35-horse power is now employed at a glass manufactory at Lyons. The invention is said to have the approval of the French Government, and to be sanctioned by the authority of M. Arago. The perchloride is an agent free from all danger of combustion or explosion. The great saving attributed to this engine arises from the small quantity of fuel required for the generation of steam, diminished space, and the cleanliness of the boiler, *distilled* water only being used. The perchloride* is an expensive fluid, but it is stated that the tubes once charged will last a considerable time, the alternate vapourisation and condensation occasioning but a trifling waste. The quantity employed in working the above engine is about forty pounds.

PRESENT STATE OF NAPOLEON'S GRAVE.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent (John Moore West), who has just returned from the East Indies, with the accompanying Sketch of the resting-place of the remains of Napoleon, at St. Helena. The vessel in which our Correspondent sailed having touched at the Island, he seized the opportunity of visiting the "narrow home" of the exiled Emperor.

Our informant says:—"After ascending a long and tiresome road up the steep side of a mountain, I found myself near a pretty building, called 'The Alarm House.' From this elevation the breeze was a grateful relief to the burning air; the shipping in the roadstead dwindled to mere boats; whilst James Town appeared up from the deep vale beneath like a range of huts. My route now lay through plantations, the road edged with the sharp aloe, and here and there brightened with the wild blushing geranium and other flowers in tropical luxuriance. A short turn soon opened to a gentle slope, leading to Slane's Valley, in the depth of which the remains of Napoleon were interred, according to his own special request. Having paid the fee demanded at the entrance to the ground, an old pensioner led me to the site of the vault, around which a few cypress trees displayed their sombre foliage. The place is inclosed with iron railings, upon which is placed a thatched roof, to prevent the rain from filling the vault during the season of heavy rain. The descent into the tomb is by a short ladder kept for the accommodation of visitors, hundreds of whom have scribbled their names upon the stone; the sunken space at the bottom, in which the coffin was deposited, still remains. The willow beneath which Napoleon used often to sit, in consequence of so many persons carrying away portions of the relics, has become a leafless and decayed stump. The willow that still droops over the opposite end of the grave is a scion of the above tree. The sentry-box is here; but the "beat" of the sentinel has long been grass-grown, and adds the solitude and desolation of the scene."



PRESENT STATE OF THE TOMB OF NAPOLEON, AT ST. HELENA.

THE LATE M. ROSSI.

Pellegrino Rossi (the Premier and Minister of Finance, who was assassinated during the late insurrection in Rome) was born, in 1787, at Carrara. After having obtained the degree of a Doctor at the University of Bologna, he, in 1806, received an appointment from the Attorney-General, practised for some time as a barrister, and, in 1809, became Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Bologna. In 1814 he was engaged organising a tribunal, and acting as a commissioner, in the three legations occupied by King Gioachino (Murat).

THE LATE M. ROSSI, PREMIER OF THE PAPAL STATES.

After Murat's fall, Rossi, in order to avoid persecution, retired to Geneva, where he lectured privately on history and jurisprudence, with such success, that, in 1819, he was appointed Professor of Criminal Law at the academy of the latter place. Brilliant oratorical powers, conjoined with an accomplished mind, and friendly relations to the very best Genevese society, soon rendered Rossi an influential member of the political and literary circles of the Republic; and he distinguished himself by opposing with much spirit and energy the doctrines of De Candolle, who constantly advocated the exclusive study of mathematics and natural history, to the great detriment of the respect with which philosophy and polite literature ought to be regarded by the student. In consequence, however, of the resistance of many of the professors, Rossi's position at the Academy of Geneva became daily more untenable, and he gladly availed himself of the friendly services of Broglie and Guizot to obtain employment at Paris. The commencement of his career in France was anything but satisfactory: great difficulties were thrown in his way, and even endeavours made to interrupt his lectures. However, he defeated the sinister designs of his enemies, and a brilliant career was opened before him, when, in 1839, he was created a Peer of France. Not much is known regarding his participation in the labours of the Chamber of Peers; in the debates on the instruction of factory children he certainly did not give satisfaction to his friends. Rossi entertained the same views of life and science as his friend Guizot; he was, however, distinguished by a more graceful style, and a certain poetical turn of the mind. As a writer he is an eclectic philosopher, who treats most elegantly and with much refinement the great questions of political economy. In 1844 he was sent by the French Government on a political mission to Rome; and having given great satisfaction, went there in 1845 as French Ambassador.

The abrupt end of his career and his untimely death are soon told. A few months ago he was appointed Premier by the Pope, whose entire confidence he possessed. During the late insurrection he fell under the hand of the assassin, while he was ascending the staircase leading to the Chamber of Deputies. A curious incident connected with his foul murder is related. A *monsignor*, who generally acts as confessor in the Church of the Jesuits, was, on the fatal day, urgently requested without delay to meet, in St. Mary's Church, a person who, it was stated, had important disclosures to make to him. When he arrived there, he was accosted by a stranger, who told him Count Rossi was doomed to die on that day, and that he ought not to lose a single moment, as he might still be saved. The priest lost no time in joining Rossi, who was on the point of leaving the Quirinal for the Chamber of Deputies. When apprised of the plot laid against him, Rossi stood musing for a minute or two, but rallied immediately, and exclaiming, "The Pope's cause is God's cause! I go to fulfil my duty!" entered his carriage. A quarter of an hour afterwards he was a corpse!

* Perchloride is another name for chloroform.

JEROME PATUROT
IN SEARCH OF THE BEST REPUBLIC.
ILLUSTRATED BY GAVARNI.

CHAPTER VIII.
THE EMPIRICS.

There are predestined people whom Nature, at their creation, devoted to invention: and they would in vain endeavour to escape from the laws of their origin. If this faculty bears upon material objects, you will see them spend their whole life in the search of an impossible machine—of a combining power for foreign substances—of a means of aërial navigation, or the analysis of a gas which does not even exist. It was such men as these who, in the middle ages, practised (in the mysteries of their alembics) infallible means of changing lead into gold; and who, in our days, submit charcoal to ingenious treatment, in the hope of extracting diamonds therefrom.

Their pride and their joy is to create; they invent for the sake of inventing; and they would gladly destroy themselves, to have the pleasure of reconstructing themselves.

Beside these Prometheuses, and upon a more ambitious pedestal, are ranged other inventors, who have only one idea, but an immense an universal idea, which embraces all others. They aspire to nothing less than a Revolution. The world has to be re-made; they have one ready prepared, and they constantly propose to their fellow-mortals to take advantage of the opportunity, and purchase it. But they are entirely disinterested; they wish not for the proceeds—they give them. If their work pleases, they will be paid in glory, in reputation, and even by statues. They impose no limits to the gratitude of generations. It is the same to them whether it comes during their life or after their death—whether they be paid in money or in produce. What they do, they do for the honour of human kind, and for their own satisfaction as artists.

This constitutes a mission to which they are faithful until death. Their faith is firm and deep; it is not cooled by success, nor does it shrink from persecution. They would, if necessary, become martyrs for their opinions; only our century does not accord them that honour.

In ordinary times these beings live on, far from fame or noise. A few adepts or enthusiasts, perhaps, gape round the inventor and aspire to a reflected importance, while they create a mysterious celebrity for him. They admire each other among themselves, and there the matter rests. If some details transpire, the public generally takes them in ill part: tranquil society cannot entertain these exaggerations of pride; it despises unfounded pretensions.

Thus matters go on in ordinary times, but it is not the same in agitated years. Then minds are unsettled; the individual is stirred up by the same confusing power as the social body. He vainly seeks a support in the vacillating ground; he falls against everything on his way, and catches at every object he sees. His mind is affected by it; he doubts everybody and himself. A little while since he had his gods, whom ages of respect endeared to him; but now these gods have vanished and he does not know what to believe.

THE ATHLETÆ.

When society is at this point it is open to quackery. Its reign may be short, but it is absolute; even those who most guard against it submit in some measure. All the monstrous, mad ideas which have lain concealed in the catacombs of contempt or neglect are reproduced; they usurp and dispose of power. What can be more natural? Is not the desideratum to find a theory fit to cure all inflictions? Of course, there is a crowd; few customers, but many lookers on: these are the believers, listen; that is a point gained. The success would be greater, were it not for the struggle which ensues between hand and hand. The nose of one drowns the sound of the other; there is a conflict of systems, and the public can only escape under cover of this rivalry.

I knew all these masks, and none of them deceived me. I knew what to think of the efficacy of their recipes and the virtue of their ointments. Therefore I had to fear danger and no excitement, and could safely defy the public attacks of the social nostrum.

But my curiosity was strong; all Paris had only five or six men on their lips; and they were mentioned in the *salons* and in the *ateliers*, to be cursed or exalted. Some called them angels, others imps from below. It was long time before I could get a sight of them. Berlin and Vienna in open revolt, Venice free, Milan emancipated, had scarcely deprived them of a few hours' popularity. Every morning the population asked what they would do with France, and to what *régime* it would submit it. One point particularly interested them, and that was to know if they would empty the pockets of some to fill those of others, for the public instinct goes straight to the result of every system.

This great notoriety acted like a magnet; for all willingly follow the crowd. "Suppose we go to see these people," said Isaac Oscar; "I am told it is a curious sight."

"And gratis! But it is not amusing every day."

"Let us try our luck. What do we risk?"

"A squeeze or two. It would not do to dress in lace there. But we can see."

That same evening the painter and I took our way towards one of the most famous clubs in Paris, an original, characteristic club. They did not discuss the forms of the Constitution, or the errors of Government. Politics occupied only a very secondary place with them. They thought of cutting up society by the roots, and making it young again at a single baste. Heads, arms, busts, feet all were accepted to furnish the elements of this new amalgamation. Nothing was no distinction between the organs, no difference in the functions, but only the most absolute equality before the civilising fire which kept the world at the boiling point.

This amiable doctrine was called the doctrine of the community; and if it was not new, it was far from consoling. The object of the club to which we had gone was to demonstrate the benefits of this system. But it must not be thought that discussion was allowed; the club did not admit of such follies. There was a high priest there; the initiated admired no others. The pontiff spoke; the followers listened; everything was quite private. Politics reached only from whence fell these revelations were grouped tall athlete, impassable as the Praetorians. The pontiff had taken off his shoes them from among men accustomed to rough work, and whose muscles gave evidence of it. That was a certain mode of ensuring respect. At the sight of this martial legion the orators felt themselves silenced, and scarcely ventured now and then to indulge in a sarcastic smile.

The name of the above-mentioned pontiff has made some noise. Before I saw him I had formed a terrible idea of him; I imagined a sombre hero, a vehement orator, with the ferocious eye of a Muncer, or the emphatic posture of a Babeuf. The first glance undeceived me. The pontiff was at the tribune, lavishing the eloquences of his words on an attentive and affected audience. I thought him a Benedictine, and his speech a homily. There was nothing harsh in his features, nothing bitter in his words. He was describing his golden age. There should be no more forced separations, no arbitrary distinctions; fraternity rules the world. All acknowledge only one title, that of virtue; and have only one care, the common weal. All try who can most forget himself to serve others. Killing and punishment are abolished; crime having ceased, the law no longer needs a sword. The armies are disbanded for want of work: there is no struggling but against nature, and science discerns and conquers it. Prisons disappear; venomous animals are blotted from creation; the most ferocious of beasts claim the honour of domesticity. The sons of Adam at last enjoy their laboriously-gained heritage; they are the kings of earth, and raise their chant of victory to Heaven.

This communist hymn was so long that it disturbed Oscar's equanimity, and jarred upon his nerves. We were standing, and surrounded by all ows which wounded our sides. The excitement of the orator excited gestures of approval from the crowd, which compromised the integrity of our persons. It would have been dangerous to complain, for our manners are not tolerant. Besides, the Praetorians were there, and their swimming eyes showed a feeling approaching to intolerance. I saw it, and as a true Spartan, I concealed my griefs. The painter was less resigned.

"I see it is tiresome as flies," he said to me, with an audible yawn.

A noise instantly arose, and a circle of indignant eyes stared at us on all sides.

"Silence!" cried a powerful voice near the platform

"Be quiet," I said to Oscar, so as to be heard only by him; "they will do us some harm."

"Silence!" repeated the voice

"Turn him out!" echo'd other voices.

We were forced to be quiet, but not without a last protestation on the part of the artist

"Cramp in my legs," he said. "A stiffness in the loins—fearful spasms a horrible headache; and this call this a regimen favourable to humanity! suppose we were to go, Jerome?"

I was intending to do so, when the sitting became more animated. The pontiff had continued his sermon, and passed from duty towards to dialectics.

"What do we see in the world?" he said. "Rich and poor? Men who have a surfeit of everything, beside men who want the commonest necessaries? Shall I, who have only one stomach, two arms, one head, have wherewithal to feed a thousand? Is that just?"

"Yes," called a voice from the audience.

This was certainly a day's incidents of revolts. The assembly was not accustomed to them, and uttered a long murmur. The cohort of Praetorians had already advanced to annihilate interruption and interrupter with the same blow, when a deep silence made it fall upon the platform fell again.

"It is a workman," said the pontiff; "admit the discussion."

At these words the crowd divided as the Red Sea before the Jews, and the opponent could advance to the pulpit. A guard of safety was formed round him, and two hands large and red as legs of mutton were kept on his shoulders The honour of the principle had to be kept intact; perhaps there was some wish to test neglecting any means of influence. Yet the orator did not seem abashed; though he was of slight make, the flash of his eye showed that he had energy and spirit. The attention of the Assembly was aroused, and mine also; Oscar, even, deigned to forget the state of his nerves.

"Was it you, brother, who interrupted me?" asked the high priest, with the air of a superior, conscious of his generosity.

"It was I, citizen," replied the man firmly.

"You do not want equality?"

"I want it where it is possible."

"You don't admit equality in fortune an I station?"

"No more than in height, citizen! Nature has indicated it, and man must obey her. Trees are poor and rich, as trees are tall and short people."

A declaration so unorthodox offended the convictions and prejudices of the assembly; some murmurs were heard. Oscar alone ventured to express his approbation.

"That fellow has some pluck," he said to me; "the square cap must lock about him. We shall have some fun!"

Indeed, the labourer's words had conveyed a little of his interlocutor's majesty and *aplomb*. I myself felt myself on high. He feared that the schism might then and there be made; it was dangerous, and he endeavoured to let it short.

"What brother," he cried, "you refuse to feel the charms of our community—its harmonious order, in place of the d fective classes whom interest and ambition expose to perpetual disagreements? And yet it is a very affecting sight Do you see this union of brethren, equally clad, having but one table and one table, drinking from the same cup, and cutting from the same loaf? No more boundary walls, no signs of distance. The sheep will mingle on the meadows, the grain in the fields. Equality, my equality! that is the code of humanity, and the new evangelium promised to the earth."

The pontiff here began his advance, the words of feeling were more persuasive in his mouth than those of chemistry. An electric pleasure ran through the assembly; the Praetorians were moved even to tears. They only waited for a sign to annihilate the contradictor. The latter was impassible, and seemed not to feel the pressure on his shoulders.

"That is pretty, citizen," he said, with evident irony, "very pretty, but that is all."

The guards made a significant gesture. The pontiff restrained them by a glance.

"Explain, brother," he resumed, with a cunning mildness.

"Explain, citizen? How could I? You build a world of air, and you want me to follow you. I am a labourer, and nothing more: I look at things as a labourer, and not as a genius. Have you workmen in your machine?"

"Have we! Of course we have."

"And work?"

"What question!"

"And are there wages, then?"

"Oh: they are entirely suppressed."

"Suppressed! Wages suppressed! And you want workmen!"

"One moment, brother. You go to the root of the system. Work is gratuitous with us; but every thing else is gratuitous. You give your share, and your community gives theirs, that is exchange. Can you not understand that the fruits of the earth are to be in common? There is to be no *thine* and *mine*; all is one, mine ed!"

"All the same dish; I know," replied the labourer. "That is scarcely cleanly, and not very comfortable. Now, when I work, I know what I do; if I gain a farthing, very well; that is so much for food and so much for other things: I try to manage. If there is plenty of work, I indulge a little; if it slackens, I economise. I get to the end of the year often without savings, but without debt. Suppose I were idle as I am industrious. I must work, for necessity forces me. No work no bread; that is the law of the world. As soon as you give bread to the work an ow will work. I s it because for that result."

"But, brother, [illegible]"

"That is all very [illegible] as it is. Do you think it is pleasant to roast one's ace all the day before a forge, and to strain one's hips by striking the anvil? The pleasure is not so very great; one could easily do without it. If the country were to provide for smiths, it would have none. It would have no more miners, nor glass-makers, nor slaters re We are d all be equal—all bourgeois, and would all promenade about. That is the history of your invention, citizen."

"How you take it, brother," said the pontiff, who felt himself thrown out.

"I can't help it. You want equality. Will you ever get it? Can labour be equal? or can intelligence? These two will dig, the other will idle, and they are to be treated alike. That would vex a lamb There will only be equality in silence, and all will join that. And how will you establish equality in the condition?"

"By free choice"

"Tush, you. Then every one would be an emperor! If there are no emperors, then king, or judge, or general, or representative; who would be forced carrier and labourer for Mr. Estafil?"

"What details!"

And where will be the equality in the distribution? Will the rations be the same for all appetites? That would be starvation for some, and indigestion for others. One will have too much, and another not enough. The same with the clothes; the wearing out is different, and the size as well. And how will you equa. all the little luxuries? Will you decree the pipe, coffee, the glass, the pot of beer at night for all for some? Then it is evident you will have to build all the Louvres over again. If I seem I a hundred steps to my room, and you only twelve. There is no equality; if your ceiling is fifteen feet high, and mine only six, there is no equality. If your bed is of horsehair, and mine of deal, there is no equality. You may say what you like, citizen; your skein is not easy to unravel."

"You have no faith, brother," cried the pontiff, seeking to save himself by sent ment. "All these obstacles disappear with faith; faith removes mountains."

"I will believe it when I have seen it," said the *ouvrier*. In the meantime let us speak of your kitchen. How will you arrange that? Must everybody have beef on the same day? And, suppose I don't like beef? Will the cooks be the masters of France? Then one will intrigue to get into their favour for the sake of legs of mutton, fillets of veal, and loins of beef. I would rather hear of it than experience it."

"The man proves troublesome," said Oscar to me.

So the pontiff thought. He signed to his guards. The opponent was at their mercy: two vices of iron pressed on his shoulders But, by a second sign, the execution was suspended, for the retreat must at least be covered.

* * * *

An appeal was now made to the generosity of the public, when a considerable clearance took place in the assembly First the lookers-on left; then the members; even the Praetorians were moved; and at last the pontiff stood alone in an empty hall! How enthusiasm dies half-way, and never reaches the pocket!

"NOTHING LESS THAN A REVOLUTION."

"This is all very inferior," said Oscar, as we walked home. "We did not make our excuses, Jerome."

"And when one thinks, Oscar, that the nation is reduced to such teachers! Certainly, it is not me I should come forward!"

"You, Panurge?"

"Yes, I, Oscar; I need only be in the vein some day. You know I only want seven or eight little clauses."

(*To be continued.*)

THE THEATRES AND CHRISTMAS PIECES.

DRURY-LANE.

This house, having been fitted up as a circus since the *bal masqué* which concluded Mr. Jullien's season, was opened on Boxing Night by M. Dejean, under whose direction the splendid equestrian *troupe* of Franconi, from the Cirque Nationale, in Paris, have now commenced their performances for the winter. All the favourites of last season are engaged, together with several new *artistes*; and the reception awarded to all of them, as they entered the arena, was very warm and friendly; and most of them were recalled after their separate acts.

OLYMPIC

After "She Stoops to Conquer," on Tuesday evening, in which Mr Leigh Murray, Mr. Compton, and Mrs Stirling vainly essayed, by their excellent acting, to keep the gallery quiet, the new pantom me called "William the Conqueror; or, the Sack of the Saxons," was produced, with entire success. The opening, which is a burlesque on the invasion of *Eng* and by the Normans, is very cleverly written, far more so than we usually look for in pieces of this kind, and every well-known incident is turned to humorous account, even to the battle of Hastings, in which there is a terrible combat between *Harold* and *William the Conqueror*. The change from this scene to the fairy temple, in which the transformations for the harlequinade take place, was most elaborate and beautiful, and rewarded with long-continued rounds of applause Then follow hits at everything The Sea-serpent and the National Guards, Louis Philippe, M. Soyer, emigration, gutta percha, the state of the drama, the baby-jumpers, our national defences, and many other topics, were all introduced in rapid succession The scenes and tricks worked very easily for a first night's representation; and when the entire pantomime comes to play closer, there will be nothing to be desired.

The pantomimists were mostly new to a British public, being from America. Mdlle. Valsie is a graceful *Columbine*, but lacks the buoyancy of action required in the part. At times she was standing quite still for several minutes, which a *Columbine* ought never to do when on the stage. Mr Barnes is scarcely at home yet as the *Clown*: what may be very funny in America is rather different when presented to an English audience, and as much action as he indulged in was somewhat out of the question. Herr Cole was a famous *Pantaloon*, and Mr. Chapino more appeared as the *Sprite*, and performed some really astonishing feats of posturing and tumbling, which were much applauded. The gods would not let Mr. Barnes get off from singing "Hit Coddle," and he at once established himself in their favour by his compliance Miss Rosina Spiller (a *débutante*, we believe) will be an acquisition to the company. She played the *Genius of Fun* very effectively.

The scenery is admirably painted, and we must especially praise the music of Mr. Alexander Lee. It is always appropriate, and the "bits" are selected with a care and judgment that contributed in no small degree to the success of the piece. If *Harold* is killed as often at the Olympic as his body is "found" by painters, the pantomime will have a long run

MARYLEBONE

Determined to keep up the reputation which this elegant house has acquired, not only was a splendid new pantomime produced on Boxing Night, but Mr Barkstone and Miss Fitzwilliam also appeared in the "Flowers of the Forest" to the enormous delight of the holiday makers. The pantomime is found upon Monk Lewis's old romantic drama of "One o'clock, or the Knight and the Wood Demon" a piece which was last year made the subject of a burlesque at the Lyceum theatre at the close of the Keeley management.

We may be excused for following the plot: it was never of the clearest in the original drama, and now it is perfectly incomprehensible; but it answers its purpose admirably: the audience roar at what they understand, and what they do not they roar at just the same. The piece has been put on the stage with that extreme care and liberality which has characterised everything done at this theatre. The scenery is most beautiful; the properties superb; and all the tricks evidenced extreme ingenuity. Mr Moreland is a capital *Harlequin*, and Miss Healy a very pretty and active *Columbine*. Mr. Morris made up for a good, feeble-minded, always injured *Pantaloon*; and Mr. Jeffcrini was the *Clown*; and he bustled and grimaced, inflicted severe and excellent-for-injuries upon everybody he came in the way of, stole, pocketted, and told fibs, in the most approved style The principal members of the stock company performed in the opening, by which arrangement all the parts were carefully performed; and the applause of the audience was thrown out very general and hearty, except during one of the animal *scenes* in an hearing some particular song or dance in this case, a hornpipe, not announced in the bills. With some curtailment, which has possibly been made, the pantomime is certain to have a long and merry life; and we don't know that we can do better than recommend all the inhabitants of the Regent's Park and St. John's Wood districts of London to go and see it, with all their olive-branches, as soon as they can.

SADLER'S WELLS

"Venice Preserved" was chosen for a first piece, on Tuesday evening, but it shared the usual fate of a tragedy with a holiday audience, passing almost in dumb show, the "immortals" being all impatience for the pantomime. This is called "Harlequin and the World turned Upside Down; or, the Number Nine and the Enchanted Fountain;" and its title has been suggested by the numerous roads and revolutions which have upset every part of Europe this year, with the exception of still merry England. The pantomimes at Sadler's Wells have been remarkable, for the last few years, for their never-failing attraction, and that the present one forms no exception to the rule. It runs over with fun and laughter from beginning to end, and from the National Guards and Louis to Jenny Lind and London, everything and everybody is shown up. Mr. Still is again the clever Jack Shore, in which character the ordinary elements of flesh and bone appear to be supplied by gutta percha and counterfeit. Mr. Fenton is a lively *Harlequin*, and Miss Emma Horne one of the best *Columbines* in London. Mr. G. Still is the *Clown*, and a very good one. They all work together quite as well as the company at Drury-Lane were unsuccessful, and the stage of Jerusalem was an exciting conclusion, in which the catapults and other engines of ancient warfare were brought into full play. Mr. Fredericks was at the head of the serious interest; and Mr. Artaud sustained the comic portions. After this novelty, there were some very good scenes in the circle; and the pantomime wound up the holiday bill of fare It is called "Bold Robin Hood, or, the Pretty White Horse and the Elves and Fairies of Sherwood Forest," and has the advantage over other pieces of its kind, of introducing the whole of Mr Batty's beautiful stud, especially the "heroine" of we may so term the "pretty white steed"—of the plot. The opening is the best part of the pantomime, the "comic business" being rather deficient in fun and situations. There was nothing, either, remarkable in the way of machinery, and what there was did not work satisfactorily. A few nights' wear and a little rehearsal will, however, remedy the latter fault. Of course we had a tiny National Guard produced from a bottle of French capers; and the Derby Sweeps, the Sea Serpent, and a few other topics, were introduced. The last scene—a brilliant Grand Hall of Revolving Light—brought down loud applause; and, on the whole, the pantomime was perfectly successful.

HAYMARKET.

The Messrs Brough of whose "Enet anted Isle," at the Adelphi, we have had occasion more than once to speak in terms of high praise—have written the Christmas piece at this house, and with an equal y happy result. It is taken from the "Arabian Nights Entertainments," and called "Camaralzaman and Badoura, or the Peri who Loved the Prince" The subject has been very cleverly treated for in its original state it is somewhat elaborate to far drown into a dramatic form, although one of the most graceful in all of the wondrous chronicles from which it has been taken The opening is exceedingly pretty, and represents a view of the heaven by night, in which several fair spirits are floating about. *Mon ssone*, the Peri (Mrs. Keeley), arrives, and is directed by the *Danaich* (a "djinn" the genii of our old loved book before Mr. Lane made its mythology foreign and uncomfortable). *Monsuone* is boasting of the beauty of a certain *Prince Camaralzaman* (Miss P. Horton), whom she has seen, and fallen in love with, on her travels; and *Ianaich* insists that a favourite he has discovered, *Badoura* (Miss Reynolds), is the most fair beome. To decide the dispute, the good-looking pair are brought together, whilst asleep, and disappoint the respective views of their champions by falling in love with each other. *Monsuone* tries to prevent the union, whilst *Danaich*, out of spite to her, does all he can to forward it. The father of the Princess is *Bang*, Emperor of China (Mr J. Bland), and he has promised *Badoura* to the King (Mr. Caulfield). Prince of Japan; but *Badoura* raves about *Camaralzaman*, whom she saw by the Peri's power, and will listen to nobody else. No one knows *Camaralzaman*, so she is pronounced to be dead, and her hand, all the unlucky ones are to be beheaded, and this she awaits them. All until the arrival of *Camaralzaman* in disguise. He, of course, cures the Princess, upon which the Japanese Prince says that it is *his* doing. Fresh dilemmas arise, when *Monsuone*, touched by the faithful love of the young people, brings about their union

The words, perhaps, be impossible to collect a better burlesque company together than appear in this piece; and they have very good materials to work upon. The jokes and allusions are well turned, although, as generally happens in our pantomimes, the very best enjoyer the heads of the audience. But they are put into mouths that can give them with all the point intended. Keeley's genius *djinn* was delicious; and we all know what his clever wife can make of anything, when she determines to go in and win." Mr. Bland was grand as ever in his tyrant monarch, and Miss P. Horton and Miss Reynolds were decidedly effective. Nor should we omit to mention Mr. Mitchenson, one of the most active gentlemen we have seen in Wieland's line. The piece has been mounted in first-rate style, and will have a long run, which it fully deserves.

PRINCESS'.

As far as general report can be relied upon, the pantomime of "Blue King Hal; or, Harlequin and the Charmed Arrow," is the best of its class this year. And it quite deserves this honourable position, for it is very cleverly concocted the tricks are apt and fast; the fun is continuous; and it is very liberally put on the stage. A well known portion of English history is capitally burlesqued for the opening; and in the harlequinade not a topic of the day has been at owed to escape notice. Thus, we have the Quadrant, before and after its alteration; the new electric light; Houdin's "Suspension Chandelier;" Mr. Fuller's Drum Polka, by sixteen pretty girls, in dashing dresses, and everything else that can possibly afford any attention during the last six months. The scenery is capital, and the general appointments and properties are neatly and artistically constructed.

We must, however, devote an especial notice to Mr. Flexmore. He is beyond all chance of comparison, the best *Clown* at present on the boards. Almost the others go on, year after year, in an old, traditionary routine of business—doing only what they have been accustomed to do, without or heard of, and rarely scoring many laughs off their own bats—Mr. Flexmore trusts entirely to his own original humour, and it never fails him. He is the true embodiment of the reckless, mischievous, sly, fiery spirit we must ought to characterise the *Clown*. All his nonsense—and very good nonsense it is—has a visible object. No one can there like him; no one can so well exhibit the superb contempt in which he holds the *Pantaloon*, except as a butt or scapegoat.

The other pantomimists at the Princess' are, at the same time, very good, and work well together. Mr. Bologna is a lively *Harlequin*, and Mr. Paulo a genuine *Pantaloon*; whilst Miss Fawcett, as *Columbine*, is graceful and very active—as was also the harlequinade is—has a visible object. No one can there like him; no one can so well exhibit the superb contempt in which he holds the *Pantaloon*, except as a butt or scapegoat.

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LYCEUM.

The fairy lore of the Countess d'Aulnois has again furnished Mr. Planché with a subject for his Christmas burlesque; and the Lyceum management has placed it upon the stage with a gorgeous eyesance and perfection of detail that eclipses even the previous entertainments at this beautiful theatre. "The King of the Peacocks," as the new piece is called, is taken from the story of "La Princesse Rosette." It is not one of the best constructed tales, in a dramatic point of view, which has also the advantage of great simplicity. *Prince* (Miss Rosa Ward) has determined upon marrying nobody but the *King of the Peacocks* (handsome Peacocks). His exact *beauté* is not known, but her two brothers *Floribel* (Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam) and *Jessamy* (Miss Jane Coleman)—set forth to discover him, taking their sister's portrait with them. *Argus* (the King) is delighted with the resemblance, and sends for the original, keeping the two brothers as hostages, and intending to kill them if the *King Fratilon* (Mr H Marston), the fairy *Farigul*, however, at last settles everything satisfactorily to the lovers and the decree

(*Continued on page 432.*)

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN MUTUAL ASSURANCE FUND.—The circumstances of some few cases of defalcation having lately occurred amongst the officers of this company, has led the directors to determine on establishing a mutual assurance fund for their officers, superintendents, clerks, and other servants, who hold situations of trust; and whereby it is proposed that each party shall contribute out of his salary 2d. in the pound to constitute a guarantee fund. If at any time the fund in hand shall be found insufficient to meet any default, then each is to increase his contribution to the extent of 4d. in the pound, until the deficiency is supplied; the contribution so thereafter to be reduced to 1d. It is also to be provided that one shall not be liable for any individual property in this mutual assurance fund, but that it shall belong to the guard at any approachable only to its specific purpose. Great dissatisfaction is said to exist amongst all the officers of the company at the proposed impost, and a meeting is to be held to memorialise the directors on the subject.

RAILWAY SIGNALS.—A very important discovery has just been made by Mr. W. D. Wills, and John Broadfield, surveyor, of Kidderminster, of a new and successful mode of communication, to be attached to every description of railway carriage; so that in case any one of them breaks away from the rest, on the line, it immediately communicates the same to the engine-driver, by blowing the steam whistle on the engine, and also the same can be done by the guard at any moment. In principle it is self-acting, and entirely removed from the control of the passengers, simple, efficacious, and cheap in its application and construction, can be attached together with great facility and saving of time; and in case of breakage can immediately be restored to its proper action again by the guard in the moment, and at the simple cost of a few pence.

RAILWAY LAW FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS.—A correspondence has lately taken place between the railway companies and the Secretary of State, who, together with the Railway Commissioners, are of opinion (the decision of the law-officers of the Crown having first been obtained) that the proper mode of the act 5 and 6 Vict., relating to the conveyance of the military force by cheap trains, also applies to the duties of the police body, in such a way as to entitle them to be conveyed at the rate, like soldiers, of 1d. per mile, by any train that starts, in order that they may execute their warrants.

NORTH BRITISH.—Some 300 men on the North British Railway have struck for an increase of wages, and the works at the central station in Newcastle are at a stand-still from the same cause.

MARKET TRAINS.—The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company have resolved on running, for the convenience of the agriculturists and farmers, "market trains" between Manchester and Rochdale.

THE RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE TWEED.—An entire stoppage has been put to the further progress of the railway bridge over the Tweed, at Berwick, in consequence of the men in a body having refused to work any longer for the contractors without wages. On Saturday night the arrears amounted to nineteen weeks.

CARRIERS' DISPUTES.—One carrier alone seeks to recover from the Great Western £9000 and £1200 for "over-charges." These continual refundings, though carried to capital or working account, must absorb profits, and the shareholders as to the real traffic. The North-western Company are also in litigation with a small parcel collector, Mr. Crouch, of London, an action having been recently brought by Mr. Lewis, solicitor, of Parliament-street. This will open the whole question of small parcel charges.

DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILWAY AND THE POST-OFFICE.—In the arbitration case respecting the amount of payment to be made to the company for the mails between Dublin and Drogheda, a sum of ten guineas a day, or £3832 10s. per annum, has been awarded to be paid by the Post-office to the company for the conveyance of the mails.

THE RICHMOND AND STAINES RAILWAY late; presented a rare instance of neglect and mismanagement, of which complaints are not uncommon on this line of railway. A letter paraes, conveying intelligence of sudden and dangerous illness, was despatched at noon, on Saturday last, from the Staines Station to town, for immediate delivery; it reached its destination at the expiration of 23 hours, at the rapid rate of something less than one mile per hour, and cost of rather more than 4d. per mile.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN EXTENSION OF THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN. At the recent meeting of the Waterloo-bridge Company, it was stated that, although the Waterloo Station of the South-western Railway had been opened for only about five months, the tolls on the bridge had increased by more than £700, as compared with the corresponding period of last year; and the receipts were even in the unprecedented wet season. The directors of the Bridge Company very fairly anticipate a still further increase hereafter

THE South-western Company has served notices on the landed proprietors on the Basingstoke and Salisbury Railroad of their intention of going before Parliament for an extension of time to complete the works, the stoppage of which has caused much dissatisfaction, as great inconvenience and expense are experienced from the loss of a direct conveyance between Basingstoke and Salisbury.

THE necessary instruments, after considerable delay, are now being prepared for the transfer of the line, about fifty miles in length, which runs from the Great Grimsby and Boston Railway to the Great Northern, which will commence paying on it the six per cent. dividend from the 1st November last

RAILWAY READING-ROOM.—A reading-room has been opened at the Bishopsgate station, adjoining the Midland sheds, on the "up" side, to which passengers may obtain access by the payment of 1d., and thus have an opportunity of reading the London daily and weekly newspapers, the country journals, and the principal periodicals; a much pleasanter recreation than walking up and down the long, dull, and cold platform at this inclement season, for those persons who are obliged to wait two or three hours before they can proceed on their journey. In this case since the alteration in the time of running the trains along the different lines that join at this station.

RAILWAY POST-OFFICE.—Passengers arriving at the Rugby station are not generally aware that a letter-box has been fixed in the window of the ticket collector's room, under the verandah, on the left hand side. Letters posted here by nine o'clock in the evening will be forwarded the same night to the metropolis and all parts of the country, without any extra charge

CHRISTMAS TRAFFIC ON THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAYS.—On Christmas-day and during Sunday, the termini of the various metropolitan railways presented an unusual scene of bustle and activity, in consequence of the influx of Christmas fare from the provinces. Extra accommodation, on almost every description, that special preparation and extra accommodation had to be made in the shape of temporary store-room, and clerks, to accelerate the arrangement and delivery. On the arrival platform of the London and North-Western, at Euston, there was an extensive temporary shed, covered with tarpaulin, was constructed, and through this at various intervals there passed upwards of 12,000 packages and parcels of different descriptions. At the Bishopsgate station, which is the metropolitan terminus of the Great Western, where upwards of 10,000 hampers, packages, and parcels were distributed for delivery in London, besides, as was also the case with the London and South-western, an almost equal amount of poultry the week of outward-bound consignments. The Eastern Counties Company, at the Bishopsgate station, had also an extensive temporary shed in front of the Shoreditch station, and the consignments of turkeys and all descriptions of game and poultry, besides packages of provisions, &c., amounted to several thousands. The number of parcels at other railways was proportionately great. For the convenience of the public, tickets available for three days, at one fare, were issued by the London and North western, South-western, and Eastern Counties Companies. The Great Western Company discontinued this Christmas custom. The Eastern Counties had a rather novel notification, "by order," namely, that, for the accommodation of parties visiting the metropolitan theatres and places of amusement, a special train would leave the Shoreditch station every night during the week for Stratford, Romford, &c., at half-past 11. The South-western also issued a similar notice for their Richmond line.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On Tuesday last no less than seventy-six different articles of luggage were found at the station only. It is quite time some regulation should be made to prevent this immense loss to passengers; at present they may be robbed and plundered without getting the least redress

CREDITORS OF THE ORLEANS FAMILY.—M. Vavin, liquidator-general of the ex civil list of France, has addressed a letter to the newspapers of Paris to recommend the creditors of the ex-royal family not to cede their claims on favourable terms, because, he says, he is convinced that they will eventually be discharged in full. He adds that he shall shortly be able to pay a rather large sum on account. M. Duplin has also written to the journals to declare the same thing. He says that all the members of the Orleans family have granted the power of mortgaging their properties, and that even the Princesses consent to give up certain privileges with respect to their marriage settlements in favour of creditors. M. Vavin adds that he has passed at the disposal of the liquidator-general all the funds and bills when were in the treasury of the private domain; and that he will pass to-day the bills to be given for the ordinary cattings of wood in 1848, in order to effect a payment to the creditors.

APPOINTMENT OF WELSH INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.—A number of memorials have been signed and transmitted to the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, praying that any gentleman appointed to the office of inspector of the Welsh schools may have a thorough acquaintance with the vernacular idiom of the country. In answer to the memorial from the Cambrian Institute, the following reply was forwarded:—"Committee of Council on Education, 19th December, 1848.—Sir Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 14th instant, with the enclosures. I am directed to inform you that my Lords are fully sensible of the importance of the subject referred to in the memorial. Their Lordships have reason to expect that one of the gentlemen who have been recommended to her Majesty for appointment as inspectors of schools will be found fully competent to the inspection of schools in Wales. I am to add that a knowledge of the Welsh language will be considered by my Lords to be an indispensable qualification in the inspector to whom the Welsh district will be entrusted. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, HARRY CHESHAM. The Rev. W. H. Owen, St. Asaph" John Williams, Esq., M.P for Macclesfield, transmitted a letter on the same subject to Lord John Russell, and the following is the Premier's reply:—"Woburn Abbey, Dec. 16 1848. Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., on the subject of the in-pectors of schools in Wales. I entirely concur with you in the opinion that no one sould be appointed to this most important office who is not a good Welsh scholar; and I have no doubt this will be the principal qualification insisted upon by the Committee of Council on Education, when seeking a fit person to superintend the schools in Wales. I will transmit your letter, and that of Mr. Owen to Lord Lansdowne, but I do not think there need be any apprehension on this point amongst your countrymen.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, J. RUSSELL.—John Williams, Esq., M.P., Bron Wylfa, St. Asaph.

NATIONAL SPORTS

Go, fetch me a quart of sack; put a toast in't *Merry Wives of Windsor*

CHRISTMAS IS our peculiar social carnival—the only season in which all classes seek and make good-will and good cheer their commerce. During the festival, all business whether worldly or otherwise, is suspended, and the heart celebrates a goodly Christian holyday; and while it retains a little characteristic features of olden jollity, the hand of time has smoothed the roughness that once mingled with its pastimes, and it is all the more alluring. The coarse and cruel sports that used in every district to occupy Christmas-tide have all but universally died away, and made room for others more suited to the spirit of the age.

The historian of the nineteenth century might find a text for a homily in the disappearance of bull-baiting and badger-drawing from the catalogue of our popular amusements. The occasions wherewith a people recreate their leisure furnish not the least trustworthy guides to the national character- to the social ills in its more important relations. The country gentleman may no longer be the conspicuous figure character he was in the drama of our insular life—he has not on the scene with him the merchant and the manufacturing prince. But it is at the playing, and not at the loom, that the true representative of John Bull is still to be sought -and found. National idiosyncrasy has a home in the humble long affair is has bade adieu to the city.

Our sports have become mainly the hotbeds of art and science, of capital and luxury; but it is on the fresh hill side, in the valley and the cottage, that thews and sinews are born and nourished. We are still in a year eloquent of the mutability of worldly things—an epoch which has shown that Princes and Powers, Kings and Kingdoms

> May diadems and may fade
> But the heart throbs on, as a breath Ass made
> We should not forget the point of the moral—
> But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
> When once destroy'd, can never be supplied.

Those who passed the Christmas holydays in the country if they went abroad to take their pleasure, were made aware that we need not fear the denunciation against the land

> Where wealth accumulates, and men decay

If they did not find gold as plenty as it is said to be in California, they fell in with a race of peasants at their recreations, whose lowly annals spake of peace and competence. The relaxation of the Game Laws may have done but little for the "sports of wood;" but the effect it proclaims is wholesome, and fosters feelings that bring forth good fruit . . .

The National Sports of the last five days partook of the character of the season. There was no battling or boxing—but there was a spirit in the air more the hour the frost went, and every village green was a little gymnasium. You did not even hear gossip about the future, the present was so full of contentment. It was a fair *finale* of the year—may it be prophetic of the promise in store for its successor!

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The following were the market prices this afternoon

CHESTER CUP.

50 to 1 agst Great Western (t)	66 to 1 agst Satchell (t)		1000 to 10 agst Limestone (t)
50 to 1 — Eagle's Plume (t)	1000 to 12 — Kelsedik (t)		1000 to 10 — Escape (t)
50 to 1 — Geraldine (t)	1000 to 12 — Lugar (t)		1000 to 10 — Miss Taft (t)
	50 to 1 against Lugar		

DERBY.

33 to 1 agst Mecaldo (t)	25 to 1 agst Stronghow (t)	50 to 1 agst Old Dan Tucker t

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Christmas Day and the festivities of the season materially reduced the attendance of the members of the Stock Exchange during the last few days. The business transacted has been, consequently, unimportant. Consols having opened on Tuesday at 88¾, declining on Wednesday to 88¾ upon a fall in the French funds of one per cent., and resuming the former quotation on Thursday, which is still maintained. Exchequer Bills are scarcely fluctuated, and the market, generally has not been so tranquil for some months past. Notwithstanding this, there is among the public an indisposition to invest, the present quiescence being regarded as a temporary lull previous to the settling return to tranquility. The closing quotations of absolute dealings are, for Bank Stock, 189; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 88¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 89¾; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 8 15-16; Ditto, Oct. 1859, 8¾; India Bonds £1000, 40 p; Consols for Account, 88; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 11 p; Ditto, £500, March, 38 p; Ditto, Small, March, 39 p; Ditto, Small, June, 43 p.

Attention was directed, in the last Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to the sudden and rapid advance in Peruvian Stock. So great was the speculation early, in Stock Exchange parlance, "a rige." This has since improved in the estimation of some Gnomes announced to the Committee of Spanish American bondholders the following day it was offered at 75, for the principal of the debt, of Active Bonds, bearing 4 per cent. interest for two years from the 1st June next, afterwards to increase 4 per cent. per annum, until it reaches 6 per cent. For the arrears, Deferred Bonds, at a rate of 75 per cent., commencing interest five years hence at 1 per cent., then to increase 1 per cent. until 3 per cent. is attained. One half the proceeds of the grance to be hypothecated for the payment of "arrears." Since the publication of these proposals, the stock, which had risen to 50, has receded to 44. No doubt can exist that influential parties had notice of its intended proposition, making it avail able to their own and the Peruvian Government purposes. The holders of Peruvian Bonds will doubtless, at the first meeting of the South American bondholders make some urgent inquiries upon this shameless act of private information. It is, however, quite in the character of the leaders of the proceedings, here and abroad, in connexion with Peruvian stock to keep the suspense on the dividends. With regard to the Foreign Market generally, although much business has been done, the tone is not satisfactory. Under circumstance of 10,000 dollars on account of the overdue Mexican dividend has prevented any better markets for the stock. Spanish Three per Cents are a shade in advance of last week; the other fluctuations are trifling. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 49¾; Ditto, Four per Cent., 74¼.

Shares continue firm. Thursday was Ticket-day; and the Account-day will be on Saturday. The state of the railroad trade is an impression that the *Surrey* operations have been frequent since the last settlement-it: a rise after the close of this Account is therefore probable. The closing prices are:—Bristol and Exeter, Thirds, 16½; Caledonian, 21½; Ditto, Half Shares, 3½; Ditto, New, £10 Pref., 7½; Chester and Holyhead, 24; Ditto, Pref., 13½; Eastern Counties, 1¾; Ditto, New, Guaranteed or Preferred, 2¼; East Lincolnshire, 26½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 39; Great Northern, 8½; Ditto, Half, A, Deferred, 5½; Ditto, Half, B, 6 per Cent. Guaranteed, 42; Great Western, 78½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 17½; Ditto, Fifths, 18; Ditto, New, £17, 10; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 63½; Ditto, Thirds (Reg.), 5; Ditto, West Riding Union, 1½; Ditto, Guaranteed, 96½; Leeds and Thirsk, 20¾; London and Blackwall, 4¼; London, Brighton, and S. Coast, 3.½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 2¼; London and North-Western, 123; Ditto, New, 8¾; Ditto, Fifths, 6¼; London and North-Western, 123; Ditto, New, 8¾; Ditto, Fifths, 6¼; London and Southwestern, 84¼; Lunenburg, 2¼; North-British, 2¼; Ditto, Consolidated, Preference, £50 shares, 2; Midland Great-Western (Irish), 1¾; North British, Half Shares, 1¼; Ditto, Fifths, 6¼; Ditto, Quarters, 8¾; Ditto, Thirds, 14; North Staffordshire, 10¼; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 39¾; Paris and Rouen, 19¼; Sambre and Meuse, 2¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened yesterday at 88¾; but on the news of the French funds having declined, prices receded to 8 8 ⅞, which was the closing quotation. Shares were about the previous day's quotation, the jobbers being occupied with the approaching settlement. In the Foreign Market, Peruvian was flat upon sales

THE MARKETS.

CORN (LAST WEEK).—Since this day se'nnight the arrivals of English wheat for our week's supply have been extremely small. Although the quantity of wheat for sale was very large, the demand was extremely dull. Although the quantity of wheat for sale was very large, no on offer to day was there any briskness, and scarcely a sale was effected, and prices remain, at about last week's quotations. The imports of foreign wheat have been very large, and the demand has been very dull, although by no means brisk, demand for the article free of duty. In bonded parcels and floating cargoes no sales took place. During the week arrival from abroad the barley trade ruled exceedingly heavy, and prices had a downward tendency. The show for the week was very large, and the supply of malting barley seems to nothing was doing, at almost nominal currencies. The last samples of oats were quite a failure, but all other kinds were supported. In a other articles we have no change to notice.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1220; barley, 326; oats, 220. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, —. Foreign: wheat, 3010; barley, 18,030; oats, 8010. Flour, 1670 sacks; malt, 250 quarters.

AVERAGES. Wheat, Essex and Kent, 52s. 4d.; Ditto, 42s. 4d.; Barley, 32s. 8d.; Malting Suffolk, new, 45s. 6d.; Ditto, ditto, old, 47s. 1d.; Oats, 22s. 5d.; Rye, 32s. 5d.; Beans, 34s. 6d.; Peas, 36s. 6d.; Ditto, Grey, 37s. 6d.; Ditto, Maple, 38s. 6d.; Ditto, White, 38s. 6d.; Ditto, Boilers, 38s. 6d.; Ditto, Tick, 36s. 6d.; Ditto, Winter, 38s. 6d.; Ditto, Harvest, 38s. 6d.; Ditto, Chevalier, 40s. 6d.; Ditto, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 38s. 6d.; Ditto, Scotch, 38s. 6d.; Ditto, Irish, 38s. 6d.; Ditto, Egyptian, 38s. 6d.; Ditto, White, 38s. 6d.; Ditto, Black, 38s. 6d.; Ditto, Red, 38s. 6d.; Ditto, Grey, 38s. 6d.; Ditto, Maple, 38s. 6d.; Ditto, Boilers, 38s. 6d.; Ditto, Tick, 38

THE CYCLORAMA AT THE COLOSSEUM.

NEW THEATRE, ERECTED FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE CYCLORAMA, AT THE COLOSSEUM.

THE CYCLORAMA.

The Proprietors of the Colosseum, in the Regent's-park, have just made a tasteful addition to their truly artistic Exhibition, which deserves to become very popular. A private view of the novelty was given on Saturday evening; and the Exhibition has since proved very attractive to holiday visitors.

After passing through the Albany-street corridor of the Colosseum, you ascend a staircase to what is named "the Rustic Armoury," in which refreshments are served ds in "the Swiss Cottage," in another part of the Establishment. This "Armoury" is built of wood, panelled, and rudely carved; and upon its sides are grouped weapons of the chase, and warlike implements. It is, altogether, a very interesting apartment, and serves as a sort of anti-room to a magnificent Saloon, or Theatre and Music Hall, in which is shown the scenic novelty—the Cyclorama, or Exhibition of Moveable Paintings.

The arrangement of the building, in every respect, corresponds with that of a theatre—with its range of boxes, *parterre* or pit, and stage; altogether giving the idea of the vestibule of a regal mansion, fitted up for the performance of a masque, or play—an arrangement which formed a feature of royal palace or noble mansion of old. The spectatory, or saloon, in front of the picture, is divided into two parts by a deep entablature, extending the whole width. That portion of it nearest the picture, and which forms the proscenium, is supported, on each side, by six large Roman-Ionic columns, two feet nine inches diameter, of Sienna scagliola; between which are pendent and standard or-molu gas lustres. Parallel with the floor of the stage are four *couchant* lions, upon a flight of steps, adown which the spectators see the picture pass. The walls on either side bear copies of Raffaelle's "School of Athens" and "Constantine Delivering up his Authority to the Pope;" on the ceiling is painted "Minerva with Prudence Directing the Arts;" these pictures being executed by Mr. Horner: and, on the frieze of the entablature is a bold relief of "the Triumph of Alexander;" the figures white upon a red ground.

In the spectatory, or second division of the building, is a tier of boxes in a waved line, the panels on the fronts of which are ornamented with a bacchanalian procession in relief, richly gilt, and formed into panels by alabaster-like figures holding cornucopiæ; whilst white and gold columns support a frieze enriched with corresponding designs in gold and maroon, from which are suspended gas lustres. On the ceiling are painted figures and groups of "Jupiter Demanding a Solemn Council of the Gods." The effect of the whole—designed and erected by Mr. W. Bradwell—is very splendid; and is certainly an advance upon the decorative taste displayed in our theatres, if we except Her Majesty's.

The Cyclorama, which the company assembled in this saloon or theatre to witness, is a moving picture of the most striking scenes and incidents in the terrific spectacle of the great earthquake of Lisbon, in 1755. First, we have the mouth of the Tagus, with Belem Castle. This is succeeded by two further views on the river; and then the city, rising from the harbour, with its churches, convents, castles, and public buildings, in one vast amphitheatre:—

> What beauties doth Lisbon first unfold!
> Her image floating on the noble tide,
> Which proits vainly paws with sands of gold,
> But now whereon a thousand keels do ride,
> Of mighty strength, since Albion was allied. BYRON.

The Grand Square of the City is next introduced, so as, in the entireness of its gorgeous palaces and noble streets, to give effect to the approaching scene of desolation—a massive fragment of a palatial building, with a group of the affrighted people, and the sea tossed with frightful violence—

> Under the water it rumbled on,
> Still louder and more dread;
> It reared the ship—it split the bay—
> The shi[illegible] went down like lead. COLERIDGE.

Then we have a fearful picture of "the Tagus during the earthquake, when it rose 50 feet above Belem Castle, and inundated the city" with floating wrecks, despairing mortals, and other afflicting episodes.

Then the City in Ruins, with palaces and mansions overtopplied—theatres burnt, or in grim destruction—conflagration raging, and the stately column and sculptured arch overthrown in one common scene of devastation! When these events are exhibited with all the aid of scenic and mechanical effects, the painter and the machinist achieve a great triumph in their arts. Messrs. Danson and Son are the artists, and Mr. Bradwell the designer of this very clever work.

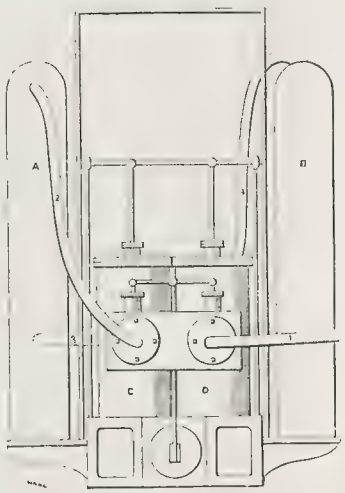
The progress of the Panorama is accompanied with musical illustrations, performed by Mr. Pittman on the new instrument described as "a grand apollonicon." This instrument is well calculated to give effect to the intentions of a good performer, is of great power, and rich in solo and orchestral effects. The music performed by Mr. Pittman opened with the overture in "Masaniello;" followed by the first movement of the Beethoven "Pastorale," with selections from "Don Juan," "Masaniello," with selections from "Mose in Egitto," &c. All these were skilfully given by the player; and the orchestral passages were portrayed by a combination of tones which spoke well for the taste of the builders and the judgment of the organist. The latter excels in that which is rather rare among organ players—a clear and uniform style; and in the attack of the passage, and the withdrawal of the finger from the key, by means of which the true expression is given to an organ, Mr. Pittman has, perhaps, no superior.

SWISS ARMOURY, OR REFRESHMENT ROOM.

The apollonicon, built by Messrs. Bevington and Sons, of Greek-street, Soho, is an instrument of great compass and variety of effect, containing contra-bass, violoncelli, violini, corni, trombas, fagotti, hautbois, clarionetti, flauti, piccolo, flageolet, &c. It has four distinct organs, and has nine composition, with three coupling movements, sixteen pedals, fifty-three stops, and two thousand four hundred and seven pipes.

TREMBLEY'S COMBINED VAPOUR ENGINE.

A Combined Vapour Engine, of ten-horse power, the invention of Mr. Trembley, a Frenchman, may now be seen on the premises of Messrs. Horne and



TREMBLEY'S COMBINED VAPOUR ENGINE.

Co., High-street, Whitechapel; in which, by a combination of the power of steam with that arising from the vapour of perchloride, a motive force is said to be obtained at one-half the cost of the ordinary steam-engine.

By the aid of the annexed diagram the *modus operandi* of this invention will be understood by our readers. On the right and left of the engine are two large chambers, in one of which (A) the perchloride is vapourised, and the used steam condensed; in the other, marked B, the vapour of the perchloride is condensed. Steam is admitted from a boiler through the pipe No. 1 to the steam cylinder C; the vapourised perchloride being at the same time admitted to the cylinder D. The combined force of these two agents acting in unison, raises the pistons, cross-heads, &c., and gives motion to a crank shaft and fly-wheel in the usual manner.

An eccentric on the crank-shaft gives motion to a pair of slide valves, by which the steam and perchloride are admitted alternately above and below the pistons. After the steam has exerted its expansive force in the cylinder C, it passes into the vapouriser A, which contains a number of small flat tubes, charged with perchloride (or some other easily vapourised liquid), penetrates the space between them, and comes into contact with the entire surface of the tubes. The faculty of absorbing caloric possessed by perchloride is so powerful, that, immediately upon the steam coming in contact with the surface of the tubes containing it, nearly the whole of its caloric is absorbed by the perchloride, which then becomes vapourised and the steam is at the same time con-

NEW YEAR'S CUSTOM AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

The singular custom of giving a needle and thread to each member of Queen's College, Oxford, is still carried out on New Year's Day. The Bursar of the College—having as many needles threaded as there are members staying in the College (many, as may be imagined, being absent during the Christmas vacation)—when dinner is ended, goes to each member in succession, and gives a needle, with its accompanying thread, addressing him with the pithy sentence, "TAKE THIS, AND BE THRIFTY."

This custom is supposed to have its origin in one of those conceits, or *jeux-de-mots*, so prevalent during the middle ages; conveying, under the French words "*aiguille et fil*," a fanciful allusion to the name of the founder of the College, Robert de Eglesfield.

Hollinshed mentions that when Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., who received his education at this College, repaired to his father's Court to clear himself from some charges made against him, he wore a blue silk dress, full of eilet-holes, and from each eilet a needle hung suspended by a thread. Some writers have, from this, supposed the original dress of the members of Queen's College to have been thus singular and allusive in character.

THE NIMROUD SCULPTURES.—We regret to find that we were guilty of an implied injustice to Mr. Layard, in our strictures upon the removal of the cuneiform inscriptions from the Nimroud Sculptures. In noticing a fact obviously so important, it certainly did seem incredible to us that a gentleman who has pursued his researches with such untiring zeal, and who is actually applying himself to the study of cuneiform writings, should be a party to the destruction of anything that might assist his labours. We are glad, however, that we called attention to the subject, as it has elicited the information that there has been no omission or error on Mr. Layard's part, but that the portions removed were so much injured on exposure to the action of the air, as to yield little available material, and that they would have been entirely obliterated but for his precautions in taking careful papier maché castings immediately upon exhumation, and with such success that nothing was lost which time had spared. We are informed that the whole of these castings are in the British Museum, there deposited by Mr. Layard before he left this country to resume his researches at Nimrond.

AMERICAN TONNAGE.—The following from an American journal shows the tonnage in the United States built during the year ending June 30: Ships, 141; brigs, 158, schooners, 689; sloops and canal boats, 392; steam-boats, 198; forming a total tonnage built that year of 243,782 67-95. The return which will be made for the fiscal year ending June, 1849: ships, 254; brigs, 174; schooners, 701; sloops and canal boats, 547; steam-boats, 176.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

This excellent Establishment, which has now flourished in good works for upwards of a century, has just been very considerably enlarged, so as to enable the supporters of the Charity very materially to extend the sphere of its usefulness. The Hospital will be re-opened on Monday next; and, before we direct public attention to the details of the important improvement which the establishment has altogether undergone, it may be interesting to glance at the history of its origin and progress.

The Middlesex Hospital, situated in Charles-street, facing Berners-street, was instituted in the month of August, 1745, for sick and lame patients; and in 1747 a new ward was opened for the reception of lying-in married women.

The Right Honourable Hugh, then Earl, afterwards Duke, of Northumberland, to whose unwearied exertions and personal influence the accomplishment of this great object is principally to be ascribed, laid the first stone of the present structure, on the 5th of May, 1755.

Unfortunately, causes, not now very distinctly known, interrupted the favourable progress of the Hospital. The merit of having retrieved it from ruin is prominently due to the late Lord Robert Seymour. It was his Lordship who obtained for the Hospital the patronage of the Prince Regent, afterwards King George the Fourth, whose example was followed by his late Majesty King William the Fourth; and our present gracious Queen has likewise declared herself the patron of the Middlesex Hospital, and to assist it with her annual bounty.

After a variety of minor alterations, the Hospital still remained defective in many essential points. But, in 1847, a Committee was appointed to consider the best means of rendering this old Institution equal in every respect to the most recent and approved buildings of similar nature. It was at first supposed that nothing short of an entire rebuilding could give the desired result; and although this idea was strongly advocated by many Governors, it was ultimately abandoned on the ground of economy, the estimated outlay being £30,000.

After a careful and anxious consideration of the subject, it was resolved by the Board that a report should be laid before the Governors, recommending a plan suggested by Mr. Wyatt (the architect of the Hospital), involving an outlay of about £19,000. By this plan, which was approved and adopted in February last, the following results were aimed at:

1. To improve the general accommodation and comfort of the patients.
2. To afford the means of increasing the number of patients from 230 to 285.
3. To improve the light and ventilation of the Hospital.
4. To afford security against fire.
5. To provide a new ward for patients suffering under diseases peculiar to women.
6. To afford accommodation for sisters (superior nurses), and for the resident officers and servants—points in which the Hospital had previously been lamentably deficient.

These objects have been effected partly by a reconstruction of a considerable portion of the original building, and partly by an additional story. Several of the old wards have been heightened, and all the new ones have considerable elevation. Spacious and well-ventilated corridors of communication have been formed throughout the Hospital. Rooms for (14) hot and cold bath, scullieries, closets, and nurses' rooms have been arranged in connexion with the several wards. Separate wards for noisy or delirious patients are provided. A new and powerful steam-boiler has been erected in connexion with the hot baths, the steam cooking apparatus, the laboratory works, ventilating shaft, and the wash-house and laundry. In the hope of effecting a considerable annual saving, the plan of "home washing" (which has been found very advantageous in some hospitals) has been adopted, and this department has been fitted up with the most recent and approved appliances. Considerable improvements have been made in the "out-patient" department, tending to the additional comfort of the patients and the convenience of the officers. Excellent accommodation for the resident officers and domestic servants is now obtained in central situations of easy access. Great attention has been paid to the minor details; such, for example, as the construction and means of opening the ward windows, the sinks, closets, &c.; and we were much struck with the complete and convenient arrangements in connexion with the operating theatre, *post mortem* examination-room, &c. A new clock, to strike the quarters, has been fixed in the pediment of the building—a most useful convenience to every hospital.

The works have been executed in a very sound and appropriate manner—under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, the architect to the hospital (of the firm of Wyatt and Brandon) by Mr. Holland, the builder. They were commenced in May of this year; and the building will be re-occupied by patients and officers on Monday next, the 1st of January—the day named in Mr. Holland's contract for its completion.

The steam-boiler, baths, cooking and roasting apparatus, have been fixed by Mr. Jeakes, of Great Russell-street.

NEW YEAR'S CUSTOM AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.—"TAKE THIS, AND BE THRIFTY."

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, ENLARGED.

NATURE AND HER LOVER.

I remember the time, thou roaring sea,
When thy voice was the voice of Infinity—
A joy, and a dread, and a mystery.

I remember the time, ye young May flowers,
When your odours and hues in the fields and bowers
Fell on my soul, as on grass the showers.

I remember the time, thou blustering wind,
When thy voice in the woods, to my dreaming mind,
Seem'd the sigh of the Earth for human kind.

I remember the time, ye sun and stars,
When ye raised my soul from its mortal bars,
And bore it through heav'n in your golden cars.

And has it then vanish'd, that dreamful time?
Are the winds, and the seas, and the stars sublime,
Dead to thy soul in its manly prime?

Ah no! ah no! amid sorrow and pain,
When the world and its facts oppress my brain,
In the world of spirit I rove—I reign.

I feel a deep and a pure delight
In the luxuries of sound and sight—
In the opening day, in the closing night.

The voices of youth go with me still,
Through the field and the wood, o'er the plain and the hill—
In the roar of the sea, in the laugh of the rill.

Every flower is a lover of mine,
Every star is a friend divine:
For me they blossom, for me they shine.

To me are joy, the oceans roll,
They breathe their secrets to my soul.
With me they sing, with me condole.

Man cannot harm me if he would;
I have such friends for my every mood,
In the overflowing universe.

Fate cannot touch me: nothing can stir
To put disunion or hate of her
'Twixt Nature and her worshipper.

Sing to me, flowers; preach to me, skies;
Ye landscape, glitter in mine eyes;
Whisper, ye deeps, your mysteries.

Sigh to me, winds; ye forests, nod;
Speak to me ever, thou flowery sod:
Ye are mine—all mine—in the peace of God.

CHARLES MACKAY.

LITERATURE.

THE STOWE CATALOGUE, PRICED AND ANNOTATED. By HENRY RUMSEY FORSTER. Bogue.

The dispersion of so valuable an assemblage of objects of art and *curia* as were lately contained in the princely mansion of Stowe, merited some more permanent and *tangible* record than the newspaper which, from day to day, detailed the "sorry breaking-up." To the highest rarities of the collection, the Artists of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS paid special attention early in the Sale, and the result was the appearance of a series of Engravings illustrative of the picturesque localities of the estate, as well as of the costly gems of art which had for a long period rendered Stowe one of the most attractive "show-houses" in the kingdom.

This Catalogue is not only a more copious record of the Sale in an utilitarian point of view—*i. e.* priced—than has hitherto appeared; but it must, also, be considered as a tasteful commemoration of the event. It is very properly prefaced by a memoir of the family of Buckingham and Chandos, and an historical notice of Stowe.

Then follow the results of several days' sale, with the price, and the name of the purchaser affixed to each lot; and, wherever the historic or artistic interest of the lot called for an annotation, it has been introduced in good taste. The ascertaining of the names of actual purchasers has been a matter of great difficulty, increased by the cupidity of the inferior class of agents, at which we are not surprised, taking into account the pecuniary or fanciful value of many of the articles.

At the end of the last day's auction the amount realized on each day is given, and the total of the forty days stated at £75,502 4s. 6d. The largest amount was on the twenty-fourth day's sale, when the more valuable of the pictures brought £10,821 16s. 6d.; and the sale, on two days, realized £11,836 11s. 2d. The value of the Catalogue, in this department, arises from the pains taken to verify purchases, which could not be done to save the railway train on the day of sale.

The Appendix to the Catalogue is interesting in a genealogical point of view. It contains some illustrative documents on the Lock of Queen Mary's Hair (lot 280), and the celebrated Chandos Portrait of Shakespeare (Lot 349); and to the whole is affixed the names of the principal purchasers. There is, by the way, a memorial frontispiece of "The Unmerciful Servant," by Rembrandt, sold on the twenty-fourth day for £2300, and now the property of the Marquis of Hertford.

The publication of this catalogue will be highly serviceable to all collectors of Majolica or Raffaelle ware, and Dresden and Oriental china, as well as of wrought silver, especially of the periods ages: the Cellini and Flamingo specimens were rare. The pictures (with some rare exceptions), the marbles, and bronzes were not of so important a character as might have been expected.

We have only to add that great indulgence has been used, and unsparing care taken, to ensure accuracy in the fiscal portion; while the annotations evince great anxiety to arrive at the truth. All this must have been an arduous labour; and we hope to see it liberally remunerated. The work has been published by subscription: and we are glad to find the list includes the names of many distinguished collectors of objects of art and *curia*.

THE CHRISTIAN LIFE: A MANUAL OF SACRED VERSE. By the Rev. R. MONTGOMERY, M.A. Hall and Co.

This volume, published mainly in behalf of the Hospital for Consumption, at Brompton, is dedicated, by permission, to her Majesty. It consists of a series of poems, mostly brief, illustrative of the exercises and duties of the Christian life; or, as the author describes it, an attempt to portray, in a poetic form, "some of the most characteristic, the entire and dangers, the hopes and fears, the faults, privileges and final destinies of a believer in the religion of Christ;" whilst, in humility, personality, and devotion of the Spirit, and the sacramental privileges of the Church" are not the least of the author's sacred themes. There is, likewise, a set of poetic illustrations of the service of the Book of Common Prayer, from the calling for the service, to the subjects, all powerfully appealing to the sensibilities of the reader, are the leading characteristics of this volume. One of the poems, "The Dying Girl," tearfully depicts the sorrows of Consumption, and the benevolent object of abating which affliction the book, we repeat, has been published.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON MUSICAL COMPOSITION. By G. W. RÖHNER. Longman and Co.

We receive frequent applications from amateurs and students, to mention the best standard works on composition, and we have recommended the theoretical writings of Albrechtsberger, Schneider, G. Weber, Abbé Vogler, Charon, Reicha, Cherubini, Crotch, Logier, &c., to no applicants; but, for a lucid compilation of the principles of the great theorists, we have searched in vain. The appearance of the volume now before us will be of the greatest service to the teacher, and of immeasurable value to the student. The work has the signature of a German; but, in his preface, he acknowledges the assistance "of an English gentleman, who was not only a sound musician, but of literary attainments." Mr. Röhner regrets that he is not permitted to publish his coadjutor's name; and I am sure the great will be shared by those readers of the work who will participate in the value of its principles, as much for acquiring as for imparting knowledge. The work is not yet completed: the first volume treats of Musical Composition, as set in respect to counterpoint, fugue, and canon; and these branches are to form the subject of a second volume, now in preparation.

Mr. Röhner commences with scales and intervals; and then treats of melody and its accentuation according to time and measure. The third chapter, on harmony and chords, is extremely well treated. The hints on the construction of elaborate instrumental compositions are admirable; and the supplementary chapters on harmony, in two, three, and more than four parts, and on the composition of vocal music, are clear and full in explanation, and the examples well chosen and illustrative. The musical world is indebted to the pupil who carefully studies this new treat so, wh ch will be an easy introduction to the more voluminous works of the great theorists. The work has been got up with great care, and is printed in large bold type.

THE CONSTITUENCY OF ENGLAND. On Monday next (Jan 1), the new Act passed in the last session (11th and 12th Vict., chap. 90), to regulate the time of payment of rates and taxes by Parliamentary electors, will take effect. It is provided that after the 1st day of January, 1849, no person shall be regd red, in order to entitle him to have his name inserted in any list of voters for any city, town, or borough in England, to have paid any poor-rates or assessed taxes, except such as shall have become payable from him previously to the 5th day of January in the same year; and that no person shall be entitled to be on such list of voters unless the poor-rates and assessed taxes payable from him previously to the 5th day of January shall be paid on or before the 20th day of July following.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*H. Y. X.*" *A player moving a Piece to a particular square, and crying "Check," is not obliged to abide by that move, provided he retains his hold of the Piece; he must, however, play that Piece*

"*A. H.*"—*Get some rudimentary work on the game—the "Chess-Player's Handbook," or any other—and learn the rules*

"*Sazar.*"—*He occupies the square of the captured man*

"*X. Y. Z.*" *Your diagram and solution are quite irreconcileable*

"*Mizzy*" *—It should be, "A Pawn can advance two steps, only on its first move"*

The Problems, or rather "Croidets," with which you have favoured us, are quite deeper of understanding. What can we possibly make of a position in which the combatants are that "White is to move and mate in any number of moves required"

"*A. L.*" *Tadcham. They are always acceptable, and the best shall have an early publication.*

"*Constantinus.*" *The amended version shall be duly examined*

"*H. W.*," *Isle of Wight. A private acknowledgment has been forwarded. The game we are reluctantly compelled to defer from the next Number*

"*G. S. J.*" *Our notice to you on the Number for Dec. 2 should have spared us any further trouble respecting your Problems; but as you persist in denying that there is any such glaring error to be found among them, as that pointed out, we must refer you to your own diagram, which shall be returned to you by post, on your address being sent*

"*Hon. Sec.*"—*Our last intelligence of the contest betwixt Captain Kennedy and Mr. Lowe gave each party 5 games The conclusion of the match is, probably, postponed till after the holidays*

"*P. T.*," "*R. G.*" "*Preuss,*" *and others The publishers of the two exquisite engravings from Frank Stone's pictures, called "The Impending Mate" and "Mated," are Messrs. Gambard, wholesale printsellers, of 25, Berners-street, Oxford-street. We hope to give the story of the pictures in our next. In the meanwhile we cordially commend every amateur of Chess to possess himself of these beautiful Illustrations of his favourite game.*

"*G. M.*"—*We can ill afford space to allude again to the very unimportant subject of your letter. It must suffice to say that the second solution of Problem 254 was discovered by the author, and above fifty other correspondents, before your communication reached us, and was acknowledged to be correct among the usual notices.*

"*J. K.*" *Look again, attentively.*

"*W. L.*" *They shall all be reported on shortly.*

"*H. L. B.*" *The solution of Mr. A. G. McC.'s clever little Problem was duly given in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *for December 23.*

"*Margaret*"—*Yes. A player can deviate from a proposed game by perpetual check, provided his opponent cannot (as in the case given), or does not choose to prevent him.*

"*An Inquirer.*"—*The play you suggest will not avert the mate, because White would interpose his Bishop, and thus terminate the move.*

"*Dr. M., Nova Scotia*"—*It is not forgotten*

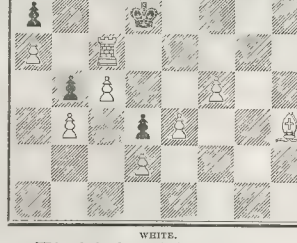
"*Hercules.*"—*There is too much ado about nothing in the question. One half the pieces are not wanted, and the other half very badly arranged.*

Solutions by "P. G. R." "Jordan P." "W. L." "G. A. H." "Dr. M." Nova Scotia, are correct. Those by "Legal Diary," "G. W. P." "R. H. T." "W. M." "S. S." "A. C. R." "T. S., a Novice," are wrong

PROBLEM NO. 258.

By Mr. H. J. C. ANDREWS

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to checkmate in four moves.

GAME IN THE MATCH BETWEEN CAPTAIN KENNEDY AND MR. LOWE.

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	18. Q to Q 2d	Q to K 5th
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	20. P to K R 3d	Q to K B 4th (d)
3. P to K 5th	P to Q B 4th	21. K to Kt sq	P to K B 3d
4. P to Q B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	22. B to K B 4th	P takes P (e)
5. K B to Q 3d	Q to her Kt 3d	23. B takes P	K Rt to bis sq
6. K Kt to B 3d	Q B to Q 2d	24. B takes K Kt P	K Kt to Kt sq
7. P takes P	K B takes P (a)	25. R to K 5th	Q to h 3rd (f)
8. Castles	P to Q R 4th	26. B to K R 6th.	Q Rt to Q B 5th
9. P to Q R 4th	K Kt to K 2d	27. Q takes Q P	Q R to Q B 3d
10. Q to her B 2d	K Kt to his 3d	28. Q takes Q R P	P to Q Kt 3d
11. K B takes Kt	K R P takes B	29. Q to Q R 8th (ch)	Q Rt to B sq
12. B to K Kt 5th	K Kt to K 4th (b)	30. Q to her Kt 7th	Q to K 2d
13. K R to K sq	Q Rt to Q B sq	31. Q takes P	Q R to Q B 3d
14. Q Kt to Q 2d (c)	B takes K R (c) (c)	32. Q to K 3d	K Rt to his sq
15. K to R sq	B takes K R	33. Kt to Q 4th	R to Q B 4th
16. R takes B	Kt to Q 5th	34. B to K Kt 5th	Q to Q 3d
17. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	35. B to K B 4th	And in two moves
18. Kt to K B 3d	Q takes Q R P	and in two moves or two White resigned.	

(a) Already, owing to Black's want of knowledge and skill in the conduct of the opening, Capt. to K has got an indisputable advantage of position.

(b) The commencement of a fine attack.

(c) An ill situation we presume, since it costs "the exchange" and two Pawns, without affording even the semblance of an equivalent.

(d) White has "too much gaming;" he is positively embarrassed by the choice of ways to victory His best course possibly was the simple one of

29. R takes P (ch) 31 P takes R Q takes Kt (ch) &c.
30. Q takes Q P

(e) The commencement of a series of perfectly celestial moves

(f) Better even to have given up Q than to have had such a retreat.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Queen's Gambit refused.)

WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	18. P to K 6th	K Rt to B sq
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3d	19. K B to K Kt 4th	P to K R 4th
3. P to K 3d	K Kt to B 3d	20. P takes Kt	P takes B
4. Q Kt to B 3d	P to Q B 3d	21. P takes B, be-	K takes 2nd Q
5. K Kt to B 3d	K B to Q 3d	comes a Q (double	
6. P to Q Kt 3d	Q Kt to Q 2d	check)	
7. Q B to Q Kt 2d (a)	P to K R 3d	22. Q takes K Kt P	K to Kt sq
8. K B to K 2d	P to Q R 4th	(check)	
9. Castles	P to K Kt 4th	23. Q takes K R P	B takes Q B P
10. P to K 4th. (b)	P takes P	24. B to K 5th.	B to Q 4.
11. P to K Kt 3d	Q to Q B 2d	25. B takes B	Q takes B
12. P to K Kt 3d	P to K 4th	26. Q Rt to Q sq	Q to Q B 4th
13. K B to Q 3d	K B to K 2nd	27. P to Q Kt 4th (d)	Q to K B 4th
14. Q Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	28. Q Rt to Q 5th (ch)	K to Q B 2nd (e)
15. Kt takes Kt	P to K B 4th	29. Q takes Q	R takes Q
16. K B checks	K to Q sq	30. R takes R	
17. Q P takes P (c)	K takes Kt	(check)	And White wins

(a) This is a move that will, upon a close examination, be found to be a mistake.

(b) The winning move. Black must now vacate the square and the only [illegible]

(c) The position is now a clear Book manœuvre. Black, however, had no chance of redeeming his game—he was paralyzed at all points.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 401.—By Mr. ANDREWS.

White: K at K 2d, Q at Q B 4th, B at K R sq, Kts at Q 2d and 6th, P at Q R 3d.
Black: K at Q 5th, Q at her R 2nd, R at Q R 3d, B at Q Kt 4th, Kts at Q B 7th and Q Kt 3d; Ps at Q 2d, Q Kt 7th and Q R 4th.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 402.—By E. L. J.

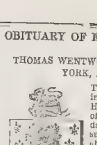
White: K at Q 3d, B at K 2d, Kts at K 5th and Q B 6th; Ps at K B 6th, Q 4th and Q Kt 3d.
Black: K at Q 4th, Kt at K R 7th, P at Q 2d.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 403.—By Mr. A. G. McC.

White: K at his 6th, Bs at K 2d and 7th, Kt at K 5th.
Black. K at his 5th, P at K 4th.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THOMAS WENTWORTH BEAUMONT, ESQ., OF BRETTON PARK, CO. YORK, AND OF BYWELL, NORTHUMBERLAND



This gentleman, one of the most opulent landed proprietors in the empire, died at Bonniemouth, on the 20th instant. He was the eldest son and heir of the late Colonel Beaumont, of the Oaks, M.P for Northumberland, by Diana his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Wentworth Blackett, Bart., and succeeded, in right of his mother, to the magnificent mansion at Bretton (the ancient seat of a branch of the Wentworths), the Abbey of Hexham, and various estates, including productive coal mines in the counties of Northumberland and Durham. Mr Beaumont, whose death we record, represented Northumberland for several years in Parliament. He was born 31st November, 1792, and had consequently completed his fifty-sixth year. He was married to Henrietta, daughter of J. Adams, Esq., of Maple Hayes.

COL. WILLIAM TYRWHITT DRAKE, OF LITTLE SHARDELOES.

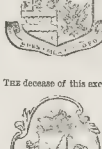
The death of Colonel Drake was awfully sudden. On entering the Burlington Arcade, on the 21st inst., he fell down and immediately expired. The complaint was a disease of the heart.

The gallant officer, formerly in the Royal Horse Guards, was second son of the late Thomas Drake, Esq., of Shardeloes, Bucks, who assumed, in 1776, in accordance with the testamentary injunction of Sir John de la Fountain Tyrwhitt, Bart., the surname and arms of Tyrwhitt; but afterwards, upon inheriting the estates of his father, he resumed, in addition, his paternal name, and became Tyrwhitt Drake

The Shardeloes family is a branch of the very ancient Devonshire house of Drake, of Ashe.

Col. Drake married Emma, daughter of the late Joseph Halsey, Esq., of Goddesden, Herts, and by her leaves issue.

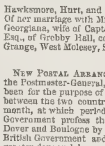
WILLIAM GREAVES, ESQ., M.D., LATE OF MAYFIELD HALL, COUNTY STAFFORD.



DR GREAVES, a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Stafford, Derby, and Gloucester, died at Cheltenham on the 19th inst., in the 76th year of his age, highly esteemed and sincerely lamented. He was the eldest son of John Davies Greaves, Esq., of Burton-on-Trent, and grandson of William Greaves, Esq., of Mayfield and Ingleby, whose ancestors were seated at Bexley and Greave, in Derbyshire, as early as the reign of Henry I. The deceased gentleman married twice to his first wife, Ann Lydia, daughter and co-heir of Robert Charles Greaves, Esq., of Ingleby Hall, he has left one daughter and one son, Charles Spranger Greaves, Esq., M.A., a very learned and very able member of the bar; and by his second wife, several sons and daughters.

MRS DYMOKE WELLES.

The decease of this exegent and esteemed lady occurred on the 26th instant.



She was widow of the late Dymoke Welles, Esq., of Grebby Hall, and Kexby Grange, in the county of Lincoln, who, as great-great-grandson of Edward Dymoke, Esq., of Grebby Hall (elder brother of John Dymoke, ancestor of the present Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart., the Queen's Champion), preferred a claim to the Barony of Marmion in 1819.

Mrs. Welles was herself of very ancient lineage, being daughter and co-heir of Thomas Waterhouse, Esq., of Beckingham Hall, High Sheriff of Notts, in 1747, by Anne, his wife, co-heir of her uncle Eastland Hawksmore, Esq., and daughter of Charles Hurt, Esq. She was thus descended from the ancient houses of Hawksmore, Hurt, and Rosell, and connected with the noble family of Byron. Of her marriage with Mr. Dymoke Welles there is surviving issue one daughter, Georgiana, wife of Captain Bowyer Edgington, and two sons, Dymoke Welles, Esq., of Grebby Hall, county Lincoln, and Edmund Lionel Welles, Esq., of the Grange, West Molesey, Surrey.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH FRANCE.—The Marquis of Clanricarde, the Postmaster-General, has lately returned from Paris, where his Lordship has been for the purpose of arranging the mode in which the postal communications between this kingdom and France should be carried on after the expiration of this month, at which period the present convention will terminate. The French Government profess themselves unable to perform the mail service between Dover and Boulogne by their packets; but, as it would be unjust towards the British Government and to our seamen to impose upon them exclusively the greater danger, labour, and expense of that route, it is intended to despatch both the day and night mails to Folkestone. The arrival at Paris of the night mail from London This will doubtless be a serious inconvenience to the commercial community of that metropolis, but the blame must fall upon the French Government. During his stay in Paris the Marquis had several interviews with the Post-office authorities of France, and discussed with them the expediency of reducing the present rates of postage on the letters passing between the two countries. This subject is still under consideration, but there is every reason to believe that the liberal offers made by her Majesty's Postmaster-General will be accepted by the French Government, although, as the Minister of Finance had not been consulted, it was impossible to ascertain positively that the views of our Government were satisfactory to that of France. At present the cost of a letter to or from France, if it is paid in this country, is tenpence, of which fivepence goes to each Post-office. This rate is obviously too high when compared with the inland rate of England, and with that of Prussia, which will be the inland rate of France on and after the 1st of January.

CURIOUS ANALOGY IN THE PERIODICAL VISITATIONS OF SWEATING SICKNESS AND ASIATIC CHOLERA.—The average visitations of new fatal exotics have been calculated as recurring at each revolution of forty years, and there is none on record which has been in this country less fatal than Asiatic cholera. After the first appearance of an exotic epidemic, falling of naturalisation, it has a tendency to repeat its visit once in each revolution of sixteen years. Thus, the sweating sickness, which was said to have been brought over along with the army of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII, first appeared at Milford Haven in the year 1483, when, meeting with no apt epidemical condition, it soon disappeared. It repeated its visitation under epidemic influence in 1485; and it re-appeared altogether five times, with an average interspace of sixteen years; not until its fourth visitation reaching the court, and proving mortal to many of the courtiers in six hours. Henry VIII. owing his succession from a severe attack to the well-known vigour of his constitution. At its fifth and last return, or sixth visit, in 1551, it carried off 120 in a day in the precincts of Westminster alone, where the two sons of Charles Brandon, both Dukes of Suffolk, died of it. 1551 + 16 = 67 = 4 = 164, which agrees with the interspace between the two visits of Asiatic cholera. *From Dr. Collier's "Code of Safety: or, Causes, Effects, and Aids."*

ABD-EL-KADER.—The *Journal de Paris* paper) publishes the following letter as having been addressed by Abd-e.-Kader to the President of the Republic:—

"To Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the Republic—The Emir Abd-el-Kader, detained with his family at the Château of Amboise. 'I will die in prison if unexampled rigours condemn me so to do, but never will I be brought to lower my character.' PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON, et Ham. "God is great, and Mahomet is His prophet. God of clemency, under whose protection the National Assembly has placed the French Constitution, inspire the chiefs of the Republic with an act of justice and humanity, which will give to all the nations of the globe a high idea of the hospitality of France, which country is already renowned by her bravery and chivalrous spirit at all times! When, guided by my confidence in the bravery and the probity of the French, I came to place myself and make myself under the protection of France, by giving myself up to General Lamoricière, at that time Commandant of the Province of Oran, I received the formal promise that I should be sent to the noble land of France, and be afterwards conveyed to Brousa, and from thence to Syria, near the sacred tomb of the Prophet, that I might enlighten myself with new light, and say days be wholly devoted to the happiness of my family, and far from the hazards of war, the theatre of which I abandoned for ever to the domination of France, in execution of the will of the Almighty, who lowers or raises empires as He pleases. Far from these sacred promises having been fulfilled, I and mine have been subjected to captivity, without being able to cause justice to be rendered to me. Napoleon, after his abdication in 1815, went to seek himself at the British hearth, and, notwithstanding the sympathies which his great defeat inspired, English policy inflicted on him torture on the rock of St. Helena. One of his noble nephews has also been subject to exile and imprisonment. But moral tortures have an end. God so wills it, and enlightens the temp ral Governments. If the misfortunes with which I have been assailed in my family, which has been decimated since my captivity, if the sufferings of my poor mother, old and infirm, can excite some interest in the hearts of the French people, and especially in those of wives and mothers, I demand of the Chief of the French Government to fulfil the promises that were made to me by the ~~enemies~~ friends of Africa, and to accord me the liberty of going, on parole, with my family into Syria, to follow the precepts of our religion. Grateful for such an act of clemency and justice, I would pray our God to bestow on France and her chiefs all his great consolations and blessings. I rely on the wisdom of the President of the Republic and of the National Assembly.—The EMIR ABD-EL-KADER.—Amboise, 27th Moharrem, 1265 (Dec. 23, 1848)

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—On Wednesday the committee of the free baths and wash-houses, in Glass-house-yard, held their third annual meeting. During the last twelve months the numbers who had availed themselves of the baths had been 23,595; washers and dryers, 34,643; and 12,6.0 dressers. The receipts for the past year were £367 9s. 11d., which the expenditure exceeded by £193 19s. 11d.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO ADVERTISERS.—As we restrict the Advertisements to one Page only, to prevent disappointment two or three days' notice is necessary to ensure the insertion of an Advertisement. The Exhibition will be found on page 472

The New Volume of Mr. G. P. R. JAMES'S Works for January, being the Nineteenth, will be

ARABELLA STUART, A Romance from English History. With Portrait. In 3 vols. 8vo., 8s. each lettered

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CHRISTMAS BURLESQUES AND PANTOMIMES.

(*Continued from page* 430.)

Amongst the minor characters—minor, however, only as regards their relation with the plot, for they are the most effective in point of humour and effect—are, the captain of the Chinese Junk, *Poo-lee-As-ke* (Mr. Harley); the cook, *M. Soyez Tranquil*, (Mr. Selby), *O' don't-know-who*, an Irish fisherman, (Mr. H. Hall); and a *Mog Ayn*, (Mr. John Reeve). As may be supposed, all these parts were capitally acted. Miss Louisa Howard is the pearl of fairy Princesses; and Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam's fresh and lovely voice was heard to great effect in some operatic *morceaux*—too elaborate, perhaps, for the vehicle that introduced them. Madame Vestris sang the "Piff-paff" from "Les Huguenots," the "Brindisi" in "Lucrezia Borgia," and a ballad from "Haydée," most admirably.

The costumes are brilliant beyond description. Where Mr. Planché's taste has the latitude always allowed to it under the Vestris managements, something unusually elegant is looked for. This year the dresses are surpassingly beautiful. And the same remark will apply to Mr. W. Beverley's scenery, in which he has excelled himself. The deck of the Chinese junk is very clever; and the concluding piece of scenic effect one of the most elaborate and gorgeous ever seen.

SURREY.

This theatre, having been entirely reformed and redecorated, a new stage laid down, and several most important and comfortable alterations effected in the auditory, opened, under the management of Mr. Shephard, on Boxing-Night, with great *éclat*. The first piece was a new three act drama, by Mr. Webb, called "The Secretary," of which we must postpone a notice until next week, as not a word could be heard of it, in consequence of the uproar which prevailed during the three hours taken up in its performance, amongst the gods, who cared for nothing but the pantomime. This is called "Harlequin Lord Lovel; or Lady Nancy Bell and the Fairies of the Silver Oak," the story of which is taken from the old ballad, which has lately, in a comic shape, obtained considerably in convivial circles. If we had seen more of it, we should have been delighted to have given some brief account of it; but the theatre was so densely crowded, that it was only by occasionally jumping up and catching a glimpse over a triple row of heads occupying the "standing room," that we could get a glimpse of the stage: but we could hear the explosions of laughter and the uproar of applause that followed so quickly upon one another; and so we can with confidence state that the pantomime threw all those of the dense audience who could see—and these must have amounted to many hundreds—into ecstacies of delight. Mr. T. Matthews (who fortunately, both for himself and the Surrey *habitués*, found a corner vacant there upon the break-up of Covent Garden, at which theatre he was engaged) experienced a most triumphant reception; and everything, indeed, passed off wonderfully well for a first night. We shall take the earliest opportunity of noticing the Surrey more at length, and under more favourable circumstances than those of a transpontine boxing-night. It is the intention of the new lessee to pay greater attention to high-class melodrama than has as yet been the custom; and of his success, should he adhere to this plan, there cannot be a doubt. He has one of the finest theatres in London as regards construction, to carry out great effects in; an unusually deep stage, and an auditory so admirably designed that everybody, under ordinary circumstances, can see. Add to this, a situation at the junction of several great thoroughfares; and if fortune does not attend the enterprise, the blame can only be laid in one quarter.

SCENE FROM "CAMARALZAMAN AND BADOURA," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "BLUFF KING HAL," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "THE KING OF THE PEACOCKS," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN LORD LOVEL," AT THE SURREY THEATRE.

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